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THE FRENCH FLOODS.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY AT TOULOUSE.

THE RISING OF THE RIVERS—A THOUSAND BODIES RECOVERED AT ONCE—A HEROIC DEATH—THE EXECUTIVE ON THE SPOT—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 28, 1875.

When I last wrote we were just receiving our first dispatches from the Midi, and no one had an idea of the extent of the great disaster that has fallen upon the country. We now know that the present inundations are unparalleled, and that they far exceed those of 1855–6, of which we have heard so much. How many lives have been lost in this instance it is impossible to say at this time, since many missing people may have fled to the country for refuge, but near 1,000 bodies have been recovered up to this time. The stench arising from the ruined quarter of Saint-Cyprien at Toulouse leads to the supposition that many bodies are yet lying beneath the stones of the fallen buildings. The towns and villages situated upon the immediate banks of the Garonne and Tarn have been nearly destroyed. Five miles from Toulouse is the village of Fenouillat, which contained a population of between 800 and 900, and was composed of some 400 buildings of all sorts; but only three houses remain of all that was once Fenouillat. The whole town was swept away in a night. Comparatively speaking the loss of life was small, the population moving out en masse at the approach of the flood, and taking refuge upon the neighboring heights. Scores of small hamlets were destroyed in a few hours' time, not a trace of them being left except a mass of fallen stones. The water carried away everything else. It is difficult to account for this immense volume of water which suddenly came into existence, and began its fatal march across the country to the sea. The mountains at the head-waters of these rivers had scarcely any snow upon them, and the rain that fell during the first three weeks of June came gradually and little at a time. Yet after two weeks of incessant rain the streams rose but a few inches, and nothing foretold the formation of so great a flood in so short a space of time. On the 23d the Tarn overflowed its banks, and an immense volume of water came down the Garonne, increasing at every moment, and sweeping away everything in its course. Why some warning was not given it is difficult to say; perhaps it was given and unheeded. Along the German rivers subject to inundation they have a very good system of police. The inhabitants are not only warned of their danger in time, and told to prepare for it, but are supplied with printed regulations instructing them how to act. Positive orders to leave the houses are given when the water reaches a certain height, and all must be out before a child could be drowned in the stream. I do not know what precautions were taken here, but if there were any, they led to no result, the people remaining in their houses until they fell, or until the water rose so high that escape was impossible save in boats. People are apt to think that the water will subside after reaching a certain height, but the Police should be better informed respecting the volume of water rushing down the streams.

TOULOUSE AND SAINT-CYPRIEN.

I cannot find proof that any precautions were taken, but the moment the disaster became irreparable the greatest courage and devotion were displayed. At Toulouse the whole quarter of Saint-Cyprien was overflowed in a few hours, and the water rose with such rapidity that those who failed to flee at once were speedily imprisoned in their houses. When the water reached the first story the work of saving life began; the soldiers of the garrison and the *gendarmes* making heroic efforts in this direction, and they were joined by the citizens of the other parts of the city. When trying to save a family crying for relief, the Marquis d'Hautpoul lost his life. He went out in a boat with a *gendarme*, but the force of the current whirled them against the buildings and the boat was upset. The Marquis clung to the top of a lamp-post for a few moments, but this soon gave way, and he was drowned. The *gendarme* saved himself by clinging to a floating plank. Several soldiers were killed and wounded by the fall of buildings from which they were trying to get the inmates. Artillery wagons and caissons were taken from their wheels and used as boats. The Saint-Cyprien quarter of Toulouse had a population of about twenty thousand. Five hundred houses fell at once, and as many more are so nearly in ruins that orders have been given to have them pulled down. It is thought that the number of dead in this quarter will exceed 500, 215 bodies having been drawn from the ruins up to yesterday morning, and others are discovered every moment. The dead were given a public burial; those who were saved in the boats and artillery wagons were taken to the nearest houses until all were full, when a temporary camp was established on the outskirts of the town.

MACMAHON ON THE SPOT.

According to the precedent established by Napoleon III, who was always one of the first to arrive at the scene of any great disaster, the Marshal President, accompanied by his staff and a number of officials, arrived at Toulouse at 2:30 on Saturday. He began at once distributing the 100,000 francs voted by the Chamber, but it did not go far. The Marshal gave this in anticipation of the vote, but stated that the Assembly would vote the sum that day, but that it was so manifestly insufficient that many appeals would have to be made to private generosity. He made a number of visits, and was everywhere received with great enthusiasm, but it was remarked that the cries were all *Vive le Maréchal* and *Vive la République*. It is singular to note that the official and semi-official organs of the Republic received this fact with many expressions of satisfaction.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FLOOD.

At Toulouse the soldiers of the garrison are engaged in tearing down the buildings that have been undermined, but which remain standing, the operations being conducted with the greatest care to prevent accidents. At every instant the noise of falling buildings is heard, and from time to time the soldiers come out with a wagon load of newly-found bodies. After passing Toulouse, where five and twenty thousand persons were rendered homeless, the flood swept on increasing in volume every moment, carrying completely away such small places as Fenouillat. The water had risen to the height of 26 feet in the city, and it was one yard higher at the latter place than the flood of 1856. At Montauban it rose one yard three inches above the highest mark of 1835, the greatest innundation of the century. Less damage was done in that case because there was less to be destroyed, France not knowing then the marvelous development which occurred under the Empire, of which, despite the many faults charged against it, I can never speak without feelings of profound respect. I need not enumerate here the towns that suffered along these rivers; they are counted by scores. Many of them escaped, however, with comparatively little damage. On Saturday evening the flood reached Bordeaux, and continued to swell all day yesterday. According to a telegram just received the maximum has been attained at the hour I write, and the waters are rapidly subsiding. But while this city is tolerably secure, the same cannot be said of the neighboring towns, and men and boats have been sent off to those menaced with destruction. We have the sad prospect, therefore, of hearing of further disasters this evening and to-morrow. Along the Pyrenees there have been enormous floods also, and Bagneres-de-Bigorre has been inundated, and great suffering and loss of life caused at Tarbes. I have hitherto spoken only of the towns and villages, but what can I say of the agricultural communities? For miles and miles their hamlets have been swept away, their stock drowned, their crops entirely destroyed. The loss must be reckoned in millions. Public subscriptions are being organized in every part of France, nearly all the journals of Paris opening their columns for the purpose, but from the published lists of this morning I fear that the sum thus raised will be entirely insufficient. On more than one occasion I have remarked upon the tendency of French journalists to mingle political feeling with every great event, however foreign it may be to politics. Another example is furnished to-day. M. Louis Veuillot, in the *Univers*, publishes a pretended letter from a correspondent, with editorial approval, calling upon the Government to suppress the subventions given to the opera and all the theatres of Paris, and give the sum to the sufferers by this inundation. M. About replies that he would consent if M. Veuillot and his friends would provide for the people who would be left destitute by such a measure, but as that is scarcely probable, suggests that the Government take the two millions given to the Church of Sacré-Cœur, and which will not be completed in forty years. By urging this measure M. Veuillot will show that he is human, as well as Catholic, apostolic, and Roman. This is the basis of a fine quarrel, to be continued through many editions of the respective journals of these two militant editors.

DUELING LAWS.

In one of his recent speeches Mr. Dufaure stated that no dependence whatever could be placed upon the statements made in the public journals respecting his acts, and cited as an example the allegations about his proposed law against the duel. A summary of his project had even been given. The fact of the case was that he had never drawn up such a law, and had no intention of doing anything of the sort. He is quite content to leave the present criminal code to deal with the duel. It would seem as if such statements about a new law on the duel are started every year for the purpose of reviving all the oft-told stories upon the subject. We are told about St. Beuve, who fought in the rain, holding his umbrella, and who refused to risk catching cold, though willing to risk being killed, and we are treated to a great variety of duelling tales, some of them very curious, but mostly old. For more than 200 years vain efforts have been made to stop dueling, and each new Minister comes into office with the firm conviction that he can make a law which will do the work. But all attempts have failed. Napoleon I. thought a good deal about the matter at one period, and finally came to the following conclusion: that dueling should be permitted, but only between men who had a right to bear arms. If a merchant commits forgery he is amenable to the civil code; if a soldier is guilty of any offense against his fellows, let him be amenable to his ordinary arms. This, he thought, would tend to confine dueling to the Army, where it could be more easily managed. It happened that while the Emperor was revolving this idea in his mind, a regiment of cavalry passed through Toulouse, and the officers entered the café which was noted as the rendezvous of the young bloods of the town who had "put on airs" with the officers of the garrison. They took it into their heads to see if the cavalry would be treated in the same way, and began to put on airs themselves. A row ensued which resulted in twelve challenges. The combatants met in the morning, and by a singular hazard the officers were all killed or wounded, the civilians being wounded somewhat, but coming out victors. It was expected that the Emperor would punish these young men with great severity, and it was represented to him that they spent their time in the fencing rooms with a special view to such encounters. By return post the answer came: Napoleon had appointed every one of these young men sous-lieutenants in the Army, and orders were sent to them to join their regiments within a delay of twenty-four hours. They had to march or be treated as deserters. For a long time there were no more civilian's duels at Toulouse, for that happened at a time when the young men were getting tired of military servitude. In the Army the matter was left to the Colonels, who treated it in their own way. One Colonel gave his permission to two of his officers to fight, and one was wounded. As soon as he recovered the Colonel ordered another duel, and kept on doing so for eighteen months. He was determined to make an example. Finding themselves doomed the young men made up, and begged their superior to have mercy on them. He sternly refused, and ordered them to fight again the next morning. They did so; one was run through the heart and instantly killed, the other blew his brains out on the spot. Another Colonel locked two officers up in the same room. For a few hours they glared at each other, read the papers in silence, and when thoroughly weary tried to sleep. Dinner was brought in, and they ate it together, but said nothing. The next morning the same thing was repeated, but in the evening, after a generous dinner, the young men made up, and were engaged in a friendly party of piquet when the Colonel surprised them, and sent them back to duty.

M. GAMBETTA'S LATEST SPEECH.

M. Gambetta's speech at the annual banquet in honor of Gen. Hoche is just now the subject of great comment. It marked a new evolution on the part of this statesman. For some time M. Gambetta has shown unexpected moderation in his speeches, and has been under the impression that he could lead the proletariat with him. Perhaps he can do this to a certain extent—as far, for example, as the policy indicated in his speech at Montmartre—but there will be a revolt, I fear, if he tries to go further at this time. Yet, the other day he took a very long stride in advance, advocating an alliance of the people with the *bourgeoisie*, and calling upon the people to accept the guidance of the middle class of French society. The "people" have long looked upon the *bourgeoisie* as their natural-born enemies, and have hated them worse than they have hated the *noblesse*. It will take a long time to change such deeply-rooted sentiments, and I do not think M. Gambetta capable of doing it. However, the attempt is praiseworthy, and shows great moral courage. It is said that Louis Blanc and old Madier de Montjau will take an early opportunity for protesting against the new theories of M. Gambetta, which show, they think, great Orleanist tendencies.

TRAVELING ACQUAINTANCE.

TYPES OF PEOPLE ON AN OCEAN STEAMER.

A GENIAL COMPANY WHO QUICKLY KNOW EACH OTHER—SINGING THE OLD SCOTTISH SONGS—SOME OF THE CHARACTERS OF THE VESSEL—A CHRONIC INVALID AND HIS TALK—A PASSENGER WHO KNOWS ALL ABOUT THE ROYAL FAMILY.

From a Special Correspondent.

STEAMER ETHIOPIA, ANCHOR LINE, June, 1875.

It is a Scotch steamer, a giant child of the Clyde and bound for Glasgow, which is bearing me smoothly and swiftly across the Atlantic. The majority of the passengers appear to be Scotch people who have gathered more or less of pelf in Canada or the United States, and are returning, some of them after many years of absence, to look once more upon their native country. A few are descendants of such emigrants, making a pilgrimage to the land of their forefathers. There is a sociable advantage in traveling with people who have received the stamp of such a marked and fervid nationality. Had we been all born Englishmen or Americans, we should probably have stared at each other in silence during at least the first half of the voyage, and only become companionable under the distressful introduction and pressure of shipwreck. At the best we should have formed cliques and coteries, and the elect ones of the Captain's table would have scorned the guests of the Purser.

But it is not so with us on board of the Ethiopia. Did you ever hear of the two chimpanzees who met of late in Barnum's Museum? The one was an old resident of New-York, and the other had just arrived from his native jungles. They had traveled much, and had seen many monkeys of many species, and had found their hearts go out toward none of them. But when they came face to face, each knew that the other was a chimpanzee and a brother, and they put their paws tenderly on each other's shoulders, and gazed long and lovingly in each other's eyes, a pair of affectionate and overjoyed simians. One may easily imagine that from their point of view every chimpanzee attribute and peculiarity presented a claim for respect and admiration. It is very much thus with my fellow passengers, the children of the land o' cakes. From the very first day we have been acquaintances, comrades, clansmen, and, one might almost say, kinsmen. What man or woman of us all could help joining in "Bonnie Doon" or "Annie Laurie" the moment another started the tune? American as I am, without a trace of Scotticism in my descent, I have been received into the general good fellowship. Should a merman come aboard us he might easily suppose us all neighbors and fellow parishioners, providing such earthly and human suppositions can enter into the marine mind of a merman. The humbler folks are respectful to their social superiors, and yet not abashed or silenced by them. The mature Doctor of Divinity shares his cigars with the broad-shouldered, hard-handed old Hie'landman, and deals out his reminiscences and stories to whomsoever cares to have a crack with him.

A TYPE OF THE CHRONIC INVALID.

"Doctor," says cannie Mr. Dundee, "if ye'll try that tobacco, (it's the real Virginia twist, Doctor,) I think ye'll allow its as gude as your own."

The dominie lays down his pipe, examines the recommended plug carefully, not to say conscientiously, and replies with decision: "No, no, man, it's not the same thing at all; it's nothing but Kentucky; if we are spared and well to-morrow, I'll show you that my plug is a superior article to that."

Mr. Dundee, by the way, is a curiosity. He is that pathetic and yet frequently-amusing curiosity, an invalid who reeks at every pore of existence with his invalidism. I have heard a vast deal from him concerning his illness, without ever mastering its complicated jarrings and disturbances. I have, indeed, obtained a clear and satisfactory assurance that his liver is out of place; but whether it has got into his right leg or into the wrong lobe of his brain I cannot assert with scientific positiveness. Judging solely by his appearance, I am inclined to believe that it has become dispersed, and pervades the whole of him, as is the case with the organs of some rudimentary creatures. He has been treated long, and with corresponding ill success, by physicians. He has taken so much iron that his lips are black with it, as if he had been feeding for months on whortleberry pie. His entire lining, he assures me, is discolored in this manner. Indeed, he has made a partially successful attempt to turn himself wrong side outward in order to show me his metallurgical interior One might infer, with some wonder and trembling, that if he should fall overboard he would sink like a bronze statue, or at least like a tin soldier. In my earliest childhood I had a firm belief that it was wrong to take medicine, and the weighty experience of this gentleman leads me to hold that there was much wisdom in that instinctive impression. He has a drawl, has Mr. Dundee; and, furthermore, he has a whine. He speaks with no less deliberation than if he were creating the English language as he goes along. When he begins a sentence I feel moderately sure that I can run below and get up again before he has done with it. We Americans are a drawling nation, it is generally conceded, but the whole of us together could not out-drone the iron-weighted Dundee; and sometimes I am inclined to look upon him as an incarnation of the solemn melody which bears his name. And, oh, his whine! It is the voice of the mosquito, without the enthusiasm. And, oh, his commonplaceness, his arid and dusty woodenness, his undecorated meagreness of thought and feeling! After listening to him for five minutes or so you find that he has said: "Well—I—shall—get—up—early—to-morrow—morning—and—take—a—good—shave." Each one of these words has come out of his iron-plated vocal tubes as long and thin and dry and hard as a stick of maccaroni.

Have I said too much of Mr. Dundee? Well, he is a type of the chronic invalid; and, moreover, he will appear again in this history.

"Where is the Captain?" asks a lady passenger, eager perhaps to win the smile of that dignitary. But the Ethiopia seems to have no such chieftain; at least, he has not yet appeared on his throne at the head of the table.

"You will rarely see him," explains an old voyager. "He is generally up nearly all of every night, and sleeps during the day."

Such behavior is not ornamental and convivial, certainly; but I go to my berth the easier in mind for knowing of it. In fact, I am thoroughly content with this nocturnal, this invisible Captain, and with his vessel. The Ethiopia is a vast, powerful, majestic steamer, of I don't know how many thousand or how many million tons burden, but surely enough to satisfy any sea-going imagination. I am informed, on a marine authority which I do not feel free to dispute, that she is 420 feet long. Her prolixity is certainly amazing to the eye. Standing at the stern and looking forward along the smooth deck, you seem to have before you something like a street or an avenue. It would seem possible, by merely walking to the forecastle, to catch a view of Ireland, while the screw is yet stirring the waters of America. It is a sublime spectacle of hugeness and power, and one benevolently wishes that Columbus might have lived to see it, though, to be sure, it would have made an old man of him. This is one of no less than thirty-six steamers owned by the Anchor Line, a company which is as of yesterday compared with the Cunard, and of which I had scarcely heard a year or two since. Thirty-six iron giants plying over every sea and encircling the earth with their phosphorescent trails! "And where are we, and where art thou, my country?" Driven from the ocean by some malign Turk of legislation.

A PASSENGER WHO TALKS ABOUT THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Like all praiseworthy steamers, ours has its comfortable smoking-room. There the calm slaves of tobacco gather after every meal, and there character, as well as the pipe gives out its odor. It is monotonously agreeable to hear old Mr. McTavish, a broad-beamed Highlander, who has grown gray in America, relate the marriages and other heroic adventures of the members of the royal family, interspersing the history with eulogies of the noble personages concerned.

"He was a vara sensible person, the Prince, and he knowed how to keep himsel out of trouble," thinks McTavish. "There's mony a cleever mon would 'a made a bigger fule of himsel than ever the Prince did."

His comments, by the way, are much more novel and stirring than his narrations. His facts are so thoroughly established and worn that the moment he begins one of his "romances of the peerage" I know what is coming as well as if it were the story of Samson. I know that the young Queen will marry Albert of Saxe Coburg, and that her eldest son will espouse the daughter of Denmark, and that her eldest girl will become the wife of the Crown Prince. The interesting element in all these twice-told tales is the childlike reverence and love of the venerable narrator. To an American there is something utterly incomprehensible in the sentiment of personal loyalty. By no effort of reasoning or of the imagination can I disentangle to my satisfaction this complex mystery of the sentiments.

"You seem to know a great deal about the royal family, Mr. McTavish," observed a listener. "How did you come by all these particulars?"

"Well, I come by them in various ways. Some of them I read in one paper and some of them in another. But principally I got them from the New-York *Herald*."

Of course! I had read them myself, and had half forgotten them. Not so with Mr. McTavish, who remembered much because he loved much, and whose every mile homeward revived and brightened his loyalty.

In opposition to him towers Kerr, the Scotsman, who had migrated in youth to our West, had grown and flourished with the city where he took root and had developed into an aggressive American. "Chicago is the best built city in the world," declares Mr. Kerr. "Have I seen Edinboro? No, I haven't seen Edinboro. But I got it from a gentleman who had seen Edinboro, and London, and Paris. He told me that there wasn't a city in Europe which could compare with Chicago since the fire. Was he a Chicago man? Yes, he *was* a Chicago man; but then he was a man that you could tie to. Have *you* seen Chicago yourself, Sir? No! Then what do you know about it, if you please?"

At 11 o'clock every night the lamps are extinguished, and the talkers are sent to bed. My state-room, from the first spacious and comfortable, has grown monstrous since I first entered into possession, as state-rooms do when once upon the ocean. In very truth it is large, and every way satisfactory. What experienced voyager would not praise an apartment where he can see to shave, and in which he could swing a cat, if so minded? I intrude this word concerning my quarters for the sake of reaching an explanation of a well-known phrase. "Swinging a cat" surely cannot refer to a feline beast. It must mean a cat-o'-nine tails.

J. W. DEFORREST.

ABRAHAM JACKSON, THE BOSTON FORGER, ARRAIGNED.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—Abraham Jackson was arraigned to-day on criminal indictment for forgery. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to jail, where he is held in default of bail in the sum of $90,000 on the various charges of which he stands accused. No day has been assigned for the trial, but it will not probably take place before September next. The Grand Jury have not acted upon the remaining cases against Jackson.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

LOWELL, Mass., July 10.—A shocking railroad accident occurred this morning at Graniteville, full particulars of which are not yet obtainable. Two children of Charles Searle, names and sex not known, were playing on the track of the Nashua and Acton Railroad, when the first morning train ran over them, immediately killing one and fatally injuring the other.

THE YELLOW FEVER SUBSIDING AT PENSACOLA.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Commodore George H. Cooper, in command of the Pensacola Navy-yard, telegraphs to the Navy Department to-day that there are no new cases of yellow fever at the quarantine there. The nine patients from the German bark Von Moltke are convalescent. No deaths have occurred since the last dispatch. There are no cases at the Navy-yard.

HONORS TO THE LATE GEN. BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—The Constitutional Convention now in session at Jefferson City, and the City Council of this city, have passed resolutions highly complimentary to the late Gen. Blair and deeply deploring his death. The latter body will attend the funeral, and will co-operate with other organizations and individuals in showing respect to the deceased. Gov. Hardin and other State officers will also be present at the funeral.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR ROBBED.

PATERSON, N. J., July 10.—About 3 o'clock this morning two men entered the telegraph office at Mountain View, on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, seized the operator, S. E. Lamoureux, and robbed him of $130, and a gold watch chain. He managed to get one arm loose, and fired two shots from a revolver, but missed the robbers, who made their escape.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 10.—A heavy storm passed over the City of Vergennes yesterday afternoon. Its path was about four miles wide. It destroyed crops and lodged hay in Vergennes, Addison, Waltham, and New-Haven. The Catholic church at Vergennes was damaged $1,000. The windows of the Congregational and Episcopal churches were all broken by hail. It was the severest storm in that section since 1832.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE KILLED BY A TRAIN.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Edward Kelly, a bridge watchman, his wife and child were run over at Otsego, Otsego County, by a railroad train last night. Kelly and his wife were killed but the child escaped.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS OF THE SCANDAL—REV. DR. ALEXANDER RALEIGH IN REPLY TO THE LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Times* having published some strictures on the address in favor of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher drawn up by the Congregational ministers, Rev. Dr. Alexander Raleigh, one of the signers, has written a letter in reply. He vindicates the action of himself and his friends. In signing the address he never meant to commit any portion of the Nonconformists to his views. He then proceeds to declare that it is not a sound principle to assert that, because a man may be blamable in lighter things, he is not to be approached with an expression of sympathy by those who are unspeakably glad to believe he has shown himself innocent of the heavier charge with complete success. The letter concludes as follows:

"I never supposed that in signing the document I was expressing any opinion on Mr. Beecher's sayings and doings in general. I believe the Christian sentiment of England will unanimously lament and condemn some things which Mr. Beecher acknowledges. In the course of the trial he has blamed himself without stint. Now, I believe he has recovered himself, and will stand in honor and usefulness as formerly."

SPAIN.

A CARLIST BRIGADIER GENERAL CAPTURED—DORREGARAY STILL HOTLY PURSUED.

MADRID, July 10.—Among the prisoners taken by the Alfonsists at Cantavieja is a Carlist Brigadier General and 170 officers.

The Carlist Gen. Dorregaray is being actively pursued by the Alfonsists. It is believed he will attempt to take refuge on French territory.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE—THE CARLIST LOSS 140 KILLED, AND MANY WOUNDED AND CAPTURED—BRILLIANT CHARGES BY GEN. CONTRERAS.

MADRID, July 10.—An official dispatch to the Government gives the following details of military operations:

The fighting on Wednesday, near Nanlares, in the Province of Alaua, lasted five hours. The Carlists were under Perula and Don Carlos. They numbered eighteen battalions of infantry, twelve guns, and 450 cavalry. Their loss was 140 killed, many wounded, and a number taken prisoners. The Alfonsist General Contreras twice brilliantly charged the Navarrese with a body of eighty lancers, sowing death in their ranks and creating a panic.

The railroad between Vittoria and Miranda has been restored, and that between Valencia and Vinaroz will shortly be reopened.

Gen. Jovellar is at Morella, Province of Castellon de la Plana.

Weiler's division is endeavoring to overtake Dorregaray. It has orders to immediately attack if it comes up with him.

All the fords of the River Gallego, in Aragon, are guarded.

THE CARLISTS CONTINUE IN RETREAT.

MADRID, July 10.—The Carlists, have retreated in disorder toward Amezcoas. Gens. Quesada, Loma and Tello are pursuing them. Gen. Quesada's victory at San Clares prevented the Carlists from invading Santander and Asturias.

IMPORTANT EVENTS EXPECTED.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Times* Madrid dispatch says events of great importance are looked for.

TURKEY.

TURKISH STUDENTS AT PARIS ORDERED HOME—TURKEY GOING TO HAVE A UNIVERSITY OF HER OWN.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Times* special dispatch from Paris says that the *Memorial Diplomatique*, newspaper, announces that the Turkish students in Paris have been ordered home, and that with the money hitherto devoted to the education of these youth Turkey will establish an institution at Constantinople offering equal advantages to those of Paris.

RUSSIA.

SWEDEN'S KING AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, July 10.—The King of Sweden arrived in this city yesterday.

FRANCE.

THE LISIEUX FLOOD SUBSIDED—$800,000 DAMAGE DONE.

LISIEUX, July 10.—The flood at this place has subsided and workmen are now engaged in clearing away the débris caused thereby. The damage by the overflow aggregates $800,000.

OPENING OF AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

PARIS, July 10.—The International Exhibition of Objects of Marine and Fluvial Industries opened here to-day. The exhibition is very backward. A concert and banquet were the principal features of the opening ceremonies.

GERMANY.

THE ELECTORAL STRUGGLE IN BAVARIA—HIGH FEELING BETWEEN THE NATIONALISTS AND THE ULTRAMONTANES.

BERLIN, July 10.—The electoral struggle is beginning in Bavaria. There is great excitement between the Ultramontanes and Nationalists. Much importance is attached to the result. The *North German Gazette* denounces the violence of the addresses of the Ultramontanes, and warns them that a victory on their side will be like the victories of King Pyrrhus.

AUSTRIA.

ITALIAN WORKMEN MISUSED BY DALMATIANS.

LONDON, July 10.—A number of Italian workmen in Dalmatia having been maltreated by some of the Sclavonic population, the Italian Government sent a remonstrance to the Austrian Cabinet, which replied that the quarrel was not of a national character, but originated from a reduction of wages.

A WOMAN ASSAULTED BY A TRAMP.

CHESTER, N. Y., July 10.—A woman named Drake was assaulted by a tramp, while picking berries in the woods this morning, and had her head cut open, and was otherwise dangerously wounded. The constable and a posse pursued and arrested the tramp, who would have been shot on the spot but for the efforts of the constable.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINEERS BROUGHT HOME FOR TRIAL.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—The steam-ship Batavia, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, brought home for trial the mutineers George Miller, William Smith, and John Glen, charged with the murder of Croydon F. Patterson, first mate, and Charles H. Patterson, second mate, of the three-masted schooner Jefferson Borden, of Fall River, full details of which have been published. They were in custody of Chief Inspector William Palmer, of the Detective Police of London, assisted by Inspectors Richard Wotton and John Parker, of the Thames Police. The prisoners behaved very well on the passage and gave the officers but little trouble. Upon their arrival Deputy United States Marshal Frederick G. Pettigrove took them in charge, and after a partial examination they were lodged in jail to await trial here. It appears that William Smith, one of the prisoners, is a Boston man, whose real name is Ephraim Clark. He has three sisters living in this city.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

THE CROWD ARRIVING—EXTENSIVE SEATING AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—A RATE FIXED FOR CARRIAGE HIRE—LESS CONFIDENCE FELT IN YALE SINCE THE CHANGE IN CREW AND BOAT—COLLISION BETWEEN WILLIAMS AND THE CORNELL FRESHMEN—BOTH BOATS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 10.—The arrivals to-night are heavy, and the streets and hotels are gay with the various college colors. The indications are that the attendance at the regatta next week will be very large. Additional grand stand accommodations have been provided for several thousand more people than came last year, and ample transportation has been provided. A good sidewalk has been built to the lake, which will probably be put in requisition by large numbers. A rate for carriage hire has been established by the College Committee. Less confidence is felt in Yale since it is known that they have changed one of the members of the crew, and also discarded the boat in which they have been practicing for another lighter one. The Williams University boat and the Cornell Freshman boat collided this afternoon on the course, and both boats were slightly damaged.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE AT CHIMALTENANGO—PRESIDENT CHAMORRO, OF NICARAGUA, AND THE COSTA RICANS.

PANAMA, July 2.—Affairs in Central America in general, to the 26th ult., continued quiet, except with respect to the non-settlement of certain questions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Toward the 13th of June several shocks of earthquake were felt in Chimaltenango, San Salvador.

Don Estevan Midence, who was appointed Minister from Honduras to the Nicaragua Government, was well received there.

The *Costaricense* of the 17th of June, in its review of the other States of Central America, asserts with respect to President Chamorro of, Nicaragua, that no one is more highly esteemed by the Costa Rica people. At the same time it expresses its astonishment at the way matters have turned out in regard to the questions with Costa Rica, particularly in the note of Señor Ayon, directed to the Cabinet of Costa Rica, as well as that to Honduras. It professes that in any event there is nothing further from the thoughts of the Government or people of Costa Rica than war with any of its neighbors, much less with Nicaragua.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The disease known as black tongue is raging among cattle in the country south of Hamilton, Ontario.

The body of Ira Sherman, of Woonsoket, R. I., recently from the State Farm, was found in a mill-trench yesterday.

The Prince Hal Grand Lodge of colored Masons of Boston has received official notification of its recognition by the Grand Lodge of Germany.

The story that Filkins, the express robber, had perished in a sewer attached to the Clinton Prison is discredited. He has been seen in Canada.

The new census of Rhode Island shows that the population of the State exceeds, by a few hundreds, 258,000, a gain of over 41,000 in the last five years.

The new census of Troy makes the population of that city 48,253, an increase of 3,715 since 1870.

Hon. Henry Stevens, a prominent citizen of Wisconsin, hung himself to a tree yesterday morning. He was a former resident this of City. Insanity is supposed to be the cause.

Willam Allison, of Lindsay, Ontario, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railroad, was instantly killed at Kingston, yesterday, by his head coming in contact with an elevated bridge.

Dr. F. E. Perfente, who was convicted at Philadelphia in April last of being accessory after the fact to the crime of abortion, was sentenced yesterday to one year's imprisonment.

Samuel S. Gowen committed suicide by shooting himself through the head last evening at his residence, in South Boston, Mass. The cause of the deed is supposed to have been financial embarrassment.

The herd of Holstein and Ayrshire thoroughbred and grade cattle belonging to Mr. John H. Comer, of Goshen, was sold at auction on Thursday last, and brought $7,016 50. Ten native cows increased the total to $7,492.

An inside staging in Trinity Church, on Boylston street, Boston, fell yesterday, carrying with it five men, a distance of thirty feet. William Hurd, a mason, was killed, and three others were seriously, but not fatally, injured.

Mayor Medcalf, of Toronto, Ontario, has decided to attend the International banquet at Guildhall, London, on the 29th inst. The Mayors of Hamilton and Halifax have also accepted the invitation. The Mayors of Quebec and Montreal have declined.

Orange sermons will be delivered at several churches at Toronto, Ontario, to-day. The procession on Monday will include twenty-five Orange lodges, exclusive of the Young Britons, True Blues, and Prentice Boys. There will be a picnic in Queen's Park.

The funeral of ex-chief Justice Woodward took place at Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. H. L. Jones and Bishop Stephens, of the Episcopal Church. The Bar of the county attended in a body, and there were a number of distinguished persons from a distance present.

The organization of a new national telegraph company is announced at San Francisco. It has a capital of $25,000,000; $7,500,000 have been subscribed, and ten per cent. paid in. The corporators are Michael Reese, Calvin W. Kellogg, J. R. Kerns, Z. D. Atherton, William Sharon, William Bearling, and Alfred A. Cohen, prominent financiers. They propose to begin erecting lines at once, and to fix the rates low—about like those of the proposed postal telegraph.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the barn in the rear of Augustus Tuber's Central Hotel, at Cranford, N. J. The fire spread rapidly and communicated to the hotel. Fire-engines were telegraphed for to Plainfield, Westfield, and Elizabeth, but before any arrived the hotel and the barn were burned to the ground. Miller's Hall, adjacent, took fire. It was almost new, and had a public hall, billiard-room, and a restaurant. It was completely destroyed, together with a barn in the rear. Mr. Tuber's dwelling house, next to the hall, then caught fire and could not be saved. Much of the contents were taken out, but they were nearly all damaged or destroyed in moving. The hotel was new, and was occupied only about two months. The loss is about $20,000; insured for half that amount.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the stables No. 763 Washington street, owned by Marcus T. Hulse, and occupied by a number of cartmen. The building was partially destroyed and the loss is estimated at $1,000. The flames extended to the tenement-house No. 761 Washington street, which was damaged to the amount of $500. The residence of Mr. William Godfrey, No. 362 West Twelfth street, was also damaged to the amount of $50.

The Catholic Cathedral at Portland, Me., was struck by lightning yesterday morning, and though but little damage was done by the lightning the church was considerably injured by smoke and water. The loss is covered by insurance.

Three stores in Cuba, owned respectively by Keys, Holden, and Farbell, and one dwelling in Rushford were burned Friday night. The total loss is 20,000; insurance, $15,000.

A DERELICT SCHOONER.

GASPE, Quebec, July 10.—Capt. Osler, of the bark Columbus, which arrived here to-day, reports having passed the wreck of a vessel in longitude 36 west, latitude 42 north. She was apparently an American schooner, and had the letters L U I on her stern, the remainder of the name being defaced. She was waterlogged and her masts were gone.

THE DOLLYMOUNT MATCH.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT CONTEST.

PRELIMINARY PRACTICE OF THE AMERICANS AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL—THE APPROACHES TO THE RANGE—ENTHUSIASM AND DISPLAY OF BANNERS—THE SHOOTING AND HOW IT WAS RECEIVED BY THE CROWD—LIBERAL ENTERTAINMENTS—THE VICTORY AND ITS COMMENTS—FEASTING AT THE MANSION-HOUSE—GENEROUS AND GOOD-NATURED SPEECHES.

From our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, June 29, 1875—Midnight.

This evening at 6:30 o'clock Major Leech announced that the great International Rifle Match had been lost and won—lost by Ireland, won by America; won by thirty-eight shots over Ireland, and by the greatest score ever made in any country. This, in little, is the story of to-day. But this epitome tells nothing of the splendid victory which America has really won—tells nothing of the discipline, order, self-denial, obedience by which it has been won; tells nothing of the irregularity, neglect, carelessness by which it has been so largely lost; tells nothing of the chagrin and undisguised disappointment which fills this City of Dublin to-night. It is but just that in this place I should set down what has been commonly known here for the last seven or eight days. When the Americans began to practice on their arrival in this country they made a poor appearance enough. In nowise discouraged they came to the ranges every day. They refused all day festivities, would not be coaxed to garden parties, to trips in the bay, to flower shows, to visits to the mountains. Col. Gildersleeve struck out his day's programme every day. On very wet days he ordered certain men to stay indoors, notably a rheumatic patient. Every available man was ordered to the butts, and there they worked hour after hour, in rain and sunshine, in storm and wind that shifted. They invited no spectators, but together compared notes. This got abroad. The Irish began to wonder that at every day feast the play was without the Prince of Denmark. They saw Alderman Cole, and Mr. Coughtry, and Mr. Ballard. The Team proper did not come. I do not know that any people under the sun admire industry in others more than my Irish friends. When the Americans were in good form, when they knew their guns and the ground, the tricks of the winds that whimper about Dublin Bay, they made a practice in public. The local press attended. The score was tremendous, and all Dublin heard it with amazement. The *Freeman's Journal* then began to sound the alarm. The defeat of the Irish was prophesied, and, with something of native assurance, proved beyond question. The Irish team became frightened, and Major Leech wrote to the papers stating that his men were fit, and he himself proud of having done his duty. This was on Saturday last. On Sunday it rained all day. On Monday (yesterday) it rained ten times worse, and made this city such a pool as eye has seldom rested on. Nevertheless, the Irish went to Dollymount, and although the day had been officially named as a close day for both teams, they took five shots at each of the ranges. Our men were hunting after a review in the Phœnix Park which was put off on account of the weather. As a matter of fact—fact which I have ascertained on indisputable authority—this little bit of practice of five shots each was the only occasion on which the Irish team had practiced together as a team. I have reason to believe that they were by no means satisfied with the result. They hoped, however, for fierce weather, because somehow they have got the notion fixed in their minds that a whiff of wind at Creedmoor is like a swallow in Winter. I should say that to-day's experience has dissipated this absurdity forever.

THE DAY OF THE MATCH.

Well, instead of any ferocity in the weather coming to their aid, a huge yellow fog sailed up the river last night and overcast the city. It was intolerably stuffy and damply warm. This morning there was no sun; the sky was leaden, without a morsel of relief, and the wind was due north. The town was soon astir, and the army of outside cars, all bound for Dollymount, presented as amusing and picturesque a sight as man ever saw in a city. Dollymount is reached at all times by tram-cars; to-day these were outrun by the outside cars, by stately four-in-hands, and by private vehicles of all sorts. I have told you what a carriage-driving city Dublin is. To-day it was amazing in this respect. I dare say that for the four miles of road there were not a hundred yards without at least half a dozen conveyances. The greatest gayety prevailed, and I am bound to add that on all hands the success of the Irish was counted upon. There was a disposition to overlook facts, to rely upon chance, upon this, upon that—a reliance common enough in this interesting country. All along the road there were banners enough, and I assure you the Stars and Stripes were bigger and more plentiful than the Union Jacks. Arrived at the stretch of tide-water which divides the shooting ground from the shore the pedestrians took way by the bridge. The carmen, with characteristic recklessness, plunged down the bank into the water, and splashing and jolting and shouting to each other with other than godly emphasis, they reached the further land, to the delight, I am certain, of all their hirers. We were now on the ground. A paling stood along three sides, the targets being in the opening at the further end. On the one side was the water we had just paddled through; on the other was Dublin Bay. To the right in front was the celebrated Hill of Howth; to the rear was the big mole known as the Bull of Clontarf, and beyond that more water, and then the city. On the ground were some 2,000 or 3,000 persons, and at this time nobody anticipated any trouble. Shortly after 11 o'clock Major Leech and Col. Gildersleeve tossed for targets and Major Leech won. There were targets from No. 1 to No. 6, inclusive, on the ground; of these Nos. 1 and 6 were not used, and Major Leech selected Nos. 4 and 5—those at the right hand and nearest to the bay. This at the moment was deemed ill luck for our team; in the event the wind relied on by the Irish proved their destruction.

THE EIGHT HUNDRED YARDS.

At last the markers were in their places at the targets. Col. Bodine, Major Fulton, and Col. Gildersleeve arranged their gear opposite No. 2; Gen. Dakin, Mr. Yale, and Mr. Coleman took up position at No. 3; Messrs. Wilson, McKenna, and Johnson sat down before No. 4; and Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Milner, and Mr. Pollock before No. 5. The bugle sounded, the danger flags at the targets were lowered, and at 11:24 o'clock, Dr. Hamilton began the battle with a centre. The red disc had hardly told this tale when Col. Gildersleeve made a similar score, which seemed to please everybody. Mr. Yale followed with an outer, which produced some little disappointment, because at 800 yards the Americans were known to be always good, and the Irish had from the very start expected to score ten points at this range. Fortune frowned slightly on Hibernia in the first three rounds, Mr. Milner making a miss, and Mr. McKenna (who had displaced Mr. John Rigby on practice for place) imitating his example. When every man had fired three shots the Americans were four ahead; in the next three there was a tie; in the next three the Irish pulled up, and when the competition at this range was concluded, the Americans were one behind. The figures were: Irish, 338; Americans, 337—out of a possible 360. Messrs. Wilson and Johnson (Irish) and Major Fulton and Gen. Dakin were all equal—58; and Mr. Johnson's was the best score. He began with two centres, and followed with thirteen successive bull's-eyes. This adherence proved skill, judgment, nerve. The shifts of Major Fulton and Gen. Dakin were almost alike; but Mr. Wilson took two centres in succession. A word as to the weather. The sky was almost black. The wind was not high, yet it was playful and inconstant. Almost during this competition, which lasted sixty-two minutes, it blew due north. If we take the dial of a clock instead of the troublesome indications of the compass and substitute the figures for N. N. E. and S. W. S. and all that, we shall understand the shifts of the wind better. It blew a straight 12 o'clock wind, and just toward the close it shifted about to 1 and 2. It had no appreciable effect upon the shooting. Col. Gildersleeve's centres were as near bull's eyes as they could well be. He sticks at all times close to the black line. His score was 56, an improvement on his shooting at Creedmoor last year, where he scored only 53.

Gen. Dakin's series of bull's-eyes were well marked, and the rapidity with which they were sighted was a satisfaction in itself. His score was 58. He, too, runs away from his Creedmoor score, which was but 53.

Major Fulton's targets show excellent shooting, and might be a reproduction of that which signalized him at Creedmoor, when the score was the same, and the shots almost in the same places. The exception is the second outer, which at Creedmoor was close to the first. His score was 58.

Mr. Yale made a total of 57; at Creedmoor his score was 55. He made an outer to-day—not one at Creedmoor.

Mr. Coleman did not shoot in last year's match. His score was 56.

Col. Bodine, who oddly enough made an outer and a miss to-day, fell 2 points below last year's score, 54. To-day's was 52.

The Irish targets at this 800 yards range showed on the whole better than at Creedmoor. Mr. Wilson then made 54—to-day he made 58.

Dr. Hamilton scored 58 at Creedmoor as against 56 to-day.

Mr. McKenna did not shoot at Creedmoor. He now took Mr. John Rigby's place. That gentleman scored 52 at Creedmoor. Mr. McKenna scored exactly that number to-day.

Mr. Milner made 57 at Creedmoor against 55 to-day.

Mr. Johnson, who scored 58 to-day, outran his Creedmoor total by the odd eight.

Mr. Pollock did not appear at Creedmoor. The following represents his work to-day, than which there was no better on either side at this range. He ran up 59 out of a possible 60.

THE NINE HUNDRED YARDS.

After a delay in shifting seats, &c., work was begun at this second range of 900 yards. The Irish had openly, though not at all boastfully, conjectured that at this range they would leave the Americans far behind. There was no small chuckling at the fact that even at the favorite distance of the Americans they had beaten them by a point. The delusion, however, was very soon removed. Dr. Hamilton, as is his custom, fired quickly, being usually two or three shots ahead of his fellows. He made four centres in succession. He caught a bull's-eye then, and instantly went back to centre. He was out of luck, and, though good-humored, himself, his friends got out of temper. The wind began to chop about. The sun suddenly made his appearance and astonished everybody. He soon fired up the damp grass, and all along there ascended a pretty mirage which made the targets jump up and down in quite an American fashion. The wind grew on until it flitted between 4 o'clock and 6 o'clock, and everybody who knew anything about Creedmoor recognized Creedmoor weather. Such surprise as this brought to the Celtic camp was in no wise soothed by the astounding fact that Mr. Milner begins with a couple of misses. Mr. Wilson cannot catch a bull's-eye twice in succession. Mr. M'Kenna commences with an outer and follows it with a miss. Mr. Milner takes up the running and after a bull's-eye or two dashes into a third miss, then into a centre, and then into two more misses. You can more easily imagine the excitement when I tell you that Mr. Milner now became so nervous that he was positively afraid to fire. He was the centre of a gang of advisers, and, like a man in that position, ended by taking his own course. He scored four bull's-eyes at the finish; but every man in the field knew that he was the Grouchy of the contest. Nothing could repair his error. Five misses count twenty points gone; Mr. McKenna misses also; and their companions are tumbling about at centres. If you could look at the targets, with the number of the shots on the mark, you would see that the firing was extremely wild—no concentration, no learning experience from former shots, nothing but pelting at the target somehow. All this time the Americans are progressing bravely. It is quite true that Mr. Coleman's losses equal Mr. McKenna's, and that Mr. Yale rivals him in an outer. But here is Col. Bodine with a constant string of bull's-eyes, broken by one centre almost on the line. Major Fulton, too, maintains his reputation by steady scientific firing. A tedious delay, alleged to be caused by Mr. Coleman's misses at starting, provokes his rivals into a little protestation. When a man misses his shot is not signaled. Mr. Coleman somehow succeeded in having the referee [Mr. John Rigby] engaged, and it was declared that his shots had gone to the left. This hint as to the source of his danger was grudged him, but, however the case may be, he succeeded in putting up a better score than two of the Irishmen, and he only scored 48.

Col. Gildersleeve at Creedmoor scored 51 at 900 yards. To-day he ran up to 56.

Mr. Yale scored 56 at Creedmoor; he fell to 52 to-day.

Major Fulton scored 57 last year, and repeated the number this year, the bull's-eyes being almost exactly alike in position.

Mr. Coleman, at 900 yards—48.

Col. Bodine only made 51 at Creedmoor; he exceeded this by 6 to-day.

Gen. Dakin increased his Creedmoor score of 45 to 55 to-day, and deservedly received the congratulations of his many friends.

Come we now to the Irish tale. Mr. Wilson at Creedmoor made 51, he fell a point yesterday.

Dr. Hamilton scored 52 at Creedmoor, and increased this by 2 yesterday.

Mr. McKenna, who entered as I have said, instead of Mr. John Rigby, scored 44 at the 900 yards, as against Mr. Rigby's 56 at Creedmoor.

Mr. Milner's disasters need no comment. At Creedmoor he began by putting a bull's-eye on the wrong target, but succeeded in scoring 49. To-day he made 37.

Mr. Johnson succeeded rather better than his fellows. Last year he made but 49, to-day he scored 54.

Mr. Pollock's score at 800 yards was 53.

The totals of these give a return—for the Americans, 327, for the Irish, 292—the difference for America 35; deducting a point lost at 800, net majority 34.

THE CERTAIN VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

And now it was time for luncheon. About a couple of hundred very hungry and dejected Irish gentlemen and the rival teams met here at the festive board; and it was genuinely refreshing to observe the frank, manly fashion in which certain defeat was anticipated and admitted. Except one or two of the Americans suddenly went mad, nothing could save the Irish laurel; and this sort of thing was not to be thought of. The ladies of our party, Mrs. Dakin, Mrs. Arthur, Miss Mullin, the Misses Cole, and all our gentlemen were most hospitably and good-humoredly entertained. No doubt there was bitter disappointment rankling in the heart, but certainly there was no feeling whatever against the Americans. The Irishmen, as is their wont, were hard upon each and upon themselves. Everybody was blamed. Mr. Milner blamed his rifle, and, indeed, so do I; but had he practised he would have discovered its vagaries before judgment day arrived. The Captain of the American Team was loudly praised by way of covert censure on somebody else. Here the business was really unpleasant. There was plenty of champagne quaffed, but none by our men. After more than a long interval, nearly two hours, the ground was re-entered, and such a scene as met the eye was certainly never before witnessed on shooting ranges. The crowd had doubled in proportions. The evening papers had announced the evil tidings with commendable rapidity, and "the boys" had come from town to see about matters. By sheer dint of force we reached the inclosure and tried to get the crowd back to the 1,000-yard stations. Expostulations, prayers, commands, anger, blows were tried, but all in vain. The first people in the city were bandied about in the crowd as the veriest *sans culotte* from the Liberties. The police to the number of fifty were as powerless as so many women, and nothing was more apparent than that they were afraid to push their authority. Only two targets were in sight—the crowd hid the others and would not be driven back. One member of the Irish Team pelted in a blank cartridge, and well nigh touched a temper which would have soon put an end to the match. For truth to tell, it was with the Irish Team that the Irish people were angry. Mr. Milner's unhappy reputation over that fatal shot at Creedmor has never been forgotten, and he was most unmercifully jeered by the wits of the town. Dr. Hamilton lost his usually good temper, and addressed the people, asking them in no civil terms to stand back. Mr. Bird, for the Americans, was expostulating, but seemed more fertile in wonderment than in resource. At one moment nobody believed the match would be concluded; but by sheer dint of pushing and hustling and praying, the crowd was got behind the shooting points. They stood literally on the heels of the men, but were more forbearing to our team than to their own. At last work was begun.

THE ONE THOUSAND YARDS.

Mr. Wilson led off with a good string of bull's-eyes, Mr. McKenna mended his manner, Dr. Hamilton did tolerably well, but swore at one time that he was on the point of sighting a policeman's leg, so close was the crowd along his line. Indeed that nobody was hurt must be set down to the fact that a great deal of trouble can occur in this country and nobody be much the worse for it. Mr. Milner contented himself, as the by-standers said, with three misses. On the other hand our team not only held their thirty-four but gradually gained upon it. It is true that even Milner's mishaps were almost equaled by Major Fulton's. This crack shot made two misses, and Gen. Dakin made one. Nevertheless the scores on the round were handsome.

Col. Gildersleeve made a total of 52, notwithstanding an outer at starting. His Creedmoor score was 51.

Mr. Yale made 51 at Creedmoor and maintained that level to-day.

Maj. Fulton fell 10 points from his Creedmoor score, which was 56.

Mr. Coleman's score was 52.

Col. Bodine scored 53 at Creedmoor—51 to-day.

Gen. Dakin scored 41 at Creedmoor, and advanced to 51 to-day, thus running up Major Fulton's loss.

The Irish targets look well, there being but four points between the men.

Mr. Wilson scored 55 at Creedmoor, and 55 to-day. He had no outer at Creedmoor.

Dr. Hamilton scored one more than he did last year, viz., 51.

Mr. M'Kenna scored 53 to-day. (Mr. Rigby scored 55 last year.)

Mr. Milner scored 41 yesterday, against 48 last year.

Mr. Johnson scored 51 at Creedmoor and lost a point to-day.

Mr. Pollock's score was 49.

The result's show for America, 303; for Ireland, 299. Gain for America, 4, added to former 34; total gain, 38. I should tell you that when the last Irish shot was fired the ropes were broken, although Mr. Yale was just about to pull the trigger. The crowd rushed headlong on the ground and swept up beyond the starting points. Col. Bodine had still a shot. He lay down in the most characteristic manner, leveled his gun, the crowd fell back, but he was at the end of a thin enough lane of human folk to make many a man tremble. Long and steadily did he lie, until in sheer admiration the crowd stood still and gazed on him. At last he pulled the trigger, the thud was heard, a bull's-eye was repeated. "Old Reliable" came in for a tremendous shout of applause and the match for 1875 was over.

SUMMARY OF THE SHOOTING.

IRISH TEAM.

MR. WILSON.

Yards.		
800	4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	58
900	3 3 2 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4	50
1,000	4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 2 3	55
Total		163

MR. HAMILTON.

800	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4	56
900	3 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 4	54
1,000	3 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 0 4	51
Total		161

MR. M'KENNA.

800	0 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4	52
900	2 0 3 3 4 4 3 4 0 3 4 3 3 4 4	44
1,000	4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 4	53
Total		149

MR. MILNER.

800	0 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	55
900	0 0 4 4 4 0 3 0 0 3 3 4 4 4 4	37
1,000	3 4 0 4 4 3 3 0 4 3 0 4 3 3 3	41
Total		133

MR. JOHNSON.

800	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	58
900	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 3	54
1,000	3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3	50
Total		162

MR. POLLOCK.

800	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	59
900	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 2 4 3 3 4 4 4 3	53
1,000	4 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 0 3 4	49
Total		161

AMERICAN TEAM.

COL. GILDERSLEEVE.

800	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	56
900	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 3	56
1,000	2 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3	52
Total		164

MR. YALE.

800	2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	57
900	2 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4	52
1,000	4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 4 3	51
Total		160

MR. FULTON.

800	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	58
900	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3	57
1,000	3 3 4 4 4 2 0 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 0	46
Total		161

MR. COLEMAN.

800	4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3	56
900	0 0 3 3 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	48
1,000	3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 2 4 4 4	52
Total		156

COL. BODINE.

800	4 4 3 4 4 4 0 4 2 4 4 3 4 4 4	52
900	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	59
1,000	4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 2 2 3 3 4	51
Total		162

GEN. DAKIN.

800	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	58
900	4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4	55
1,000	3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 0 3 4	51
Total		164
Gross American total		967
Gross Irish total		929
America wins by		38

The crowd then scampered about, and the Police took the teams in a body and conducted them to the implement house of the Dublin Shooting Club. Here Major Leech acknowledged his defeat, and was very coldly received. He admitted the Americans to be the first shots in the world, and called for cheers. These were all coolly given, whereupon a man in the crowd called out "Three cheers for Gildersleeve," and the response was magnificent. Col. Gildersleeve, in a few words, thanked the people, thanked Ireland for her friendly hospitality, and called for cheers for the Irish team, which, I regret to say, were only given by his own men. The utmost silence and sorrow pervaded the vast multitude, and, although the Americans were never more popular than at this moment, and although their victory is praised on all sides, the City of Dublin is really in tribulation. It was many hours before the crowds got home, the road got blocked, and not a little confusion prevailed. Alderman Manning had in the kindest way brought round the steam-yacht Princess Alexandra, the property of the Commission of Irish Lights. She was reached by boats and soon we were on our way to town. The Lord Mayor's banquet was due at 7:30, and at 7 we were not on the quays. Speed, however, did wonders, and we arrived there safely.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, (Alderman McSwiney,) and the Lady Mayoress, received the company shortly before 8 o'clock. About 200 were present. The great room built for the reception of George IV. was opened. The company included the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of York, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Lord and Lady Muskerry, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and several of the nobility.

The Lord Mayor gave "The Queen," and "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." He then said

that the toast which he had the honor to propose was, he was convinced, sure of a favorable reception among the company he saw around him. [Hear! Hear!] It was not the first time that he had had the honor to propose the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." [Hear! Hear!] That toast had always been cordially received in that hall, but he considered that no previous Viceroy had more thoroughly deserved the plaudits that greeted that toast than he who at present occupied that position. [Hear! Hear!] They were all aware that the prosperity of their country was very dear to the heart of their present Viceroy, and he never refused the assistance of his name or patronage to any project for the advancement of the interests of the country. [Hear, hear.] And the present occupant of the Viceregal chair filled with dignity and courtesy the duties pertaining to his distinguished position, and was distinguished also by the brilliancy of his court and the splendor of his hospitality. [Hear, hear.] Though his Excellency was absent there that evening he was bound to say that when he invited his Excellency to do him the honor to be present at that banquet he informed him that duties of importance had compelled him to be absent from the country, and he was bound to express to Col. Gildersleeve and the members of the American team the regrets of his Excellency that he was unable to meet them there that evening. [Hear, hear.] It was impossible not to observe the interest taken by his Excellency in everything that affected the welfare of the country, and more especially the interest he manifested in the sanitary welfare of their city. [Hear, hear;] and he [the Lord Mayor] trusted that, with the assistance of his Excellency, Dublin would speedily become a city to which they would not be ashamed to invite not merely their transatlantic friends, but his brother Mayors of London and of York; that the Liffey would become a pellucid stream spanned by stately bridges, and the citizens of Dublin need not fear to mix their wines with the renovated waters of the river. [Hear, hear.]

The Lord Mayor, who was again most cordially received, rose to propose the toast of "The President of the United States." He alluded to the terms of cordial friendship that had always existed between Ireland and America, and said that he believed he had no occasion to request that the health of the first citizen of the United States should be drunk with enthusiasm in any assembly of Irishmen. The toast was most cordially honored.

The Lord Mayor was most enthusiastically received, as he rose to propose the toast of the evening, the health of "The American Team." He said that he—

Wished to correct the wording of the toast by substituting the words "American Rifle Team," for if they had had the same weather in America that they had recently in Ireland, "American Team" might have an ambiguous and by no means agreeable significance. He proposed the health of the "American Rifle Team." [Great applause.] They wished to give them a hearty and cordial welcome. They would, indeed, have desired that our own countrymen should have been conquerers in the international contest. But having been beaten, they preferred to be beaten by America, and they considered it an honor even to be second to such men, [hear, hear,] and he was convinced that the rifles of the United States would always be pointed in the same direction, and never against each other. [Hear, hear.] The victory of their visitors had been fairly won by pluck and skill, and it was a victory which their opponents would be the last to envy or depreciate. [Hear, hear.]

Col. Gildersleeve, who on rising received a most enthusiastic reception, rose to respond to the last toast. He said that—

In common with the rest of the American Team, he was grateful for the high honor bestowed upon them that evening, and the high compliments that had been paid them that evening. They felt that they had been honored in no ordinary manner by being present in that magnificent hall at that sumptuous banquet, surrounded by so many lovely ladies and so many gentlemen of distinction and ability. That evening would not be soon forgotten by the American Team, though broad seas and long years might separate them from the company whose society they were at present enjoying. Of course they had been proud of their success, and they had worked hard and earnestly to attain it; but, even if they had failed, they would have felt that their visit to Ireland had been amply repaid by the cordial kindness with which they had been received. Their experience at Creedmoor had taught them that they would have determination and skill to contend against, and when they accepted the challenge to contest against Irish riflemen upon the historic plains of Clontarf, they knew that they would have to strain every nerve to attain success. They had been practicing since their arrival in this country, in sunshine and in storm; still he attributed their victory over their opponents more to good fortune than to superior skill. He thanked the Lord Mayor and the company for the kindness extended to himself and to his team; and through the Lord Mayor he wished to convey his thanks to his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, for so kindly expressing his regret at being unable to attend a banquet given in their honor. For himself, he considered the result of the match of comparatively little importance. But he considered that the mutual exchange of good feeling and kind hospitality that resulted from these matches would be an advantage to his own country and to Ireland. It would be the means of continuing and perpetuating the friendly relations between the two countries, and of drawing still closer the ties of cordial friendship by which they were united. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The toast was drank with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Lord Mayor said the next toast which he had the honor to propose was one which he was sure the citizens of Dublin would receive with every demonstration of respect and regard. They had here the Chief Magistrate of the great City of London, [applause,] and he was sure they would all accord to its representative the heartiest welcome. [Applause.] The influence and power of the great nation which one of their guests referred to was felt wherever the British flag waved, and there was always to be found, in a like degree, the honest expression of the feeling of the citizens of London. To occupy the position of Chief Magistrate of London meant that the man so honored must be a man to satisfy the most discerning and particular people on earth, and it was, therefore, an honor of which any man might well feel proud to be selected as the chief magistrate of that city. [Hear, hear.] The present meeting was also honored with the presence of the Sheriff of London, and they naturally considered that position to be the stepping-stone to the high dignity which the Lord Mayor occupied, and as being the post filled by him who was yet to receive a similar distinction to that which his friend the Lord Mayor of London occupied over the freest people in the world. He [the Lord Mayor] had been in America and in many parts of the globe, and had never seen anything to equal the happiness, and liberty, and thorough enjoyment which the citizens of London enjoyed. The Lord Mayor of London possessed the happiness of having all the advantages of home rule [hear, hear] and domestic legislation, which the Lord Mayor of Dublin could not boast of. The Lord Mayor of London was surrounded by a resident proprietory of the aristocracy of the land, and within his realm has gathered a good deal of the wealth of this poor land of ours. The people of this country would be very glad to have a fair turn of all the benefits which he enjoys, [hear, hear;] and the people of this country would be glad not alone to enjoy the presence of the Lords and Commons of Ireland, but of the Lord Mayor of London. [Hear, hear, and applause.]

The Lord Mayor of London, who, on rising, was received with applause, returned thanks. He said he gladly reciprocated all the kind feelings which had been expressed in his behalf since his arrival in Ireland. [Hear, hear.] He represented in England nothing political; his duty was simply and entirely municipal. [Hear, hear.] He believed that England had every reason to feel satisfied with her present position, and that the surrounding countries equally participated in all the benefits which she enjoys. He believed his colleagues were equally glad to be there for he thought this interchange of international courtesies, and even contests, promoted a fair amount of good, and the more they met together and knew each other the more it was likely that peace and prosperity would be cemented between them. [Applause]. He might say that he felt his presence there as indicating that the citizens of London feel a warm and kindly feeling toward Ireland and Irish institutions. [Applause.] He might say that he was extremely delighted with this old and great country, and particularly with the City of Dublin, and that he felt most grateful for the warm hospitality with which he and his friends had been received in this ancient city. He was sorry, indeed, that he could not remain here longer. He had but little leisure, and could not stay to fully appreciate or enjoy as they would wish the pleasant scenes with which they were surrounded; and though they might well wish to see the Irish foremost in this late contest, they could not always have what they wished. From what he knew of the Irish people they were not always to be defeated. [Applause.] The natural pluck and determination of the Irish would, no doubt, on the next occasion turn the scale. He might say, personally, that he never had greater pleasure than he experienced at being present on this occasion. He and his friends had received a most hearty welcome, and he only hoped to have an opportunity of returning it in the City of London. [Hear, hear, and applause.]

The company broke up about 11:30 o'clock.

A CORRECTION OF YESTERDAY'S CABLE DISPATCH.

LONDON, July 10.—In the dispatch quoting from the London *Standard*, for "Col. Gildersleeve has assured me that the men only win by the minutest trifle," read, "Col. Gildersleeve has assured me that the men obey him in the minutest trifle."

THEIR ARRIVAL IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, July 10.—The American Rifle Team reached Glasgow this morning. During the day they visited the principal places of interest, and made trips through Loch Lomond and the other lakes. They arrived in Edinburgh to-night. Mr. Robeson, the United States Consul, met the team on their arrival at Edinburgh and placed himself at their disposal. The Americans will remain in Scotland until Wednesday next. The Scotch riflemen started for Wimbledon to-night before the arrival of the Americans.

QUARRELING OVER A WHALE.

EXCITING SCENE IN GALVESTON HARBOR—HOW THE BIG FISH WAS STRANDED, CAPTURED, AND STOLEN.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, July 6.

For a long time whales have been known to frequent the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Few instances are recorded, however, where they have wandered so far up the Gulf as to be seen in or near Galveston Harbor. The old inhabitants remember that twenty-seven years ago a whale fifty feet in length was found on the west end of the island dead. From the blubber was manufactured a large quantity of oil, numbering some forty barrels. Seven years ago a whale eighteen feet long was caught in the bay, and this time also the blubber was turned into oil. Another instance is now to be recorded of the appearance of a whale in the vicinity of Galveston. From the parties who had the pleasure or discomfort of discovering this whale in Galveston Channel the following narrative comes: Early on the morning of the 4th, Capt. Andrew Foster, of the yacht Theresa, and a party of excursionists were sailing on the bay. About 6 o'clock, upon nearing Bolivar Point, they saw a short distance from them an uncommon disturbance of the water and a huge spouting and puffing being carried on. The party readily discovered that the object before them was a whale. He was aground in shoal water, and being unable to extricate himself, was celebrating the Fourth as best he could. The excursionists at once set about to capture his whaleship, and having with them a shot-gun, fired several times at him with slugs which they formed from the lead on their fish-lines. Having somewhat disabled the monster, and feeling assured of the safety of their prize, four men were left in a skiff to guard it, while the remainder of the party returned to the city to procure ropes, harpoons, &c. The picket guard were leisurely gazing upon the whale while he still persisted in spouting and dashing high the water, when a large-sized sloop approached. This was commanded by Ed Brown and Jack Best. This boat at first sailed by the men in the skiff, but suddenly turned its course and approached. They had discovered the whale and desired the booty. They were warned that his pretended owners were already in keeping of the prize; but this seemed not to affect their course, which was directed in a line with the skiff. The latter was struck and landed upon the opposide of the whale. It is fortunate that the four men were not drowned; but being good and active watermen, two of them held to the bottom of the sloop, and for a time the other two were on the whale. Soon, however, the men in the water each got hold of the skiff and clung to it. They were shortly surprised to see another vessel approach, an unknown schooner, and Best, who now claimed the prize, went aboard of her and took the whale in tow by means of a rope, which he had attached to an old harpoon, then in the body of the whale. The latter was towed into deep water and it is said for a time showed himself master of the schooner, and succeeded in carrying it for some distance, until near Hanna's reef, when it was again aground. In the meantime the remaining number of the first crew returned, fully equipped to take charge of their first-discovered booty, but were much astonished to learn of the course it had been compelled to take.

The party were of course much excited, and immediately took legal steps toward regaining the whale. Their story of the capture of a whale at once spread, and yesterday numbers were visiting the wharves expecting its arrival. But they were disappointed, since it failed to arrive. It was reported also that the fish had made its escape, and that it was not to be found, while others asserted that it was still safe on the reef. A schooner was seen bound out yesterday afternoon, and this was supposed to be going to those parts where the whale was last seen.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee met in Harrisburg lately, at the call of the Chairman, Gen. Hoyt. Nearly every county in the State was represented, and from each very favorable reports were received. The following officers were unanimously elected:

Secretary—Major A. Wilson Norris, Harrisburg.

Assistant Secretaries—Benjamin Huckel and John M'Cullough, Philadelphia; E. H. Chase, Susquehanna County, and Henry Butterfield, Erie.

Treasurer—Gen. H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia.

Hon. Russell Errett was elected Chairman of the Committee on Organization, and Hon. Edward McPherson Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers. Harrisburg was chosen as the headquarters of the committee until the 1st of September next. The work for the campaign will commence in earnest about the 1st of August, and we are assured that the indications from all parts of the State now point to the triumphant re-election of Gov. Hartranft and the State ticket.

SHIPWRECK OF A MAINE SCHOONER.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The United States Consul at Nassau reports to the State Department under date of June 29, the total loss of the American schooner Almaretta, of Calais, Me., Merrill, master, at South Bimini Shoals, Bahamas, on the 2d of June, while on a voyage from New-York to New-Orleans, laden with a general cargo of merchandise. A part of the cargo and ship's materials were saved, and, together with the crew, were taken to Nassau by the wreckers. Among the cargo saved is a quantity of marble tombstones, 765 in number, which were being shipped to New-Orleans to be placed over the graves of Federal soldiers who fell during the late war. These were taken to Nassau in fair condition and will probably be reshipped back to New-York. The crew, which arrived at Nassau on the 8th of June, were to take passage for New-York on the British steam-ship Alps.

SEA-SIDE RACING.

FINE DAY'S SPORT AT MONMOUTH PARK.

OPENING OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB—THE MILE DASH WON BY RISK—THE MILE-HEATS RACE CONTESTED IN FOUR CONTESTS—BIGFELLOW FINALLY WINS—THE TWO-MILES DASH A TAME RACE—BAY FINAL WINS IT EASILY—THE STEEPLECHASE THE EVENT OF THE DAY—A CLOSE RACE BETWEEN DEADHEAD AND MINNIE MAC—THE FORMER DEFEATS HIS ANTAGONIST.

The second meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club opened successfully yesterday. Notwithstanding the threatening weather there was a much larger attendance than on any other day so far, excepting the 5th inst. The grand stand was well filled, especially the ladies' portion of it. Lest this latter assertion should seem apochryphal to those whom business or dread of rain kept in the City, it may be well to explain that neither Long Branch nor Oceanport was visited yesterday morning with the showers that descended here. The trip down the bay was particularly delightful. The overcast sky hid the sun, and a cool breeze, not too strong, inspired a new vigor. An unusual number of porpoises disported themselves in the crisp waters, and one fellow just escaped a sore back by jumping nimbly from in front of the prow of the Plymouth Rock. The Queen, of the National Line, and the Germanic, of the White Star Line, happened to be outward bound at the same time, and the Rock challenged them to a race, passing them both in gallant style. A salute was fired from a small cannon as she went by, each steam-ship responding by the blowing of whistles. It began to rain hard as the excursionists neared Sandy Hook, and continued for some distance beyond it. Gloomy looks were seen on every side, the anticipation being that the races would be postponed, when suddenly the train dashed into sunshine and dust, which continued until the race track was reached. Among the many persons of note on the grounds yesterday were Gen. A. C. Jones, Gen. Elijah Ward, Judge Guyle, of Newark; Senator Hopper, ex-Gov. McCook, of Colorado; Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware; D. D. Withers, Judge Munson, Dion Boucicault, Jr., Gen. H. H. Bingham, ex-District Attorney Harrington, of Washington; Hon. Robert Mackay, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania; Sheriff Leeds and Commissioner of Highways John L. Hill, of Philadelphia, and many others who have been mentioned heretofore.

It was not until 1:45 that the bell was rung for the mile dash. Harry Felter was the favorite, but Risk defeated him after a splendid struggle up the homestretch, which excited the multitude into loud and prolonged shouts. Then came the mile-heats race, best three in five. Before the start Spindrift was a heavy favorite on account of his performance of Thursday, and he seemed to justify the opinion of his backers by galloping in ahead of the others on the first heat with apparent ease, but when he pulled up he was seen to have gone lame, and a rush was made to the pool-stand to hedge, Bigfellow, who had come in last, becoming the favorite at immense odds. The reason for this was that Carver was so badly blown as not to look equal to any more strong work, while Bigfellow, who had been stiff at the star, improved so that he appeared to be a new horse at the finish of the heat. The "knowing ones" read the signs aright. Carver sulked in the third heat and had to be dragged to the starting point. He struggled nobly, however, after getting to work, as did also Spindrift, but their infirmities were against them. Bigfellow came in ahead every time—in the fourth heat at a "hand-gallop"—amid enthusiastic cheers. The next event on the programme—the two-mile dash—was not a race at all; it was simply a chase. Lorillard's colt, being lame, had been withdrawn; so Bay Final was made the favorite. He ran away from the others, and Lord Zetland left Misdeal. They came in at distances of a quarter of a mile from each other. A tamer contest could not be imagined.

Little had been expected of the steeplechase, yet it proved to be a most exciting affair. It was supposed that Deadhead would have everything his own way, on account of the poorly esteemed entries against him, and he was made the favorite in the pools at long odds. Much amusement was created by the antics of Wizard. He refused the very first leap twice, and at the third attempt went over it so carefully that a yell of derision arose from the multitude. The other three kept on around the field, jumping beautifully, Deadhead leading, but Meteor and Minnie Mac close up. They took the first water jump in magnificent style, eliciting a round of cheers which ended in a burst of laughter as Wizard came galloping up—and bolted. His jockey turned him around and put him at it again, but he was now virtually out of the race. Meantime the struggle in the back field had become intensely exciting. Minnie Mac passed Meteor and challenged Deadhead, going over several stone walls by his side. On they came to the water jump, again Meteor making another determined effort for the lead. The three rose almost together, and landed one after the other. Minnie stumbled as she struck and the others went on without her; recovering quickly, however, she again went in to win, and by the time the last stone fence in the back field was reached had actually gained a handsome lead. The excitement had now grown terrific. The spectators jumped to their feet and shouted, and swung their hats in the air; many even rushing down to the track fence to get a closer view of the finish. Down the track the chasers rushed at top speed. Meteor had come up neck and neck with Minnie Mac. One hurdle remained just inside the turn. Minnie and Meteor took it together, with Deadhead just at their heels. All three instantly put on extra speed, but Meteor could not stand it and dropped off. "Minnie Mac wins," went up from a thousand throats. But Deadhead's jockey was not inclined to give it up so. Laying on the whip like mad, he yelled encouragement to the old horse, who strained himself in a new effort, and, inside of twenty feet, contrived to put his nose in front of the mare, thereby winning the race. This superb ending was greeted with an indescribable babel of yells. Many persons insisted that it was a dead heat, and a large crowd gathered around the judges' stand and demanded a decision. After a few moments' deliberation the race was awarded to Deadhead. This was not only the first steeplechase Minnie Mac ever ran, but she was never before entered even in a hurdle race, and everybody was predicting that she would break her rider's neck.

The amount invested in the French pools yesterday was $26,355. The following tickets were sold: First race—Harry Felter, 466; Risk, 352; total, 818. Second race—Bigfellow, 270; Spindrift, 778; Carver, 394; total, 1,442. Second heat—Bigfellow, 201; Spindrift, 442; Carver, 157; total, 880. Third heat—Bigfellow, 299; Spindrift, 116; Carver, 51; total, 466. Fourth heat—Bigfellow, 116; Spindrift, 37; total, 203. Third race—Bay Final, 299; Lord Zetland, 76; Misdeal, 197; total, 572. Fourth race—Deadhead, 631; Wizard, 111; Field, 490; total, 1,232; grand total, 5,271. The first race paid $11, the second $25 35; the second heat $13 85, the third $7 40, the fourth $6 10; the third race $6 60, and the hurdle race $9 25.

THE RACING.

THE MATCH RACE.

The sport of the day was introduced with a match of $250 a side, between W. Cottrill's ch. c. Harry Felter, four years, and P. Lorillard's r. c. Risk, three years. The betting was in favor of Harry Felter. They were sent away on even terms, but Risk immediately assumed the lead of a length and a half round the turn. At the quarter-pole Risk was two lengths in front, and so remained along the backstretch, but on nearing the half-mile pole Felter closed slightly, and they passed that point with half a length of daylight between them. When they ran round the lower turn, Risk got away again and entered the homestretch with a lead of two lengths. Risk kept to the front, and won the race by a length and three-quarters, in 1:48¼.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Match, $250 a side; dash of one mile.

P. Lorillard's r. c. Risk, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver, 90 pounds. Sparling......1
W. Cottrill's ch. c. Harry Felter, 4 years, by Daniel Boone, out of Sigma, by Epsilon, 108 pounds. Lakeland......2
Time—1:48¼.

THE MILE HEATS.

The second race on the card was the mile heats, best three in five for all ages, which had three entries, viz.: Robinson, Morgan & Co's ch. c. Bigfellow; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, and John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver. In the betting Spindrift was a great favorite at nearly two to one over the other two, as will be seen from the following figures:

Spindrift	$150	$650	$450
Carver	70	225	195
Bigfellow	80	225	175
Total	$300	$1,100	$820

FIRST HEAT.—Two false attempts, and they were sent away, with Bigfellow slightly leading the other two. As they went round the turn, Bigfellow was three-quarters of a length ahead of Carver, with Spindrift a length and a half behind. As they approached the quarter pole, Carver rushed up to Bigfellow's head, and the pair passed that point simultaneously, two lengths in advance of Spindrift. They increased their pace along the backstretch, Carver running to the front and taking a decided lead. Passing the half-mile pole, he showed two lengths in advance of Spindrift and Bigfellow, who were head and head. As they came round the lower turn, the pace was so hot that Swim took a pull on Bigfellow, and let the other two fight it out. Carver was two lengths ahead of Spindrift, and he was a length and a half before Bigfellow. Carver turned into the homestretch still leading, but swerved and lost ground. It was a close race between him and Spendrift up the homestretch, but Spindrift closed steadily and finally took the lead, winning the heat by three-quarters of a length; Carver second, ten lengths before Bigfellow. The time was fast—1:45½. When Spindrift returned to weigh he was very lame. The betting was now as follows:

Bigfellow	$925	$500	$450
B. F. Carver	775	310	300
Spindrift	350	155	260
Total	$2,050	$965	$1,010

SECOND HEAT.—Spindrift appeared with both forelegs bandaged, but his lameness had disappeared. After one false attempt they were sent away to a very bad start, Bigfellow being two lengths ahead of Spindrift, who was three ahead of Carver. As they went to the turn, however, Carver closed up the gap and reached the head of Spindrift. He then took the second place, and speedily challenged Bigfellow. At the quarter-pole Bigfellow was a length ahead of Carver, while Spindrift was at the latter's saddle-girth. Going along the backstretch Carver moved up to the quarter of Bigfellow, and Spindrift followed up still at the quarter of Carver. Thus they ran without change of position past the half-mile pole. Coming on the lower turn, Carver shook off Spindrift and ran closer toward the head of Bigfellow, leaving Spindrift at his tail. As they came down to the three-quarter pole Bigfellow outran his competitors, and showed at that point half a length before Carver, who was the same distance before Spindrift. In this manner they ran up the homestretch, when Spindrift made a rush past Carver and headed Bigfellow, and a close race ensued between them. As they approached the stand both received the lash, but Spindrift soon gave it up, and Bigfellow, coming to the front, won the heat by five or six lengths, in 1:46½. Barbee, seeing that he could not win, pulled up Spindrift, and Carver coming up, passed under the string only a neck behind. Bigfellow was now a very great favorite and sold as follows:

Bigfellow	$300	$500	$300
Spindrift. Carver.	80	110	85

THIRD HEAT.—A little delay was occasioned by the fractious conduct of Carver. They at length received a fine start, the three going away even. Carver got under way the quickest, and soon showed two lengths before Bigfellow, who was the same distance in front of Spindrift. They passed the quarter-pole in the same positions. As they journeyed along the backstretch they ran in closer order, and the three were nose and tail. When they reached the half-mile pole, Carver was only three-quarters of a length before Bigfellow, who was leading Spindrift a neck only. Traveling round the lower turn Bigfellow moved up to the saddle-girth of Carver, and Spindrift was at Bigfellow's tail. They were in these positions as they passed the three-quarter-pole, and coming up the homestretch Carver looked as if he would prove the winner. He was still in front at the furlong-pole, but as they approached the goal, Swim encouraged Bigfellow to do his best, and, after a close brush, he forged ahead and beat Carver home by a length in 1:48¼. Spindrift was eight lengths in the rear. Under the rule, Carver not having won a heat in three, he was sent to the stable, and the odds were eight to one in favor of Bigfellow as against Spindrift. But three pools were sold, as follows:

Bigfellow	$300	$350	$300
Spindrift	40	40	30

FOURTH HEAT.—Bigfellow had a length the best of the start, which he increased to a length and a half on the turn, when Spindrift closed, and they were nose and tail at the quarter. In this manner they ran past the half-mile pole, round the lower turn, and up the homestretch, when Spindrift made an effort to pass Bigfellow without success, the latter winning the heat and race by a length and a half in 1:53½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Jersey Jockey Club Purse of $700 for all ages; entrance money to second and third horses; mile heats, best three in five:

Robinson, Morgan & Co's. ch. c. Bigfellow, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, by Mamomet, 108 pounds. Swim......3 1 1 1
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 114 pounds. Barbee......1 2 3 2
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, by imp. Balshazzar, 114 pounds. Wise......2 3 2 ro.
Time—1:45½, 1:16½, 1:48¼, 1:53½.

THE MONMOUTH SEQUEL STAKES.

The third race on the card was the Monmouth Sequel Stakes for three year olds, two miles, which closed with eighteen nominations, only three of which were represented. They were M. H. Sanford's b. c. Bay Final, John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Lord Zetland, and J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Misdeal. Mr. Lorillard's b. c. Vassal was marked as a starter, but as the colt had been lame and was blistered only a few days ago, those who knew the fact did not place much faith in the announcement. Bay Final was a great favorite and deserved the confidence placed in him by his backers. It was no race at all in fact, and did not afford much gratification to the spectators. When the signal was given Bay Final jumped away first, Misdeal second, and Lord Zetland third. As they went round the turn, Bay Final opened a long gap and passed the quarter-pole half a dozen lengths ahead of Misdeal, who was ahead ten lengths before Lord Zetland. It is unnecessary to give any further description. Bay Final won the race by fifty yards, Lord Zetland second, 100 yards in advance of Misdeal. The struggle for this stake last year was a very fine one, and was won by Reform in very fast time.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Monmouth Sequel Stakes; value, $600; added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; for three-year olds; winner of the Jersey Derby Stakes to carry five pounds extra; the second to receive $150, and third horse $50, out of the stakes; two miles; eighteen nominations; value to winner, $1,300.

M. H. Sanford's b. c. Bay Final, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire. Heyward......1
John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Lord Zetland, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardiz, by imp. Glencoe. Heffer......2
J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Misdeal, by Gilroy, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George. Dwyer......3
Time—3:42¼.

WINNERS OF THE SQUEL STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	St.	Starters.	Time.
1871	Nellie Ransom	Jack Malone	107	27	5	3:40¼
1872	Wade Hampton	Asteroid	110	24	5	3:55¼
1873	Survivor	Vandal	110	14	7	3:47¾
1874	Reform	Leamington	100	21	8	3:37½
1874	Bay Final	Lexington	110	18	3	3:42¼

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The concluding event of the day was the Long Branch Steeplechase Handicap over the new course. For this there were four entries, as follows: Charles Fawn's br. g. Wizard, J. S. Cattanach's ch. h. Meteor, A. Taylor's ch. m. Minnie Mac, and Joseph Donahue's br. c. Deadhead. Of course the latter was the favorite, but only two pools were sold, as follows:

Deadhead	$100	$400
Meteor	80	200
Minnie Mac	55	140
Wizard	35	110
Total	$270	$850

It was generally anticipated that Deadhead would have an easy race of it, but the spectators were very agreeably disappointed at the fine running of Minnie Mac, a new candidate for hurdle honors.

The chasers were started in the field behind the timer's stand, and Wizard was away in the lead, while Deadhead brought up the rear. They ran across the field in the direction of the backstretch. In the centre of the field was a mud wall, from which Wizard halted and was left out of the race. Meteor went over two lengths in front of Minnie Mac, with Deadhead third. After three attempts Wizard was made to go over the obstacle, but he was a very long way behind. After going over this wall they made a curve to the left, following the direction of the regular track, but keeping within the field. They jumped over a hedge in the vicinity of the half-mile pole, when Deadhead passed Meteor and Minnie, and jumped the hurdle near the three-quarter pole three lengths in front of Meteor, with Minnie Mac third, and close up. As they came up toward the judges' stand, parallel with the homestretch, Deadhead increased his lead a little, and the stone wall this side of the furlong-pole was taken by him four lengths in advance of Meteor, who was two lengths before Minnie Mac. They now came to the water jump in front of the grand stand, and they all leaped over successfully, Deadhead was six lengths in front of Meteor, who was three lengths ahead of Minnie Mac. The seventh obstacle was a stone wall opposite the club-house, and Deadhead was over three lengths ahead of Meteor, who remained three lengths before Minnie Mac. Going along parallel with the backstretch Minnie Mac closed very perceptibly on Meteor, and in front of the stables she was at the latter's tail, and a little further on headed him. After taking the hurdle near the half-mile pole, Nolan took a pull on Deadhead, and the other two closed to within two lengths of him. Taking the same course as before, and coming round the lower turn, Minnie Mac ran past Meteor, and assumed the second position. As they approached the wall, near the furlong-pole, Minnie Mac ran up and collared Deadhead, and they came over it simultaneously, three lengths before Meteor. They remained together to the water jump, which they also leaped together, and the plaudits of the spectators were loud. Meteor was only three lengths behind them. They now ran down across the field, took the mud wall in the centre, and, making a curve in the direction of the club-house, the reverse of the way they were going, came toward the grand stand, and again shaped their course toward the backstretch, taking the mud wall for the third time; Minnie Mac had taken the lead at this point and entered the track on the backstretch two lengths in advance of Deadhead, who was the same distance before Meteor. At the half-mile pole Meteor went past Deadhead and assumed the second place. The struggle was now very interesting, and the spectators were thoroughly interested. The last hurdle was situated far down the homestretch, fifty yards this side of the three-quarter pole, and Minnie Mac was two lengths before Meteor, who was leading Deadhead a length. After getting over safely there was a magnificent struggle. The pace was too fast for Meteor, and Deadhead passed him and drove for Minnie, who was doing her best. He closed steadily and finally headed the mare. It was "nip and tuck" between them to the finish, but Deadhead managed to push his head to the front as they passed under the string, and so secured the victory. Meteor was three lengths behind them, and Wizard a long way off. The time was 6:28.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Long Branch steeplechase handicap, for all ages; about three miles, over a fair hunting course. Purse, $600; $450 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse. To close and be named at 4 o'clock P. M., 7th of July; weights to be announced on the morning of the 9th, and acceptances to be made at the course at 4 o'clock P. M.

Joseph Donahue's b. c. Deadhead, 4 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, by Red Eye, 148 pounds. Meany......1
A. Taylor's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 5 years, by Planet, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George, 135 pounds......2
J. S. Cattanach's ch. h. Meteor, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis, by imp. Yorkshire, 145 pounds......3
Charles Fawn's br. g. Wizard, 5 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, 140 pounds......0
Time—6:28.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

A RECENT LETTER FROM HIM IN REFERENCE TO THE KATIE KING FRAUD.

The *Banner of Light*, a Boston newspaper which calls itself an exponent of the spiritual philosophy of the nineteenth century, publishes a recent letter from Robert Dale Owen, and says of him:

"Inheriting a vigorous constitution, and having been always abstemious in his habits, we hope that Mr. Owen, though now upward of seventy, will soon rally from the effects of that overtasking of his mental faculties which has resulted in the temporary dethronement of his reason. Our latest letters from him—and we have them as late as June 18—give no sign whatever of any mental disturbance."

The letter printed refers to the Philadelphia Holmes exposé, and says:

To the writer, whoever he is, of the brief editorial in your issue of May 15, entitled "Mr. Robert Dale Owen," my grateful acknowledgments are due. He has correctly interpreted alike the features of this bewildering case, and my own motives and conduct in connection with it. In proof, I refer you to the exact facts which go to make up this case. These will be found in my paper entitled "The Mystery of Katie King," which appeared in your issue of May 1. The chief of these are verbatim as follows:

1. My conviction is "that the testimony alike of the alleged confederate, and of the mediums themselves, except in so far as this testimony is corroborated by other evidence, is worthless."—*Column* 2. In other words, both lied, and either the one or the other can expect to be believed even when they speak truth.

2. The mediums in question "undoubtedly have, under certain conditions, powers of materialization." —*Col.* 4.

3. "They have dishonestly supplemented these powers to a greater or less extent."—*Same col.*

As to this supplementing of genuine spiritual gifts by fraudulent trickery, I said, (Col. 1:)

"The lamentable fact is that among such inheritors of precious gifts, which all men ought to regard as sacred, we find those who, like money-changers in the temple of Spiritualism, prostitute, for purposes of unhallowed gain, the holy gifts of which they are the unworthy possessors."

That the mediums through whom I witnessed what is described in the article in question did thus prostitute holy powers, I have asserted, and I here reassert. In regard to those guilty of such prostitution, I said, in December:

"If such sacrilegious fraud be pardoned, it can only be by imitating the spirit evinced by Christ toward his murderers, when he prayed, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!'"

It is wickedly mischievous to gloss over such a crime. In the case of one of the two mediums concerned, that crime is aggravated by the fact that several brief passages in his letters to "Frank" were so grossly coarse that they were omitted as too vile for publication. Col. Olcott knows this well, for he and I read together, in the original manuscript, the dirty trash. If I was "drawn into a net," it was in assenting as I did to the suppression of the expressions here alluded to. But if it were to do over again I should do the same thing. The American public, through the papers of the day, have had obscenities enough of late from orthodox sources without any contribution from the secret history of heterodoxy in the form of Spiritualism. The writer, I suppose, knew no better. I forget who it was said,

"Immodest words admit of no defense,
For want of decency is want of sense."

Perhaps the distich ought to have been worded thus:

"Immodest words admit but this defense,
That want of decency is want of sense."

Fools are hardly responsible for anything they write; and as the ecclesiastics of the olden time, when they committed crime, had the "benefit of clergy," so may our modern offenders be allowed to plead, in mitigation of their sins, the benefit of folly. I think that Col. Olcott and I did the right thing when we refrained from sending to the periodical press what no decent journalist would put in print. It is a matter of morality as well as of good taste. If others choose to associate with such people, and to seek to screen their convictions, that is their business. I have never knowingly done this, and I never shall.

My *Atlantic* article was certainly a faithful transcript of phenomena as they appeared to me at the time; and as soon as it was shown to me, I asked you to republish it, as you did last week. But it turned out to be a relation of mixed truth and error. And, though you might very correctly say that it came as near to the truth as I was able to get, (and was thus justifiable, so far as I was concerned,) yet there is no propriety whatever in asserting, as the letter of which I sent you, that "it is true to the letter." If it do not behoove honest men that pass off falsehood as truth. Nothing is more difficult than critically to separate the false from the true. There is seldom a falsehood without some substratum of truth underlying it. There is scarcely a truth that has not some admixture of error. Henry Ward Beecher and I may justly say to the public, when its self-righteous ostentation is flaunting our shortcomings in our faces, bringing against us, Satan-like, a railing accusation, what Jesus the Christ, when judging in the temple a convicted offender, said to the officious Scribes and Pharisees: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." Elsewhere I have said as to this case: "I did see what I witnessed in Philadelphia last Summer. I do not undertake to draw the line between the genuine and the spurious." My resolve was, and is, and ever shall be, to exclude from publications of mine, every such case of doubt, to exclude every particle of all doubtful evidence for marvelous phenomena.

I regard Dr. Fellger, Mr. Blöde, and Mr. Roberts as honest and earnest investigators. Whatever they have seen will be genuine. But I have seen in their recent investigations, I may have been fortunate, are so to conclude that I have no mistake last year? That is very poor logic. That some of the epiphanies which I have described, and which I then believed I was witnessing, were fraudulent, I know now certainly. As to those which I then believed, I cannot tell which were fraudulent and which were real. Let the wise in their own conceit define the line of demarkation if they can. I am unable to do so.

I have rarely discharged a more unpleasant duty to the public than in writing the above.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., June 18, 1875.

HOW THE TOAD WAS CARED FOR.

A recently-published book on childhood contains the following anecdote concerning the Duke of Wellington and a little boy who left a toad in the custody of that great soldier:

A gentleman who is a great collector of autographs has a very singular one of the Duke of Wellington, which he prizes very highly, as he considers it characteristic of a noble-hearted man. The following is a faithful transcript:

"STRATHFIELDSAYE, July 27, 1837.

Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington is happy to inform William Harries that his toad is alive and well."

An explanation of this singular letter is given on a paper appended, in these words:

The Duke of Wellington was one day taking his usual country walk, when he heard a cry of distress. He went to the spot, and found a chubby, rosy-faced boy, lying on the ground and crying as if his little heart would break.

"What is the matter, my lad?" said the Duke.

"O, Sir, please, Sir, my poor toad! I bring it something to eat every day, but to-morrow I am going to school, and nobody will feed it; and I am afraid it will be killed."

"Never mind, don't cry, lad. I'll see that the toad is well fed, and you shall have a letter about it when you are at school."

The boy thanked the gentleman heartily, drying up his tears, and went away. The time he was at school he received five letters similar to that given above; but the Duke, at the Christmas holidays, found the toad "alive and well," but, in accordance with the usual habits of these animals, in his Winter's sleep, which he slept until Spring and genial weather brought him forth from his well-guarded hole in the ground.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GOING OUT WITH THE TIDE.

Raise me up in my bed, wife;
There's the sound of the sea in my ear;
And it sings to my soul in a music
That earth is not blessed to hear.
Open the little window, wife.
Then come and sit by my side;
We'll wait God's sweet flood-water
To take me out with the tide.

I see the harbor-bar, wife.
And my dear little boat in the bay;
But who shall be able to guide her
When her master hath passed away?
I know that her helm, so trusty,
Will answer no other hand
As it answered mine, when I knew, wife,
You were waiting for me on the strand.

Our boys are all before us, wife;
Wee Jack is beneath the wave,
And blue-eyed Freddie sleeps, wife,
In yonder yew-bowered grave,
Where the early daisies cluster
Around his baby bed,
And the thrush sits chanting softer
In yon tree that shades the dead.

There's a chill runs through our hearts, wife,
When the harbor-bar doth moan;
But a darker grief will be yours, wife,
When you're left in the cot alone;
But a few more flows of the sea, wife,
And a few more ebbs of the tide,
Then God's sweet flood shall bring you
Again to your old man's side!

The red sun is low in the west, wife,
And the tide sinks down with the sun;
We will part with each other in love, wife,
For sweetly our lives have run.
Give me your hand, my own love,
As you gave it in days of yore;
We will clasp them, ne'er to be sundered,
When we meet on the far-off shore!

Chambers's Journal.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SHORE BY WYNDWAY.

The east gleamed upon Ethelberta's squirrel-colored hair as she said to her companion, "I have come, Picotee, but not as you imagine, from a night's sleep. We have actually been dancing till daylight at Wyndway."

"Then you should not have troubled to come. I could have borne the disappointment under such circumstances," said the pupil-teacher, who, wearing a dress not so familiar to Christopher's eyes as had been the little white jacket, had not been recognized by him from the hill. "You look so tired, Berta. I could not stay up all night for the world!"

"One gets used to things," said Ethelberta, quietly. "I should have been in bed certainly, had I not particularly wished to use this opportunity of meeting you before you go home to-morrow. I could not have come to Sandbourne to-day, because we are leaving to return again to Rookington. This is all that I wish you to take to mother—only a few little things which may be useful to her; but you will see what it contains when you open it." She handed to Picotee a small parcel. "This is for yourself," she went on, giving a small packet besides. "It will pay your fare home and back, and leave you something to spare."

"Thank you," said Picotee, docilely.

"Now, Picotee," continued the elder, "let us talk for a few minutes before I go back; we may not meet again for some time." She put her arm round the waist of Picotee, who did the same by Ethelberta; and thus interlaced they walked backward and forward upon the firm flat sand with the motion of one body animated by one will.

"Well, what did you think of my poems?"

"I liked them; but naturally, I did not understand all the experience you describe. It is so different from mine. Yet that made them more interesting to me. I thought I should so much like to mix in the same scenes; but that, of course, is impossible."

"I am afraid it is. And you posted the book as I said?"

"Yes." She added hurriedly, as if to change the subject, "I have told nobody that we are sisters, or that you are known in any way to me or to mother or to any of us. I thought that would be best, from what you said."

"Yes, perhaps it is for the present."

"The box of clothes came safely, and find very little alteration will be necessary to make the dress do beautifully for me on Sundays. It is quite new-fashioned to me, though I suppose it was old-fashioned to you. Oh, and Berta, will the title of Lady Petherwin descend to you when your mother-in-law dies?"

"No, of course not. She is only a knight's widow, and that's nothing."

"The lady of a knight looks as good on paper as the lady of a lord."

"And in other places, too, sometimes. However, about your journey home. Be very careful; and don't make any inquiries at the stations of anybody but officials. If any man wants to be friendly with you, try to find out if it is from a genuine wish to assist you, or from a rakish admiration of your fresh face."

"How shall I know which?" said Picotee.

Ethelberta laughed. "If Heaven does not tell you at the moment I cannot," she said. "But humanity looks with a different eye from love, and, upon the whole, it is most to be prized by a woman. I believe it ends oftener in marriage than do a lover's flying smiles, so that for this and other reasons love from a stranger is dangerous, both as a game and as a speculation. Well, Picotee, has any one paid you real attentions yet?"

"No—that is—"

"There is something going on."

"Only a wee bit."

"I thought so. There was a dishonesty about your dear eyes which has never been there before, and love-making and dishonesty are inseparable as coupled hounds. Up comes man, and away goes innocence. Are you going to tell me anything about him?"

"I would rather not, Ethelberta; because it is hardly anything."

"Well, be careful. And mind this, never tell him what you feel."

"But then he will never know it."

"Nor must he. He must think it only. The difference between his thinking and knowing is often the difference between your winning and losing. But general advice is not of much use, and I cannot give more unless you tell more. What is his name?"

Picotee did not reply.

"Never mind: keep your secret. However, listen to this: not a kiss—not so much as the shadow, hint, or merest seedling of a kiss!"

"There is no fear of it," murmured Picotee; "though not because of me!"

"You see, my dear Picotee, a lover is neither a relation nor an acquaintance; but he may end in being either, and the best way to reduce him to whichever of the two you wish him to be is to treat him like the other. Men who come courting are like bad cooks; if you are kind to them, instead of ascribing it to an exceptional courtesy on your part, they instantly set it down to a marvelous worth on theirs."

"But I ought to favor him just a little, poor thing? Just the smallest glimmer of a gleam!"

"Only a very little indeed—so that your words come as a relief to his misery, not as additions to his happiness."

"It is being too clever, all this; and we ought to be harmless as doves."

"Ah, Picotee! to continue harmless as a dove you must be wise as a serpent, you'll find—ay, ten serpents, for that matter."

"But if I cannot get at him, how can I manage him in these ways you speak of?"

"Get at him? I suppose he gets at you in some way, does he not?—tries to see you, or to be near you?"

"No—that's just the point—he doesn't do any such thing, and there's the worry of it!"

"Well, what a silly girl! Then he is not your lover at all?"

"Perhaps he's not. But I am his, at any rate—twice over.

"That's no use. Furnish feeling for both sides? Why, it's worse than furnishing money for both. You don't suppose a man will give his heart in exchange for a woman's when he has already got hers for nothing? That's not the way old Adam does business at all. If this interesting man of yours neither pities you when he is cool, blesses you when he is warm, nor curses you when he is hot, think no more of him, for he'll never marry you."

Picotee sighed. "Have you got a young man, too, Berta?"

"A young man?"

"A lover, I mean; that's what we call 'em down here."

"It is difficult to explain," said Ethelberta, evasively. "I knew one many years ago, and I have seen him again, and—that is all."

"According to my idea, you have one, but according to your own, you have not; he does not love you, but you love him—is that how it is?"

"I have not considered quite how it is."

"Do you love him?"

"I have never seen a man I hate less."

"A great deal lies covered up there, I expect!"

"He was in that carriage which drove over the hill at the moment we met here."

"Ah-ah—some great lordship or another who has his day by candle-light, and his night by shutters and blinds. I know the style: carries new shillings as small change for beggars, and no more knows how much bread is a loaf than I do the price of queen's crowns."

"I am afraid he's only a township as yet, and not a very large one either. But surely you guess, Picotee? But I'll set you an example of frankness by telling his name. My friend, Mr. Julian, to whom you posted the book. Such changes as he has seen! He and his sister have been playing dances all night at Wyndway. What is the matter?"

"Only a pain?"

"My dear Picotee—"

"I think I'll sit down for a moment, Berta."

"What—have you over-walked yourself, dear?"

"Yes—and I got up very early, you see."

"I hope you are not going to be ill, child. You look as if you ought not to be here."

"Oh, it is quite trifling. Does not getting up in a hurry cause a sense of faintness sometimes?"

"Yes, in people who are not strong."

"If we don't talk about being faint it will go off. Faintness is such a queer thing that to think of it is to have it. Let us talk as we were talking before—about your young man and other indifferent matters, so as to divert my thoughts from fainting, dear Berta. I have always thought the book was to be forwarded to him because he was a connection of yours by marriage, and he had asked for it. And so you have met this—this Mr. Julian, and gone for walks with him in evenings, I suppose, just as young men and women do who are courting?"

"No, indeed—what an absurd child you are!" said Ethelberta. "I knew him once, and he is interesting; a few little things like that make it all up."

"The love is all on one side, as with me."

"Oh, no, no; there is nothing like that. I am not attached to any one, strictly speaking; though, more strictly speaking, I am not unattached."

"'Tis a delightful middle mind to be in. I know it, for I was like it once; but I had scarcely been so long enough to know where I was before I was gone past."

"You should have commanded yourself, or drawn back entirely; for let me tell you that at the beginning of caring for a man—just when you are suspended between thinking and feeling—there is a hair's breadth of time at which the question of getting into love or not getting in is a matter of will—quite a thing of choice. At the same time, drawing back is a tame dance, and the best of all is to stay balanced awhile."

"You do that well, I'll warrant!"

"Well, no; for what between continually wanting to love, to escape the blank lives of those who do not, and wanting not to love, to keep out of the miseries of those who do, I get foolishly warm and foolishly cold by turns."

"Yes—and I am like you as far as the 'foolishly' goes. I wish all we poor girls could contrive to bring a little wisdom into our love by way of a change!"

"That's the very thing that leading minds in town have begun to do, but there are difficulties. It is easy to love wisely, but the rich man may not marry you; and it is not very hard to reject wisely, but the poor man doesn't care. Altogether it is a precious problem. But shall we clamber out upon those shining blocks of rock, and find some of the little yellow shells that are in the crevices? I have ten minutes longer, and then I must go."

CHAPTER VII.

THE DINING-ROOM OF A TOWN HOUSE—THE BUTLER'S PANTRY.

A few weeks later there was a friendly dinner party at the house of a gentleman called Doncastle, who lived in a moderately fashionable square of west London. All the friends and relatives present were nice people, who exhibited becoming signs of pleasure and gayety at being there; but as regards the vigor with which these emotions were expressed, it may be stated that a slight laugh from far down the throat, and a slight narrowing of the eye were equivalent as indices of the degree of mirth felt to a Ha-ha-ha! and a shaking of the shoulders among the minor traders of the kingdom; and to a Ho-ho-ho! contorted features, purple face, and a stamping foot among the gentlemen in corduroy and fustian who adorn the remoter provinces.

The conversation was chiefly about a volume of musical, tender, and humorous love ditties and other poetry which had lately appeared, and had been reviewed and talked about everywhere. This topic, which began to be discussed as a private dialogue between a young painter named Ladywell and the lady on his right hand, had enlarged its ground by degrees, as a subject will extend on those rare occasions when it happens to be one about which each person has thought something beforehand, instead of, as in the natural order of things, one to which the oblivious listener replies mechanically, with earnest features, but with thoughts far away. And so the whole table made the matter a thing to inquire or reply upon at once, and isolated rills of other chat died out like a river in the sands.

"Witty things, and occasionally Anacreontic; and they have the originality which such a style must naturally possess when carried out by a feminine hand," said Ladywell.

"If it is a feminine hand," said a man near.

Ladywell looked as if he sometimes knew secrets, though he did not wish to boast, and made no answer.

"Written, I presume you mean, in the Anacreontic measure of three feet and a half—spondees and iambics?" said a gentleman in spectacles, glancing round, and giving emphasis to his inquiry by causing bland glares of a circular shape to proceed from his glasses toward the person interrogated.

The company appeared willing to give consideration to the words of a man who knew such things as that, and hung forward one ear to listen. But Ladywell stopped the whole current of affairs in that direction by saying—

"Oh, no; I was speaking rather of the matter and tone. In fact, the *Seven Days' Review* said they were Anacreontic, you know; and so they are; any one may feel they are."

The general look then implied a false encouragement, and the man in spectacles looked down again, being a nervous person, who never had time to show his merits because he was so much occupied in hiding his faults.

"Do you know the authoress, Mr. Neigh?" continued Ladywell.

"Can't say that I do," he replied.

Neigh was a man who never disturbed the flesh upon his face except when he was obliged to do so, and paused semicolons where other people only paused commas; as he moved his chin in speaking, motes of light from under the candle-shade caught, lost, and caught again the outlying threads of his burnished beard.

"She will be famous some day; and you ought at any rate to read her book."

"Yes, I ought, I know. In fact, some years ago I should have done it immediately, because I had a reason for pushing on that way just then."

"Ah, what was that?"

"Well, I thought of going in for Westminster Abbey myself at that time; but a fellow has so much to do, and—"

"What a pity that you didn't follow it up. A man of your powers, Mr. Neigh—"

"Afterwards I found I was too steady for it, and had too much of the respectable householder in me. Besides, so many other men are on the same tack. Jolland, and Snooks, and Brown, and Chummins, and several more I knew were all that way inclined, and gave up paying their bills, and threw away their brushes and combs, and did no end of preliminary things of that sort; and then I didn't care about it, somehow."

"How is Jolland getting on?"

"I have not heard since he shut himself up and left off mankind."

"I don't understand high art, and am utterly in the dark on what are the true laws of criticism," a plain married lady, who wore archæological jewelry, was saying at this time. "But I know that I have derived an unusual amount of amusement from those verses, and I am heartily thankful to 'Me' for them."

"I am afraid," said a gentleman who was suffering from a bad shirt-front—as if he were not afraid in the least—"that an estimate which depends upon feeling in that way is not to be trusted as permanent opinion."

The subject now flitted to the other end.

"Somebody has it that when the heart flies out before the understanding, it saves the judgment a world of pains," came from a voice in that quarter.

"I for my part, like something merry," said an elderly woman, whose face was bisected by the edge of a shadow, which toned her forehead and eyelids to a livid neutral tint, and left her cheeks and mouth like metal at a white heat in the uninterrupted light. "I think the liveliness of those ballads as great a recommendation as any. After all, enough misery is known to us by our experiences and those of our friends, and what we see in the newspapers, for all purposes of chastening, without having gratuitous grief inflicted upon us."

"But you would not have wished that 'Romeo and Juliet' should have ended happily, or that *Othello* should have discovered the perfidy of his Ancient in time to prevent all fatal consequences?"

"I am not afraid to go so far as that," said the old lady. "Shakespeare is not everybody, and I am sure that thousands of people who have seen those plays would have driven home more cheerfully afterward if by some contrivance the characters could all have been joined together respectively. I uphold our anonymous author on the general ground of her levity."

"Well, it is an old and worn argument—that about the inexpedience of tragedy—and much may be said on both sides. It is not to be denied that the lady's verses—for it seems that she is really a woman—are clever."

"Clever!" said Ladywell—the young man with the crescent eyebrows—"they are marvelously brilliant!"

"She is rather warm in her assumed character."

"That's a sign of her actual coldness; she lets off her feeling in theoretic grooves, and there is sure to be none left for practical ones. Whatever seems to be the most prominent vice, or the most prominent virtue, in anybody's writing is the one thing you are safest from in personal dealings with the writer."

"Oh, I don't mean to call her amativeness a vice or virtue exactly—"

"I agree with you," said Neigh to the last speaker but one, in tones as emphatic as they possibly could be without losing their proper character of indifference to the whole matter. "Warm sentiment of any sort, whenever we have it, disturbs us too much to leave us repose enough for writing it down."

"I am sure, when I was at the ardent age," said the mistress of the house, in a tone of pleasantly agreeing with every one, particularly those who were diametrically opposed to each other, "I could no more have printed such emotions and made them public than I—could have helped privately feeling them."

"I wonder if she has gone through half she says? If so, what an experience!"

"O no—not at all likely," said Mr. Neigh. "It is as risky to calculate people's ways of living from their writings as their incomes from their way of living."

"She is as true to nature as fashion is false," said the painter, in his warmth becoming scarcely complimentary, as sometimes happens with young persons. "I don't think that she has written a word more than what every woman would deny feeling in a society where no woman says what she means or does what she says. And can any praise be greater than that?"

"Ha-ha! Capital!"

"All her verses seem to me," said a rather stupid person, "to be simply—

Tral'-la-la lal'-la-la la,'
Tral'-la-la lal'-la-la lu',
Tral'-la-la lal'-la-la lalla,
Tral'-la-la lu'.

When you take away the music there is nothing left. Yet she is plainly a woman of great culture, who moves with the inner wheel of society."

"Have you seen what the *London Light* says about them—one of the finest things I have ever read in the way of admiration?" continued Ladywell, paying no attention to the previous speaker. He lingered for a reply, and then impulsively quoted several lines from the periodical he had named, without aid or hesitation. "Good, is it not?" added Ladywell.

They assented, but in such an unqualified manner that half as much readiness would have meant more. But Ladywell, though not experienced enough to be quite free from enthusiasm, was too experienced to mind indifference for more than a minute or two. When the ladies had withdrawn, the young man went on:

"Colonel Staff said a funny thing to me yesterday about these very poems. He asked me if I knew her, and—"

"Her? Why, he knows that it is a lady all the time, and we were only just now doubting whether the sex of the writer could be really what it seems. Shame, Ladywell!" said his familiar friend Neigh.

"Ah, Mr. Ladywell," said another, "now we have found you out. You know her!"

"Now—I say—ha-ha!" continued the painter, with a laugh expressing that he had not at all tried to be found out as the man possessing incomparably superior knowledge of the poetess. "I beg pardon really, but don't press me on the matter. Upon my word the secret is not my own. As I was saying, the Colonel said, 'Do you know her?'—but you don't care to hear?"

"We shall be delighted!"

Ladywell was surprised, for the remark was utterly in a way implying that it was almost true.

"So the Colonel said, 'Do you know her?' adding, in a most comic way, 'Between you and *Me*, Ladywell, I believe there is a secret tie strong as death'—meaning her, you know, by *Me*. Just like the Colonel—ha ha ha!"

The older men did not oblige Ladywell a second time with any attempt at appreciation; but a weird silence ensued, during which the smile upon Ladywell's face became frozen to painful permanence.

"Meaning by *Me*, you know, the 'Me' of the poems—he-heh!" he repeated.

"It was a very humorous incident certainly," said his kind friend Neigh, at which there was a laugh—not from anything connected with what he said, but simply because it was the right thing to laugh when Neigh meant you to do so.

"Now don't, Neigh—you are too hard upon me. But, seriously, two or three fellows were there when I said it, and they all began laughing—but, then, the Colonel said it in such a queer way, you know. But you were asking me about her? Well, the fact is, between ourselves, I do know that she is a lady; and I don't mind telling a word—"

"But we would not for the world be the means of making you betray her confidence—would we, Jones?"

"No, indeed; we would not."

"No, no; it is not that at all—this is really too bad!—you must listen just for a moment—"

"Ladywell, don't betray anybody on our account."

"Whoever the illustrious young lady may be she has seen a great deal of the world," said Mr. Doncastle, blandly, "and puts her experience of the comedy of its emotions, and method of showing them, in a very vivid light."

"I heard a man say that the novelty with which the ideas are presented is more noticeable than the originality of the ideas themselves," observed Neigh. "The woman has made a great talk about herself; and I am quite weary of people asking of her condition, place of abode, has she a father, has she a mother, or dearer one yet than all other."

"I would have burlesque quotation put down by act of Parliament, and all who dabble in it placed with him who can cite Scripture for his purposes," said Ladywell, in retaliation.

After a pause Neigh remarked half-privately to their host, who was his uncle: "Your butler, Chickerel, is a very intelligent man, as I have heard."

"Yes, he does very well," said Mr. Doncastle.

"But is he not a—very extraordinary man?"

"Not to my knowledge," said Doncastle, looking up surprised. "Why do you think that, Alfred?"

"Well, perhaps it was not a matter to mention. He reads a great deal, I dare say?"

"I don't think so."

"I noticed how wonderfully his face kindled when we began talking about the poems. Perhaps he is a poet himself in disguise. Did you observe it?"

"No. To the best of my belief he is a very trustworthy and honorable man. He has been with us—let me see, how long?—five months, I think, and he was fifteen years in his last place. It certainly is a new side to his character if he publicly showed any interest in the conversation, whatever he might have felt."

"Since the matter has been mentioned," said Mr. Jones, "I may say that I too noticed the singularity of it."

"If you had not said otherwise," replied Doncastle, somewhat warmly, "I should have asserted him to be the last man-servant in London to infringe such an elementary rule. If he did so this evening it is certainly for the first time, and I sincerely hope that no annoyance was caused—"

"O no, no—not at all—it might have been a mistake of mine," said Jones. "I should quite have forgotten the circumstance if Mr. Neigh's words had not brought it to my mind. It was really nothing to notice, and I beg that you will not say a word to him about it on my account."

"He has a taste that way, my dear uncle, nothing more, depend upon it," said Neigh. "If I had such a man belonging to me I should only be too proud. Certainly do not mention it."

"Of course Chickerel is Chickerel," Mr. Doncastle rejoined. "We all know what that means. And really, on reflecting, I do remember that he is of a literary turn of mind—not further by an inch than is commendable, you know. I am quite aware as I glance down the papers and prints any morning that Chickerel's eyes have been over the ground before mine, and that he generally forestalls the rest of us by a chapter or so in the last new book from Mudie's; but in these vicious days that particular weakness is really virtue, just because it is not quite a vice."

"Yes," said Mr. Jones, the reflective man in spectacles; "positive virtues are getting moved off the stage; negative ones are moved on to the place of positives; we thank bare justice as we used only to thank generosity; call a man honest who steals only by law, and consider him a benefactor if he does not steal at all."

"Hear, hear!" said Neigh. "We will decide that Chickerel is even a better trained fellow than if he had shown no interest at all in his face."

"The action being like those trifling irregularities in art at its vigorous periods, which seem designed to hide the unpleasant monotony of absolute symmetry," said Ladywell.

"On the other hand, an affected want of training of that sort would be even a better disguise for an artful man than a perfectly impassible demeanor. He is two removes from discovery in a hidden scheme, while a neutral face is only one."

"You quite alarm me by these spacious theories," said Mr. Doncastle, laughing; and the subject then became compounded with other matters, till the speakers rose to rejoin the charming flock up stairs.

[*To be Continued.*]

THE TURKISH BATH.—The traditions of the ancient *Thermæ*, lost to us, are preserved in the East. Christianity, in teaching the disregard of material things, has allowed to fall into gradual desuetude the inculcation of care for our perishable bodies as a duty, regarding such a sentiment as savoring somewhat of paganism. Indeed, some Spanish monk or other, some time after the conquest of Granada, actually preached against the use of the Moorish baths, and declared those who used them obnoxious to the charge of sensualism and heresy. But in the Orient, where cleanliness of person is among the first obligations of religion, the baths have preserved all the luxury of both the Grecian and the Roman periods, and are superb edifices of the loftiest architectural pretension, with cupolas, domes, and columns, enriched with marble and alabaster, and displaying great varieties of color and design, while they are thronged with armies of attendants whose various offices recall the ancient time already named, and carry us back, in imagination, to Rome and Byzantium. A large hall opening upon the street, the doorway of which is closed only by a piece of tapestry, receives the visitor on his entrance. Near this doorway, the master of the bath is seated, having on one side the "till," into which he drops the money received as the price of the bath, and on the other a sort of chest, in which he deposits the watches, money, and other articles of value, left with him by the bathers on their entrance. Around this hall, at a temperature nearly the same as exists externally, run two raised galleries supplied with camp-beds; in its centre gushes a fountain whose spray floats in the air or sparkles upon the marble floor. Around this fountain are ranged pots of basil, mint, and other odoriferous plants, of which the Turks are so peculiarly fond. Cloths of white, blue, or parti-color, hang upon cords, or are pendant from the ceiling, recalling the flags and banners in the arches of Westminster or the Invalides. In the beds, smoking, sipping coffee, drinking sherbet, or sleeping, wrapped to the chin, the bathers—*i. e.*, those who *have* bathed—await the moment when perspiration shall have ceased sufficiently to permit them to dress. I was made to ascend to the second gallery by a little wooden staircase, and a bed pointed out to me; and so soon as I was disencumbered of my clothing, two *tellaks* twisted a white napkin around my head in the form of a turban and enwrapped me, from the waist to the ankle, in a piece of calico like the drapery of the Egyptian statues. At the foot of the stairs I found a pair of gigantic wooden shoes into which I stuck my feet; and, thus equipped and mounted, I was half led and half supported by the *tellaks*, into the second apartment, where a somewhat more elevated temperature is maintained. Here I was left for a short time to habituate myself to the atmosphere and be prepared in some degree for the heat of the third chamber, in which the temperature is raised to 125° or 130° Fahrenheit. These baths differ very much from our "vapor baths." A fire burns continually beneath their slabs of marble, and the water, which is spread above them, is volatalized in clouds of white steam instead of issuing from a boiler in jets. They are in a manner air-baths, and the extreme heat induces the most profuse perspiration. Under a sort of cupola, lighted by large panes of a greenish glass, and admitting but a vague and doubtful light, were disposed some seven or eight marble slabs, resembling tombs in form, to receive the persons of the bathers, who, extended like corpses on a dissecting table, submit to the first process of a Turkish bath, which consists in being lightly pinched, and not so lightly rubbed and kneaded, until their persons are covered with a dew of perspiration like that which forms outside a bottle of champagne when placed in ice. When the pores are thus opened and the whole frame streaming with perspiration, the bather is raised by the attendants, made to assume again his wooden shoes—without which the feet would be blistered by contact with the heated floor—and conducted into one of the niches which abound in the wall of the rotunda that forms the bathing-room. A fountain of white marble from which are drawn, at pleasure, jets of either hot or cold water, occupies each of these niches. The *tellak* makes the bather sit near the basin, arms his hand with a gauntlet of camel-skin and begins to "curry," first the arms, then the legs, and afterward the body, with a merciless severity which almost draws blood, but inflicts no actual excoriation or injury. Then, from the fountain he dashes over his patient several basins of warm water; and having allowed this to partially dry, seizes him again and "polishes him off" with the naked hand, causing long gray rolls to peel from the skin in a manner astounding to a European convinced of the cleanliness of his own person. This process is followed by a new deluge, and then by a fresh scrubbing with tufts of hemp streaming with soap-suds. Then the *tellak* separates the hair and scrubs the skin of the head; and then follows a cataract of fresh water to prevent any determination of blood to the head in consequence of the heat and the friction. My *tellak* was a young Macedonian—perhaps of fifteen or sixteen years of age—whose skin, softened by constant immersion, had acquired a brownish tint, and a fineness of polish almost inconceivable. He had no flesh left, nothing but muscles; but no lack of strength for all that. These various ceremonies terminated, I was enwrapped in dry linen and conducted to my bed, where two youths "kneaded" me once more. I lay there for about an hour in a drowsy reverie, taking coffee and iced lemonade; and when I at length rose and went forth, I felt so light, so supple, so relieved from all sense of fatigue, that I appeared to be walking on air.—*Théophile Gautier's Constantinople.*

FRENCH AND GERMAN THEATRICAL UNITY.—It is a great credit to the German nation, and no little discredit to our own, that to their audiences and actors is given that chance of constantly contemplating the works of Shakespeare which to ours is denied. The best companies of players in Germany, as in France, are accustomed to act together; they grow, as it were, around the central figure of one actor of invention, and thus the power of representing Shakespeare on the German stage does not depend either upon the accidental appearance of a genius or upon the caprice of fashion. One of the greatest obstacles to the cultivation of the drama in England is the system of dispersion to which English actors are condemned. Neither by previous training nor by the circumstances of their profession are they ever thrown or kept together, and the fact of their constantly moving from theatre to theatre, from one set of actors to another, is destructive to that harmony which is a very important feature in dramatic performances. In Paris actors learn together at the Conservatoire; they act together at the Français, or it may be at the Odeon or Gymnase. By association they become as it were assimilated; an evenness of tone is secured for the performance of the plays which they present. If there be a great actor among them, his skill is not marred by the inferiority of his surroundings; if there be none such, there is at least a general level of excellence discovered in the whole company. It is this principle of association which keeps alive, not the dull and empty form, but the spirit of stage tradition. A reference to Molière's *Impromptu de Versailles* will show what care and minute attention the great master of comedy devoted to the gradual education of his company; and it is by following the system which Molière began that the French stage has always preserved a certain tone and certain general principles, as well as technical rules of acting, which have made of the Comédie Française a model for the guidance of public taste, a school for each generation of actors, and a repertory of practical stage knowledge, such as no country in Europe but France has the good fortune to possess. It is worthy of notice that the stage of France in Molière's time presented the same confusion and the same absence of principles which are observed in the stage of England at the present moment. And there is no reason why what Molière did for the French theatre should not be done for our own; and the vision of an English theatre which should correspond to the Comédie Française, though its realization must be a work of time, does not in itself appear an impossibility. Experience goes to prove that the continuous cultivation of any high form of art must depend upon extraneous assistance which shall support that art during periods of comparative mediocrity and stagnation. But the grant of extraneous assistance cannot at once create a revolution; the institution of a subsidized theatre, with as yet uneducated actors and audiences, would hinder rather than help the cause of the drama.—*Saturday Review.*

LOVE AND INSANITY.—We obtained an idea of love differentially as it exists in the sexes by observing the degree to which it affects men and women as a probable cause of insanity. In the same manner I think we can gain a knowledge of the comparative intensity with which emotions and states of consciousness, common to both sexes, exist in intellection, by observing the extent to which they react as a probable cause of mental alienation. For my purpose I shall use Dr. Kirkbride's report for the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. The analysis is based upon the supposed causes of insanity in 6,899 cases. Domestic difficulties are the probable causes of mental disease in forty-seven men and eighty-six women. Nearly two to one expresses the difference in intensity in the action of this cause. Fright resulted in insanity in 16 men and 36 women; grief affected 77 men and 256 women, a difference of more than three to one; religious excitement acts as the cause in 79 men and 127 women, a difference of sixty-two per cent.; nostalgia, 7 women and no men; from mental anxiety there are 164 men and 261 women insane. These causes, which present such dissimilarity, have one bond of union; they affect the emotional part of the psychical nature. From this I would not conclude that women are less able to bear the operation of these exciting causes than men; but that the emotional nature of woman is more largely developed, and thus more exposed to the action of such causes as directly affect it. If I am right in this, we would expect to see in women the emotional forms of insanity developed in excess of the same in men; and this is just what we find. Continuing to analyze the tables of Dr. Kirkbride relating to the same cases as above, we find the number of women to be 3,220, the number of men exceeding them by 459; and yet, there are 1,032 cases of melancholia among the women to 832 in men. Prof. Maudsley defines this form of insanity as "great oppression of the self-feeling, with corresponding gloomy, morbid idea."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

CHINESE PROVERBS ABOUT WOMEN.—The Chinese are a people of many proverbs, some of which are extremely acute and neatly turned. "He who finds pleasure in vice and pain in virtue is a novice in both," would be accepted by the wise of the most advanced countries as warranted by experience. But mark the proverbial philosophy of the Chinese with regard to women: "Listen to your wife but don't believe her." "To cultivate virtue is the science of men; to renounce science is the virtue of women." "The happiest mother of daughters is she who has sons only." "If one is not deaf or stupid, what a position is that of a father-in-law! If with a wife and daughter-in-law, one has also sisters and sisters-in-law, daughters and nieces, one ought to be a tiger to be able to hold out." "The minds of women are of quicksilver, and their hearts of wax." "The most curious women willingly cast down their eyes to be looked at." "The tongues of women increase by all that they take from their feet." "When men are together, they listen to one another, but women and girls look at one another." "The most timid girl has courage enough to talk scandal."—*Harper's Magazine.*

FRENCH EXPANSIVENESS.—There is a fussy expansiveness in the Frenchman which is ungovernable on grand occasions. The spectacle of an American General in the hour of victory, self-restrained and impassible, smoking a cigar, to his eyes must be singular. He, under similar circumstances, would be falling on somebody's neck, and giving himself over to lively transports. Wellington calmly fighting by the watch, and Napoleon nervously taking snuff in great pinches from his waistcoat-pocket, is an illustration of this. It is not the fashion to repress the expression of feeling in France. When the Anglo-Saxon is of a melting mood, his endeavor is to hide it, and he resorts to blinds, and talks of a cold. If his voice gives way under charged feeling, he explains that it arises from hoarseness, or, in short, any but the true reason. There is nervous apprehension lest any manifestation of it should be observed. In this respect, the Frenchman is everything that he is not. At meeting a friend his face is radiant with delight, he folds him to his bosom, and kisses him on the cheek; at parting with him for a voyage, he embraces him again, and the unrestrained tear drops from his eyelid. This is done with such natural gracefulness that it seems a matter of course. He has dramatic power in voice, expression, and gesture, and uses incisive language, which lends itself to his nature with flexibility. He turns himself inside out before the public. He is always communicating his joys and troubles, and a secret is a heavy burden to him. He almost lives in the open air. When not sleeping or working, he is walking the asphalte, sitting in front of a café, chaired in the Champs Elysées, lounging in the Luxembourg, or pleasure-hunting in suburban forests. In unrestrained expression of feeling, and wayward pursuit of pleasure, regardless of certain considerations which we deem moral, there is something suggestive of Donatello in his unconsciousness of good and evil before the fatal push from the rock.—*Albert Rhodes' French at Home.*

EDINBURGH AND HER MONUMENTS.—The gardens of Prince's street are dotted with statues, monuments, and famous people in bronze and marble. It is the Hebrew prophet's valley of dry bones sprung into verdure and Carrara marbles. Through the ooze of a Scotch mist loom Wilson, Allan Ramsay, Scott, reeking with wet and shrunken with cold. The monument to Scott is a crystallization of the Waverley Novels—an exquisite pile of Gothic arabesque and oriel and statuary. The stone seems to babble and to babble and to wrinkle into a thousand delicate traceries. From another point of view it looks like the lopped-off spire of a Gothic cathedral. It is a sad commentary that the gifted young artist who designed it fell into the canal one dark night and drowned. It is at once a monument to him and to Scott. Sir Walter lived in one of the streets that open out toward the beautiful waters of the Forth. Its number was 39, giving rise to the well-known *bon mot* that this was the right number for him, as it was fitting that the three graces and the nine muses should take up their residence there. It is further related that it was here that occurred the funny *fiasco* which is described in the *Bride of Lammermoor*, when Galeb excuses the non-appearance of dinner by the story of a fall of soot down the chimney. Sir Walter had really gathered about him a numerous party to dinner, when a horrified servant rushed in and informed him that such a catastrophe had really happened. The party immediately adjourned to an inn and spent a delightful evening over their misadventure. Edinburgh is crusted thick with gilding of this kind—the gilding of great men and great memories. Further up, and as it were snuffing up the pleasant perfumes of the public gardens over which it looks, stands the quaint house of Allan Ramsay; and in St. Cuthbert's churchyard, mottled over with mausoleums and grave-stones, at the extreme end, lie the ashes of the opium-eater. It is the opium of death that he eats now, and the night of the grave covers the gorgeous child of delirium. What a pity that such a genius should have been so verdigrised and beslimed with opium. From John Randolph to Heinrich Heine, how many men have let themselves be overrun with this deadly ivy of voluptuousness—how many poor flies kick and convulse in this Venus web. With De Quincey it was the net in which he caught his draught of fishes—his rich-laden ideas that sparkled and shimmered like phosphorus through the veil.—*Southern Magazine.*

CAGLIOSTRO IN ENGLAND—ARSENICATED PIG.—In Sloane street, Knightsbridge, dwelt the great conjuror, and there published his letter to the English people—cruelly criticised by M. De Morande, editor of the *Courrier de l'Europe.* Cagliostro, on one point, gave a memorable answer to this gentleman, who was pleased to poke fun at a statement made by Cagliostro, in some public place, that in Arabia the Stony people are in the habit of fattening pigs on food mixed with arsenic, whereby the pork becomes, as it were, arsenicated; the arsenical pigs are then let loose in the woods and are eaten by beasts of prey, who die in consequence. This pleasant custom, not entirely dissimilar from a practice which prevailed in the early days of Tasmania, was agreeably "chaffed" by M. de Morande in the *Courrier de l'Europe*, and defended by Cagliostro in the *Public Advertiser*, under date Sept. 3, 1786, thus: "In physics and chemistry, Mr. Joker, arguments go for little and sneers for nothing—experience is all. Permit me, then, to propose a little experiment, which will divert the public either at your expense or at mine. I invite you to breakfast for the 9th November next, at 9 o'clock in the morning; you will furnish the wine and the accessories; I will furnish one dish in my own style—a little sucking pig, fattened according to my method. Two hours before breakfast I will present him to you alive, fat and healthy. You will engage to have him killed and cooked, and I will not go near him till the moment when he is put on the table; you shall cut him yourself into four pieces, choose that which attracts you the most, and give me any piece you please. The day after this breakfast one of four things will have happened—either we shall be both dead or both alive, or I shall be dead and you alive, or you dead and I alive. Out of these four chances I give you three, and I bet 5,000 guineas that the day after the breakfast you will be dead, and I shall be in good health. You will confess that no fairer offer could be made, and that you must either accept the wager or confess your ignorance, and that you have foolishly and dully cut your jokes upon a subject beyond your knowledge." This characteristic letter failed to persuade M. de Morande to a pig breakfast, and he was fain to back out as best he might, getting well laughed at for his pains.—*All the Year Round.*

THE FAIR SEX CARICATURED IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—Caricatures of women and their extravagance in costume and behavior occur in manuscripts as old as the year 1150 A. D., and those extravagances may serve to console men of the present time by their enormity. Many specimens could be given, but they are generally too formless or extravagant to be interesting. There are also many rude pictures from these centuries which aimed to satirize the more active foibles of the sex. One of these exhibits a wife belaboring her husband with a broom, another pounding hers with a ladle, another with a more terrible instrument, her withering tongue, and another with the surest weapon in all the female armory—tears. In the Rouen Cathedral there are a pair of carvings, one representing a fierce struggle between husband and wife for the possession of a garment, the wearing of which is supposed to be a sign of mastery, and the other exhibiting the victorious wife in the act of putting that garment on. On the portal of a church at Ploërmel, in France, there is a well cut representation of a young girl leading an elderly man by the nose. More violent contests are frequently portrayed, even fierce battles with bellows and pokers, stirring incidents in the "eternal war between man and woman."—*Harper's Magazine.*

WHAT MAKES UP A SHIP AT SEA.—The ship is a comedy. The comedy is the comedy of human life, great as Balzac's, containing all the elements of Shakespeare, rich in tints of Socrates or Aristophanes or Plato. Should the world go down in sudden ruin, this ship could repeople it with passions, interests, imaginations, histories, sanctities, poetries. There is hardly a philosophy that would not be represented, hardly an art but could be put together and reconstructed out of this disjointed assemblage of social instincts and cultures. The ship as it floats is a Garden of Eden with its perfect pairs, its recreative impulses. With its metallic arteries tense with steam, it speeds onward, fit to represent our civilization at the federation of the worlds. Nothing is wanting to it, even to the rats and roaches; all is there, even to the ubiquitous man who takes up subscriptions; it is perfect, even to an after-dinner toast. The whole comedy, from footlights to final curtain, from gray hairs to the new-born child, kicks and scuffles, weeps and applauds in all its brilliant or its tiresome multiplicity, here in this palace of iron on the sea. A Quaker and a Brahmin may house together in one of these little pigeonholes of apartments, with its window like the muzzle of a telescope, its little square of quicksilver for a glass, its two sardine boxes for beds, and its jugs and bottles of water. It may even be your lot to lie with a one-armed man who wears a kid glove on his wooden hand, or a confiding Yankee who tells you about his matrimonial difficulties, or a long theologian who has already published sundry volumes of frightful length, and whose sole object now (as he tells you confidentially) is to make arrangements to publish another. Happy are you if you are the only egg in the robin's nest, and can make your tiny dwelling-place comfortable for the voyage. It is a voyage of life, and you are booked; where it may end we know not. Against an iceberg or a wharf, in the polar rivers, at the bottom of the sea, or in the sunny splendors of the Clyde or the Mersey. It is a voice, a glory, a grave. It is a conquest of peerless science, a huddle of selfishness, a prison-house of dreams and ambitions, a hospital of loathsome disease. It is a ship, and it is well-stocked with mariners and men and women and babies. There are sciences, aspirations, long convalescences after sickness, long toiling after health hopelessly gone, sweet visions of an Old World to fresh eyes and ardent hearts.—*Southern Magazine.*

SUNRISE IN VENICE.

Night seems troubled and scarce asleep;
Her brows are gathered in broken rest:
Sullen old lion of dark Saint Mark,
And a star in the east starts up from the deep,
White as my lilies that grow in the west.
Hist! men are passing hurriedly.
I see the yellow wide wings of a bark
Sail silently over my morning-star.
I see men move in the moving dark,
Tall and silent as columns are—
Great sinewy men that are good to see,
With hair pushed back and with open breasts;
Barefooted fishermen seeking their boats,
Brown as walnuts and hairy as goats—
Brave old water-dogs, wed to the sea,
First to their labors and last to their rests.

Ships are moving! I hear a horn:
A silver trumpet it sounds to me,
Deep-voiced and musical, far a-sea....
Answers back, and again it calls.
'Tis the sentinel-boats that watch the town
All night, as mounting her watery walls,
And watching for pirate or smuggler. Down
Over the sea, and reaching away,
And against the east, a soft light falls—
Silvery, soft as the mist of morn,
And I catch a breath like the breath of day.

The east is blossoming! Yea, a rose,
Vast as the heavens, soft as a kiss,
Sweet as the presence of woman is,
Rises and reaches, and widens, and grows
Right out of the sea, as a blossoming tree;
Richer and richer, so higher and higher,
Deeper and deeper it takes its hue;
Brighter and brighter it reaches through
The space of heaven and the place of stars,
Till all is as rich as a rose can be,
And my rose-leaves fall into billows of fire.
Then beams reach upward as arms from a sea;
Then lances and arrows are aimed at me.
Then lances and spangles and spars and bars
Are broken and shivered and strown on the sea;
And around and about me tower and spire
Start from the billows like tongues of fire.

VENICE, 1874. JOAQUIN MILLER.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

MORE CLAIMANTS.—The Tichborne mania and Dr. Kenealy's disgraceful newspaper are bearing their appropriate fruit. The delusion that an innocent man has been deprived of his title and property, and that the forms of justice in this country are a mockery and a snare, and all the Judges villains, naturally leads to the conclusion that ill-used men and their friends had better trust to their own efforts for the enforcement of their rights, and dispense with a servile acquiescence in the corruptions of legal procedure. The convict at Dartmoor would no doubt have much preferred to have his claims settled by his devoted adherents simply taking forcible possession of the Tichborne estates wherever they could get access to them, instead of having to submit to the tedious and offensive formalities which proved his ruin; and anybody whose case is no better than Arthur Orton's may reasonably think that a civil suit is hardly calculated to promote his interests. This train of reflection appears to have been gradually settling down into a logical crystallization in the minds of the rougher and more ignorant classes throughout the country, especially in the Northern and Midland districts; but the first practical application of the new principle has been reserved for the people of Sheffield, who, since the exposure of Mr. Broadhead and his peculiar way of managing men, have kept tolerably quiet. It is perhaps not unnatural that a violent invasion of private rights and public justice should meet with ready support among a population so thoroughly inoculated with the Trade-Unionist theory of the right of working men to take the law into their own hands, and do what seems proper in their own eyes. The seizure of the Mill-houses estate in Abbeydale Valley by a rabble acting in the name of a local claimant is, after all, only a development of ordinary rattening. This property is valued at from £30,000 to £40,000, and was purchased by Earl Fitzwilliam some years ago. A working man named John Oldale has recently started a claim to this estate under the auspices of the local Magna Charta Association; and if he and his friends had been content with simply asserting this claim, no great harm would perhaps have been done. But they felt entitled under the inspiration derived, if not from the study of Magna Charta in the original, at least from the impression of its general tenor given in the *Englishman*, to take upon themselves the responsibilty of giving a decision in Mr. Oldale's favor, and of proceeding without loss of time to put it in execution. A few weeks ago the Magna Charta rioters, it seems, entered upon some of Lord Fitzwilliam's land, but were ejected by the farmer who occupied it. On Monday last they returned to the attack, took possession of a couple of fields, and began to cut the grass and cart it away to Sheffield. Repeated attempts were made in the course of the day, by the tenants and their friends, to drive the intruders from the fields, but apparently without success. Though the Police were on the spot, they declined to interfere unless there was an actual breach of the peace; and it may be inferred that the physical resistance offered by the tenants to the despoiling of their land was not very energetic, inasmuch as the Police remained passive. On Wednesday morning Mr. Smith, one of the farmers whose fields were invaded, mustered a strong body of laborers and erected a barricade across the entrance to his field, which was afterward manned by about thirty of Lord Fitzwilliam's gamekeepers from Wentworth. By and by Oldale and a large following marched up from Sheffield, attacked the barricade, and eventually managed to pull it down. The crowed then poured into the field and was busily engaged, we are told, during the day in removing the grass. When they have completed this job, they threaten to carry off the tiles from all the houses on the estate, and also to pull up the rails of the Midland Company, whose main line from Sheffield to London runs across the ground the ownership of which is in dispute. This pleasant state of affairs is, we are not surprised to hear, creating much excitement in the neighborhood. What rather puzzles us is that "the utmost exertion on the part of the Police was necessary to prevent a breach of the peace." It might have been supposed that the conflict between Oldale's men and the gamekeepers, in which the latter were routed, or at least compelled to give way, would have been enough to constitute a breach of the peace, even though the blows exchanged may not have been very deadly. It is stated that summonses against the rioters have been applied for by Lord Fitzwilliam and granted by the magistrates; but it was surely the business of the Police to arrest the offenders in the first instance. Whatever may be the legal question between the present owner of the property and the person who claims it, an attempt at forcible seizure is clearly an infringement of public order, which the public on its own account is bound to resist. —*Saturday Review.*

THE JEWELERS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—In the richer jewelers' shops, there are masses of precious stones inclosed in coffers which they keep constantly under their eyes, or which are placed within wire-work inclosures; and in many of these obscure shops (more resembling cobblers' stalls than anything else) incredible riches are accumulated. Diamonds from Visapore and Golconda, brought by the caravans; rubies of Giamschid; pearls of Ophir; topazes from Brazil; and opals from Bohemia, in great abundance; with turquoises, garnets, aquamarines, and agates, without number, and literally lying in heaps in the shops. The Turks are very fond of precious stones; and this not merely as luxuries, but as depositories of wealth. Ignorant of the refinements of modern finance, they draw no interest from their capital—so doing being, indeed, rigorously prohibited by the Koran; and it is for this reason that we find the proposals for "Turkish Loans" always violently opposed by the old Turkish party. A diamond is not only easy to conceal, and to carry, but embodies a very large value in a minute compass; and, in an Eastern point of view, is a most desirable investment, although it makes no return; but try to persuade Arab or Turkish avarice to part with the stone jar which contains his treasure, for any three or four per cent., even though the thing had been permitted by Mahomet! These precious stones are generally either uncut, or only rose-cut; for the Orientals themselves do not cut diamonds or rubies—either from not understanding the process, or not possessing the diamond-dust necessary for the purpose, or from an unwillingness to diminish the weight of the stones themselves. The settings of such stones as are mounted, are coarse and massive, and in the antique Genoese style. The exquisite skill of the Arabs in the working of jewelry, has left few traces among the Turks. The jewels consist chiefly of necklaces, earrings, head-ornaments, stars, flowers, crescents, rings for the ankles, and handles of sabres or poniards; but they are never displayed in all their splendor except in the recesses of the harem, where they adorn the lovely forms of the odalisques, reclining, beneath the eye of the master, in a corner of the divan; and all this magnificence is, for strangers, as if it did not exist. Although the wealth of the foregoing sentences—starred as they are, with the names of precious stones—may have made the reader dream of the Cave of Aboulcassem, (*again* involuntarily returning to that inexhaustible mine of Oriental imagery and association—*The Arabian Nights,*) he must imagine nothing of particular brilliancy in the aspect of the jewelers' shops themselves—for the Turks do not understand the art of displaying any of their wares; and the rough diamonds, and other stones, lying in little boxes of common wood, really look little different from bits of glass; although, in fact, one might easily spend 1,000,000 francs, in any one of these obscure and paltry shops.—*Theophile Gautier's Constantinople.*

THE VALLEYS OF NORTHERN ITALY.—Where the winding chain of the Appenines stretches upward from the sea, crossing and recrossing the land with so many and such strange devices that from off the height of one of the mountains themselves there seems scarce room for a space of level plain, here, wedged in between the ridges or sunk in the clefts of the hills, are the fair valleys of North Italy. Away from the blue sea and its blinding beauty, and the mightier heat of the shores, they hold a fresh and free life of their own. Heavy night dews there feed the wild flowers that sicken in the nerveless pallor of the Summer sea-air, and fresh water runs swiftly from mountain springs. Sometimes they are narrow and hidden valleys, in whose depth even villages could scarce find a home did they not climb the hill-sides on either hand and camp out, as it were, upon the meadows or among the vineyards. Or, again, they are wider, so that little towns have been built within them—quaint towns with tall houses and tall campanile, at whose side there flows, perhaps, a shallow river, brown upon its shingly bed. Where, north of Genoa and the sea some twenty miles, the low back of the Giove Mountain lies across the country, there is one of these more open valleys that creeps upward toward the higher peak of Antola, and along its way many a picturesque little village has grown for years, wearing out the thatched roofs of its chimneyless houses in blustering mountain winds, or beneath hot suns, yet cheerily holding its own against them all, with storms and inundations to boot. For the river flows hard by, and is a cruel foe when the great rains have been at work. The little hamlets cling to the mountain sides, and rarely have a common thoroughfare beside them; but sometimes they stand upon the roadside, and then they can often boast a finer house in their midst, for the *forestieri* come in Summer, and the people whose houses lie conveniently can let rooms. By these villagers a stone bridge is even built over the stream, so that the torrent may be safely crossed when it is swollen by the rain. And the people are warm-hearted and simple in these little Appennine homes, for there is no convention, and each one for himself enjoys life to the full. I call them to mind, and the Summer days when breezes move silently amid the leaves, when the air is white with heat, yet clear, above the green of the chestnuts; and as I dream I remember one out of the rest, whose life is the strongest in my recollection. It stands below the crest of a mountain, with shady woods and orchards that girdle it around. I seem to see the hill's graceful form as I write—soft shapes, yet varied outlines that lie against the sky; subtle little waves and indentations of the earth, with which play the lights and shades of the daylight. It is called the village of San Fedele, because there is a little oratory near by, where the memory of that saint is held sacred in numerous shrines and glories. A procession comes here once in every six months from the parish church that stands as a centre to many hamlets in the main valley below. Then the chapel is aired and incensed; for the people of San Fedele go to mass in the church down the mountain, and it is not opened every Sunday, nor yet every feast day. The village is not of much size or importance, having neither priest nor *sindace* of its own. But it is common to the neighborhood that hamlets should be strewn over the land, miles away, sometimes, from the church and the authorities. San Fedele is not worse off than others; indeed the possession of an oratory, with a saint and relics, is rather an unusual honor, and if the chapel is rarely opened, it has at all events a "piazetta" with stone benches, where those may congregate for an evening chat who have not had time to relax themselves by a trip to the larger village in the afternoon. Italians love a goodly portion of gossip and loitering; and if foreign sayings about Italian impetuosity and easily-moved Italian feelings have been often exaggerated, these Appenine country people are, on the other hand, no taciturn race. They are cunning to mold to their use the lithe tongue of their land, to adorn it with expletives, and point it with gesticulation; and it is even this habit of noisy vociferation which has perhaps won them abroad their character—so little truly deserved—for curbless passion and vindictively cruel propensities. They are a kindly people enough in their mutual relations, and formed, indeed, by their very nature for warm, social life, they have need of a certain amount of free neighborly intercourse, such as a quiet and colder temperament can scarcely understand; and hence it is that the life of an Italian community is to be learned in its open thoroughfares rather than its individual homes, as in the comparative secretive life of northern lands. We must seek on cottage doorsteps, in market-places and piazzas, where men and women mix freely together, the true color of the Appenine people.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE HINDOO CREED.—According to the Hindoo law-giver, a woman has no god on earth but her husband, and no religion except to gratify, obey, and serve him. Let her husband be crooked, old, infirm, offensive; let him be irascible, irregular, a drunkard, a gambler, a debauchee; let him be reckless of his domestic affairs, as it possessed by a devil; though he live in the world without honor; though he be deaf or blind, and wholly weighed down by crime and infirmity—still shall his wife regard him as her God. With all her might shall she serve him, in all things obey him, see no defects in his character and give him no cause of uneasiness. Nay, more; in every stage of her existence woman lives but to obey—at first her parents, next her husband and his parents, and in her old age she must be ruled by her children. Never during her whole life can she be under her own control. These are the general principles upon which the life of women in India is to be conducted. The Hindoo writer was considerate enough to add a few particulars. "If her husband laughs, she ought to laugh; if he weeps, she ought to weep; if he is disposed to speak, she ought to join in the conversation. Thus is the goodness of her nature displayed. What woman would eat till her husband has first had his fill? If he abstains, she will surely fast also; if he is sad, will she not be sorrowful? And if he is gay, will she not leap for joy? In the absence of her husband her raiment will be mean."—*Harper's Magazine.*

VIRGINIANS AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN.—The Virginians, as a people, are, at all events outwardly—not that I have the slightest grounds for supposing that it is only thus—decidedly religious. You seldom hear them swear, and, as I have already said, they never drink; they even look on dancing for the most part, with horror, and are most punctilious about going to church as well as about other smaller observances. In dress they are as untidy as most Americans; in fact, if I may venture to say so, they, in common with the majority of the male portion of the United States, seem to have entirely lost all taste in that respect, and shady black with a great deal of white shirt-front—which I need not add does not always remain that color—satisfies the highest public demands for respectability; a green tie is considered rather an object of beauty, which is a most unfortunate accompaniment to an American complexion. As a rule their features are good, though somewhat lacking expression, owing, I suppose, to many generations of neglected education. In figure, for the most part, they are tall and gaunt, and it is seldom that you see a really well-knit frame. The town population exhibits the same falling off in physical structure from their European forefathers as those of the Northern cities; the height alone remains, while the required stamina to carry it off seems to have been lost. They confess to being 100 years behind the rest of the world—a flippant observer might suggest that 200 would be nearer the truth. The national pastime is the tournament. Imagine, reader, in these days of steam and electricity—the Virginians still tilt at the ring! A gallows is erected, from which hangs a small ring; the competitors, styling themselves the knights of this or that place, ride at it full gallop with a lance. The champion of the day is presented with a crown, which he places on the head of any fair lady among the audience he may choose, and this favored damsel is forthwith styled the queen of beauty. The evening winds up, in some cases, with a dance or frolic, as it is called; though dancing is still looked upon coldly in Virginia, and "round" dances are barely countenanced; when they are practiced, it is in the most primitive manner.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE FRENCH CRIMINAL HERO OF FICTION.—The criminal hero of fiction among rogues in London is the brutal Blueskin, without any extenuating wit or manner; in Paris it is Robert Macaire, who, it is true, stops at nothing in swindling or robbery, but attaches much importance to the form. Blueskin kills with an oath; Macaire sends his victim into the next world, politely apologizing for the necessity of the act. When M. Macaire takes the property of another he borrows it with polite speech and profound bow. His conversation is full of high-flown sentiment, accompanied with majestic attitudes. The artistic get-up of his dandy rogue of rents and patches, with his creaking snuff-box and club-stick, his bland imperturbability and unscrupulous philosophy, his dilapidated hat gayly cocked on one side, is so impressed on the mind that one is almost constrained to believe that the man really existed. To kindred souls in Faubourg St. Antoine there never was such a taking rogue as this; and better people were never tired of his dandified airs and rags, as represented on the stage by Frédéric Lemaître, or portrayed by the pencils of clever artists like Philipon and Daumier, one of whose happiest efforts was where M. Macaire, arrayed in kingly garments, gives royal opinions of a pernicious character to his follower, Bertrand, who receives them with the commentary of: "Ah, vieux blagueuer, va." The Faubourg St. Antoine laughed over these oddities until the tears ran down its cheeks; but it would have turned away from the brutalities of Blueskin with disgust.—*Albert Rhodes' French at Home.*

AUSTRALIAN STORIES.—The description given by an old lady we knew, of the travels of a friend of hers who, she said, had been "to Adelaide and the Sydney Isles, and skirmished round the coast," hardly surpasses in haziness the knowledge yet prevailing among us of these large and important colonies. When on a visit to England many years ago, our friend Mr. George Burt, one of the first, if not the very first man, to make his way through the bush from Adelaide to Sydney, told us he was unwilling to speak here of his pursuits in the colony, because persons at home could not understand the difference between a bushman and a bushranger. It may be now even as well to explain that a bushman is a colonist whose occupation leads him to travel or to live in the bush—the bush signifying, when the settlements were made, all uncultivated land, though now it may be taken as almost synonymous with "the country" at home. Bushrangers were, in the early days of Australian colonization, always escaped convicts, but their numbers were subsequently sometimes recruited by members of the unconvicted community. They were in fact highwaymen or banditti. Our Australian fellow-subjects make themselves extremely merry at our expense, and take much pleasure in relating good stories, some of them we hope, if not actually invented, yet certainly embellished, illustrative of English ignorance. They will tell you how they receive letters from friends at home, addressed to them, say, at Adelaide or Melbourne, informing them that a son, nephew, or cousin is going out to New-Zealand, and asking their Australian correspondents to "look after him a bit"—New-Zealand being six days' voyage by steamer from the nearest Australian capital. Or ladies in England write to their friends in Adelaide to tell them that some young couple of their acquaintance are just gone out to settle in Melbourne. The wife will feel extremely lonely at first in a strange country. "Will they call on her sometimes, and cheer her up a little?" Some years ago, when arrangements were under discussion by a religious community at home for sending a Pastor to a congregation in Adelaide, it was suggested by one of the speakers that the stipend originally fixed upon should be raised, in order to enable the minister to keep a horse, as after preaching at Adelaide in the morning, if he should desire to deliver a discourse at Melbourne the same afternoon, he would find the distance "beyond a walk." We heard of letters from England addressed to a firm at "Adelaide, New South Wales." We were ourselves shown one, most happily illustrating how utterly unconscious we are of the individual existence of Australian colonies. Being intended to find the country-seat of one of the oldest families settled in New South Wales, it was directed to "Camden Park, Queensland, South Australia." "Try New South Wales," written across the letter, had eventually brought it to its destination.—*From What She Saw in Australia.*

THE WORST OF ANTS.—The worst insect pest of tropical America is the terrible fire-ant (*Myrmica sævissima,*) whose sting is likened to the puncture of a red-hot needle. It is found only on sandy soils in open places, and seems to thrive most near houses and in weedy villages. Towns are sometimes deserted on account of this little tormentor. It is a small species, of a shining red color, not greatly differing from the common red stinging ant of our own country, except that the pain and irritation caused by its sting are much greater. Where it abounds, the whole soil is undermined by it; the ground is perforated with the entrances to their subterranean galleries, and a little sandy dome occurs here and there where the insects bring their young to receive warmth near the surface. Homes are overrun with them; they dispute every fragment of food with the inhabitants, and destroy clothing for the sake of the starch. All eatables have to be suspended in baskets from the rafters, and the cords well soaked with copaiba balsam, which is the only means known to prevent them from climbing. They seem to attack persons out of sheer malice. The legs of tables, chairs, and stools, and the cords of hammocks, have to be smeared in the same way.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

ENGLISH BANKS AND LEGISLATION.—The first London bankers were the Goldsmiths, whom Charless II. robbed so barefacedly. Almost as soon as the present Constitution was fixed by the Revolution of 1688, the Bank of England was started as a monopoly. No other joint-stock bank was allowed to be formed in England, and no bank, joint stock or private, was allowed to issue notes within sixty-five miles of London. In this way the formation of large banks, such as the Scottish banks, with numerous branches, was prevented; and so the banks in large towns, where money is always in demand, were unable directly to obtain the deposits of the smaller towns, where money is always plenty. Owing to this the class of money brokers, of which Overend, Gurney & Co. was the type, grew up toward the close of the last century; their legitimate business was to obtain money from country bankers and capitalists, and to give them in return the bills of town bankers. No doubt some of these restrictions were gradually abolished, but the process itself was a slow one, and as soon as the older restrictions were abolished, new ones were created. In fact, if one might use the illustration, the old twist or bias in the system was not removed till a new one was created. Thus, for example, the first permission to establish joint stock banks compelled all banks to adopt the principle of unlimited liability, although in the older banks, the Banks of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the liability was limited. The capital of the banks was thus made small when compared with their liabilities, as many parties would object to take shares in unlimited companies; and of course when the shareholders were limited in number, the capital of the banks would also be limited. This restriction has now, indeed, been removed, and banks with limited liability have been created; but there is still a prejudice against them, which, as will be shown in the sequel, it will require years to overcome. Then again this permission to found "unlimited" joint-stock banks was, by a curious fatality, almost coincident in time with the withdrawal of the right to issue notes under £5. But, as a very considerable proportion of the business of new banks depends upon the power of issuing notes, this prohibition was really a formidable check upon the formation of new banks. The Legislature, indeed, seems to have had special difficulties in dealing with these small notes. They were prohibited in England between 1777 and 1797, and again from 1825 till the present time. They had, indeed, been withdrawn from circulation a year or two previous to 1825, and the panic of that year was, by the testimony of many witnesses, allayed by the discovery in the vaults of the Bank of England of a quantity of these £1 notes, and their issue to the public. Under the act of 1844 the last great system of banking legislation, aided also by the act of 1845, which prohibits any new bank from issuing notes, and prevents the existing English banks from issuing notes against gold—the banks all look to the Bank of England to furnish them with its notes, which are a legal tender, while the Bank is prevented from doing so unless it holds gold against these notes. The banks, in fact, are all induced to depend upon the Bank of England; and the bank cannot even use its credit to help them. It may receive their money, and issue to them in return deposit receipts or post bills, or place it to their credit in its books, against which they can themselves issue checks, but it is prohibited from giving them the one form of acknowledgment which they require for their customers—viz., bank-notes. An English banker thus carefully shut off from all obligation to provide gold for his liabilities, looks to the bank to give him its notes; and the bank, if we may judge from its action for some time back, is more than ever determined to lean upon the Government, and to regard a suspension of the act of 1844 as a remedy for all financial evils.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ARAB SINGING AND DANCING.—Arab dancing is more curious than pretty, but it is strange to you and wild. You would be sorry to miss seeing it, but I must explain to you that there are some things we may see, and some that we may not see. However, my friends are very discreet and respectful, and they will arrange with these "almahs" exactly what they are to dance and what they are to sing; that they are to be fully clad, and are not to exceed in *raki*. They have brought five, all dressed in various-colored gauzes, and spangles, and gold coin ornaments, trowsers frilled and gathered round the ankle with a ring, and hair plaited in two long tresses to the knee. You see in point of dress they are far more decent than our own ballet-girls, and that even the Lord Chamberlain could not object to them. Their instruments are the tom-tom, the tambo-rine, and a sort of zittern. They crack their fingers by putting their hands together, by pulling back the second and third fingers of the left hand with the index finger of the right, and by letting them rebound, with a noise louder than any castanets. Their voices are melancholy, nasal, and boyish, and all their songs are in a minor key. They used to set my teeth on edge at first, but I have grown to love them now. I am very fond of music, but I have never been able to pick up an Arab air. It takes a year before one can perceive the difference between one air and another, or whether it is intended to be joyous or sorrowful; but after the initiation the music becomes most expressive. Even their military bands, like all their music, sound half a note below concert pitch. You must watch them singing. They put on a miserable look, hang their heads sideways, turn up their eyes like dying ducks, and then out comes a wail, reminding us of an Æolian harp hung in a tree. All sit cross-legged in a row upon the divan, and they will sing and sway from side to side. That almah who was once the best dancer, and is now the size of six ordinary mortals, can no longer dance. We are going to have a *pas seul*. This girl will move about the room with little wriggling steps, in time to the music, nearly double herself backward, and throw herself in all sorts of contortions and attitudes, till I am convinced that all their bones are made of gristle. One thing which perhaps you will not understand is that her dancing means something, whereas ours is only intended for exercise, or to give people a chance of talking. She has told you by pantomime whole histories—of how she was at home with her mother, and how she went to market and to the bazaar; how she did the washing and cooking; how her father (the Shaykh) wanted to marry her, and how she didn't want to marry, for that Ali was fighting far away in the desert. She wonders if he thinks of her, and she looks at the moon, and knows he can see it too, and asks when he will come back. Now the music and the steps change. He is coming back and they are dressing her to be his bride; she is walking in the bridal procession, vailing her face for shame. And so forth. The performers are clamoring for *raki*. I think they deserve a little, but we must not let them have too much. Now I will ask for my favorite sword dance. That thin and graceful girl will take her turn, and describe to you a fight by pantomime. You will be surprised at the way she can handle a cimeter, as if she had learned broadsword all her life. She whirls it round her head and throat, under her arms, over her back like lightning, and within an inch of our faces, as if she were slashing at sixty unseen enemies, dancing all the time.—*The Inner Life of Syria, by Mrs. R. Burton.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ROME.—In Rome the work of national education is only in the fifth year of its existence. The first census made by the Italian Government (December, 1871,) showed that one-half of the entire population of the city was unable to read or write. The municipality of Rome has addressed itself to its task with noble energy—large sums of money are devoted to the work of education, and it may be confidently hoped that the old device S P Q R will head the record of many triumphs in the arts of peace. Day schools are being opened in every quarter in the city, and already number 10,000 pupils, while 5,000 more attend the night and feast-day schools. The admirable system pursued in the north of Italy, both as to teachers and the methods and subjects of instruction, is adopted in the Roman schools with such minor changes as local needs suggest. The schools first established are already doing their work completely, and with excellent results—more recent ones show, by the absence of upper classes, and by the tall boys and girls who share with little ones of five and six the benches of the lowest classes, how great the neglects of past years have been. The municipality of Rome has drawn a large number of its best teachers from the northern provinces, and has not had to wait for the supply which the Roman normal schools will in time provide. But in point of accommodation and sanitary arrangement, the Roman schools are (though with some splendid exceptions) somewhat below the standard of a capital. The religious difficulty has, as might be expected, made itself keenly felt in Rome in the antagonism of the clerical party to the schools, and religious instruction is only given in them by the secular teachers, though from the authorized clerical manuals. It may be hoped that time will remove this difficulty. The attitude of the Italian Government toward education is all that can be desired, and even the foes of the present Ministry, while reproaching it for its reactionary tendencies, admit that by its educational policy it provides for the future the certain antidote for the evils which they accuse it of fostering in the present. Such are the efforts that Italy is making for the education of her people, though these brief pages must fail to convey a full impression of the intensity and devotion with which the object is pursued. The Italians know that for the development of the resources of their country, the improvement of her finance, and the maintenance of her free institutions, and still more for success in the struggle now carrying on against priestly domination, not in Rome only but in every smallest commune of the kingdom, they must have the support of an educated people, and that in the strength of free and enlightened citizens alone will the last words of Cavour be fulfilled—"*Italia si farà, si farà, si.*"—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE FLORA OF MADAGASCAR—Near the rivers, or in damp valleys, the eye is enchanted by the splendid foliage of the ravenala, or traveler's tree, one of the most characteristic representatives of Madagascar. Truth and error have alike made a poetical legend of it. When it is spoken of, the imagination pictures the exhausted traveler dying from the agonies of thirst, restored at once by the pure water of this tree. Alas for this fiction! it only grows where there are plenty of springs. Sailing on the river Jarouka, and stopping to climb the hills, a beautiful landscape presents itself to the eye; the ravenalas cover all the valleys, some rising to the height of thirty feet; and at the top of the strong stem a gigantic fan spreads out of fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five enormous bright leaves, on stalks from two to three yards long. Between these, a few branches appear, bearing flowers and fruits; the latter, on opening, show about thirty seeds wrapped in a silky envelope of a bright blue or violet. The reservoirs of water are very simple; the rain which falls on the leaves runs down a trench in the flower-stalk. these are large at the base, and retain the liquid. When this is pierced with a lance, a stream runs out, and the natives at work in the heat, draw from this source, to save the trouble of going to the neighboring torrent. It is, besides, a most invaluable tree; the leaves are made into plates and cups; they serve to cover the roofs and walls of houses; the bark is made into planks, and the trunk into beams. Unique of its kind, those who have seen the Malagaches use it say it should be named the builder's tree.—*Chambers's Journal.*

TURKISH CAFES.—Imagine a saloon of a dozen feet square, arched and whitewashed, encircled by a wainscot about six feet high, and a species of divan, covered with straw matting. In the middle—and this is the most elegant point of detail—a fountain of white marble throws up a stream of water which falls again in various streams and clouds of spray. In a corner burns a furnace, over which the coffee is made, cup by cup, as required, in little brass coffee-pots, capable of holding but a single cup each. To the walls are attached shelves laden with razors, near which hang several elegant little pearl-mounted mirrors in which the customers can see whether their beards are arranged to their taste; for, in Turkey every café is also a barber's shop; and, while I smoke my chibouque and sip my coffee, in comes a fat Turk with a parrot's nose, and a lean Persian with an eagle's beak, to have their beards dressed; while a young Greek in front of me is pomading his moustache and painting his eyebrows, which he has first equalized by means of a small pair of pincers. The idea is prevalent that, according to the rule of the Koran, the Turks absolutely proscribe all "images," and regard the products of the plastic arts as works of idolatry; but although this is true in principle, it is not rigorously sustained, and the cafés are decorated with all sorts of prints of the oddest choice and taste without appearing at all to scandalize the orthodox Mussulman. The Café of the Fountain, among others, has quite a gallery of prints; and so grotesquely characteristic that I cannot forbear to name a few of them: The Turban of a Dervish; A Santou Taming a Red Lion; Animals, by Victor Adam; Warriors of Khorassan, with ferocious moustaches and cimeters, and mounted upon horses who seemed to have six legs each; Napoleon at the Battle of Ratisbon; The Young Spanish Girl; Turkish Ships and Caiques; Combat between twenty-two Frenchmen and two hundred Arabs; Emperor of Russia and his august Family; Battle of Austerlitz; President of the United States; Old Parr; Daniel Lambert; The Balloon of Tomaski; A Lion; A Goat; A View of the Arsenal and Mosques, &c. All these in frames, worth about a penny each! This extraordinary *mélange* occurs in all the cafés with slight variations of subject. Turkish taste takes the French prints, and forms these grotesque combinations. Sirens swim at the side of steamboats, and the heroes of Schah-Nameh brandish their battle-axes above the old soldiers of the Empire. It is delightful to take, in these cafés, after a fatiguing walk through the streets, a tiny cup of their dark and turbid coffee, brought to you by a black-eyed youngster, on the tips of his fingers, in a salver of silver filigree; and it proves more truly refreshing than any iced drink which you could obtain. To the cup of coffee is usually added a glass of pure water, which the Turks drink before, and the Franks after; and there is a characteristic anecdote current on this very subject. A European, who spoke the Eastern language perfectly, wore the Mussulman costume like a native, and had acquired the bronzed complexion of the climate, was, nevertheless, recognized as a Frank in a little obscure Syrian café, by a ragged Bedouin incapable, certainly, of discovering a fault in the pure Arabic dialect of the detected foreigner. "By what have you discovered me to be a Frank?" said the European, as much annoyed as Theophrastus, when called "stranger," by a green grocer in the market at Athens, because he had misplaced an accent. "You drank your water *after* your coffee," replied the Bedouin. Every one carries his own tobacco in a box, the café supplying only the chibouque—the amber mouth-piece of which is incapable of retaining any impurity from use—and the narghile, a complicated apparatus which it would be rather difficult to lug about with you. The price of the cup of coffee is twenty paras, or one penny farthing; and if you give a piastre, or twopence halfpenny, you are quite a magnificent person. The money is dropped into a box pierced with a hole, (a regular child's money-box,) which is placed near the door. Although in Turkey, the first beggar in rags who comes in seats himself on the divan beside the most sumptuously-dressed Turk without eliciting any sign of aversion or displeasure from the latter, certain classes have, nevertheless, their habitual places of resort, and the "Café of the Marble Fountain," situated between Serai-Bournou and the mosque of Yeni-Djami, is one of the most frequented in all the town. A charming little circumstance, purely local and Oriental, gives a poetic tinge to this café in the eyes of a European. The swallows have made their nests in the arch of the ceiling; and, as the front is always open, they dash in and out again with that peculiar "swoop" which characterizes them, bringing food to their young and chirping as they pass, without showing the least fear of the inmates, whose spiral columns of smoke they often disturb, and even against whose fez or turban they often graze their wings. The younglings, with their heads peeping over the brink of the nests, gaze curiously, but tranquilly, upon the customers who come and go, or are lulled to sleep by the gush of the fountain, or the bubbling of the narghiles. It is a very pretty sight to witness this fearless confidence in man, on the part of the birds, and to see these nests actually within this crowded café; but it is known that the Orientals, however cruel, sometimes, to man, are exceedingly gentle to animals, and have the faculty of winning their affection and inducing them to approach, habitually and voluntarily. But, then, they never disturb the animals, as the Europeans do, by their noisy restlessness and their uproarious laughter. The Turks, governed by the principle of fatalism, have much of the passive immobility of the animals themselves.—*Theophile Gautier's Constantinople.*

MME. DE CREQUY'S CRITICISMS ON FRANKLIN'S MANNERS.—Although the philosopher was popular with the French people generally, as the representative of the democracy, he was disliked by the leading aristocrats, like Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and Mme. De Créquy. The latter thought him anything but gallant. At a repast where she sat alongside of him, and where he was habited in the memorable brown coat, brown waistcoat, breeches of same, and cravat striped with red, she thus record her impression: "That which I saw most remarkable in him was his mode of eating eggs. He emptied five or six into a goblet, mingling salt, pepper, and butter, and thus made a *joli ragoût philadelphique*. He cut with his knife the pieces of melon he wished to eat; and he bit the asparagus, in place of cutting off the point with his knife on the plate, and eating it properly with a fork. You perceive it was the mode of a savage."—*Albert Rhodes' French at Home.*

PREHISTORIC GRAIN AND FRUIT.—Carbonized vegetable remains have been preserved in great abundance and variety, to assist, as it were, in elucidating the mode of life of ancient lake-villagers. They undoubtedly raised barley, wheat, and millet, several kinds of each of these cereals having been found in the lacustrine deposits. Some of these species of grain were cultivated in Egypt, and therefore are believed to have found their way from that country to Switzerland. Rye was not known to the colonists, and oats not before bronze had come into use. Barley and wheat appear either in grains, sometimes in considerable quantities, or, more rarely, still retain the shape of ears; and even carbonized wheat bread, in which the bran and the imperfectly crushed grains can be distinctly seen, has been found at Robenhausen and Waugen. This unleavened prehistoric bread, which is very coarse and compact, occurs mostly in fragments, but sometimes in the form of small, roundish cakes about an inch or an inch and a half thick, and was doubtless baked by placing the dough on hot stones, and covering it over with glowing ashes. Millet was employed in a similar manner for making bread. It is probable, however, that the lake people consumed their farinaceous food chiefly in the shape of porridge. Carbonized apples of small size, identical with those growing wild in the woods of Switzerland, have been found abundantly, and in a tolerable state of preservation. Mr. Messikommer discovered on one occasion more than 300 of them lying close together. They are often cut in halves, more rarely in three or four parts, and were evidently dried for consumption during Winter. Whether a larger kind of apple, found at Robenhausen, was cultivated, or a wild-growing species, remains undecided. Prof. Oswald Heer, of Zürich, who has published an interesting work on lacustrine vegetable remains, inclines to the former view. Wild pears were treated in the same manner; but they are far less common than apples, which must have formed a much-sought article of diet. Among other vegetable remains accumulated in the lake mud may be mentioned hazel-nuts and beech-nuts, both in great plenty; also water-chestnuts, which doubtless were collected and eaten by the lake-men, as they are in Upper Italy at this day. Their present occurrence in Switzerland appears to be restricted to a tarn in the Canton of Lucerne. There have further been found abundantly the stones of sloes, bird-cherries, and wild plums, and seeds of the raspberry, blackberry, and strawberry, showing that these fruits of the forest were used as food. According to Dr. Keller, the lake colonists of the Stone Age drew their sustenance chiefly from the vegetable kingdom. Their animal food evidently was acquired by hunting rather than by the breeding of cattle, considering that in the accumulations around the piles the bones of wild animals outnumber those of the domestic species. Milk, we may assume, formed an important article of their diet.—*Harper's Magazine.*

TENT-PEGGING AND ORANGE-SLICING.—It was to see the novel tent-pegging that most of us had faced the cold wind and the frowning sky. So a buzz of expectation rises from the drags and carriages thickly surrounding the ground when the sergeants are seen to drive the targets—ordinary tent-pegs lightly inserted into the soil—and to drop the flag, which is the signal for the first rider to make his effort. On he comes, urging his steed with voice and heel to attain the necessary speed, giving his lance a flourish or two, and finally, as he nears the peg, balancing it for his aim as he whizzes by. He fails, and so do eight of his immediate successors, some striking the ground wide of the mark, and others steering so unsuccessfully that it is scarcely worth while for them to make *en passant* the critical effort. Then starts a lancer favored by both skill and fortune; as he approaches the mark—protruding, be it remembered, but a few inches above the turf—he steadies the lance in his firm right hand, he draws his arm back for the instantaneous lunge, and as his spear flies round, over his head, there is seen transfixed upon it the tent-peg which was the immediate object of all these furious gallops. As men and horses warm to their work the practice improves, until at last about one peg in three charges becomes the average of the game. There is on this occasion no competition between chosen sides, for it may fairly be assumed that these twelve Royal Irish horsemen could safely hold their own against all comers—at any rate in England. Before we had finished admiring not only the skill of the horsemanship, but the pace and *élan* of the horses—a legacy, by the by, of the departed Ninth Lancers—a new exhibition was promptly prepared, and very amusing were the speculations of the drag occupants concerning the use to which the baskets of oranges now introduced were to be put by riders who must so clearly be athirst after their labors. The guesses, however, were soon set at rest, when three oranges were placed on as many three-feet sticks, planted in a straight line several yards apart from each other, and the glitter of a dozen swords was seen against the inky horizon at the far end of the field. The signal is given, and from out the line there breaks a horseman at full gallop, with his sabre flourishing brightly in the dark distance. One by one, though as it seems almost instantaneously, the golden oranges fall to the ground, sliced in two by the dexterous blade, as the soldier whirls past us toward the clump of trees at the end of the course; and before we have time to fully appreciate his perfect execution of the feat he is trotting leisurely back, to take his turn at the pastime. No one of his comrades fully emulates the skill of their leader, but all do fairly well, and in few instances is the tearing gallop accomplished without one at least of the oranges dropping before the swordsman, though the blow often fails to do more than dislodge the fruit from its resting-place.—*Once a Week.*

PICTURESQUE EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh for situation is like Sion, the joy of the whole earth. No promenade in Europe offers so many beautiful scenes, so many antique houses, so many interesting and charming views, as Prince's street, the boulevard of the capital. This boulevard is the living and brilliantly-thronged edging to a park-like valley, through which shoot incessant railway trains and meander iron threads of communication east, west, and south. It is a vale of flowers and flowering shrubs and exquisite greensward and twittering sparrows. A long line of shops looks into this Valley of Rasselas, and the clerk may bend over his counter and through huge sheets of polished glass look into a Summer Eden. The right to prevent building on the other side of the way belongs to the merchants of Prince's street; and thus has been secured for posterity, as well as for themselves, the blessed boon of Summer brilliance and beauty. To those who ache for green leaves in great cities—to those whose hearts hunger for a blossom or a bird—this noble street, overlooking one of the most splendid parks, offers solace and hope. On the other side of this inverted camel's hump climb acres of quaint houses, gabled, Gothic, crooked, and straight, up to a dizzy height, like Jack-and-the-Beanstalk. When at night all this gabled, Gothic, tumultuous mass of antiquity begins to get alight, and to swarm as with fire-flies and twinkle phosphorescently, it looks like a city in the air—not the New Jerusalem, not a bride, but a Witch of Endor in diamonds. Or it is a Walpurgis Night, where all the houses are dancing on broom-sticks, turning somersaults, and feasting on blinking cats' eyes. Such a huddle of odd and picturesque dilapidation was never seen. It is the old woman that lived in the shoe, who had so many children she didn't know what to do. The houses do not know what to do with themselves. Perched on each other's heads, climbing on each other's backs, tumbling, trembling, yet yearning heavenward, it is a cascade of ruined pictures, a torrent of Terni roaring down the hillsides, and yet fixed and silent. It seems to have been fun for the architects to pile story upon story, until the houses got out of their wits and soared deliriously into the air. They seemed to have kicked their foundations from under them and to hang there, delightful bits of the devil and the Dark Ages. A rage for sketching seizes the tourist to Edinburgh, and these charming bedlams of houses and lines and combination are among the first spoils of an American portfolio. At one end of the valley sweep the silken lines of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crag, and at the other, like a huge lump of turreted verdigris, Edinburgh Castle. These lovely heights flee into all sketch-books, and remain there as the most poetic reminiscences of Dun Edin. You forget everything in contemplating the green embattled crag, with its verdure swimming on the murky air, its feet bathed in the billowy gardens below, its battlements sunlit, or looming, or Midsummer-clad, or dim.—*Southern Magazine.*

FISHING AT MOOSEHEAD LAKE.—The fishing itself is hardly what it used to be when the lake was overfull of speckled trout. It now requires more skill. The trout do not rise so readily to the fly, and yet the sport is not lessened; they are still abundant—if you can catch them. They spawn in the brooks which feed the lake. Spencer Stream is a famous spawning bed. It is filled with little mounds or heaps of gravel stones made by the trout, which carry the pebbles in their mouths, and place them in regular order over their spawn with their tails. The survival of the fittest is the law of the realm of fishes as well as in the contest of races. The male trout protects the female while spawning from the roaches and red-fins which seek to destroy the spawn, and these mounds are the castles of defense which the trout erect for this purpose. Even with this protection it is estimated that not more than one trout in 1,000 arrives at maturity. The little streams are alive with the tiny trout darting to and fro in schools in the shimmering light. The fish have their haunts, with which all the good guides are familiar. They often follow the log booms in the Spring, and have their holes as in the meadow streams. The fly is used at all seasons, though September is the best month. Deep-water fishing is best in June, July, and early in August. Bait fishing is best from April to June. White fish and lake trout are caught in large quantities through the ice in the Winter. Buoy fishing is common all through the Summer. Famous stories are told of the lakers or togue. The largest specimen yet taken weighed twenty-seven pounds. These lakers are the monsters of the deep, and prefer to live on their own race—cannibals in fact, and cannibals in appearance. The speckled trout are the best to eat, and the most gamy to catch.—*Harper's Magazine.*

FRENCH ECONOMIES.—When a Frenchman in a café puts two of the little slabs of white sugar in his coffee, and the remaining two in his pocket, it is not meanness, but economy. The four consecrated to the demitasse are paid for; and the purchaser may carry them home to the canary bird, present them to the children of the concierge as a means of maintaining pleasant relations with that person, or keep them for eau sucrée. Life is not large as in the United States, where there is elasticity in the incomes. Here they are fixed; so much a year, month, and day. The line about the budget of expense is rigid, especially in the case of small rentiers, who abound in France. The man of 3,000 francs a year rides on the top of the omnibus for three sous; reads the papers in one of the small reading-rooms for four sous; smokes one or two sous worth of Caporal tobacco a day, in a pipe; goes to the theatre once a week for three to five francs, and to the café chantant once or twice, where his *consommation* costs him ten sous each time; he eats two-franc dinners, followed by that indispensable black coffee, for six sous, with one or two sous gratuity, at one of the second-class cafés. The chief part of his time he strolls on the boulevards, looking in at the windows or the people—never failing, under any circumstances, to admire a pretty woman—and in sitting in the public gardens, all of which is gratuitous pleasure.—*Albert Rhodes' French at Home.*

THE CAIQUE.—The caiques have no helm, and the rowers—unlike the gondoliers of Venice, who look toward the prow of their boat—turn their backs toward the quarter which they approach; which compels them at every stroke of the oar, to turn their heads to see if any unexpected obstacle has interfered to check their progress. They have certain recognized cries, by which they announce or prevent such interruptions, with inconceivable quickness. Seated upon a cushion in the bottom of the caique, beside my companion, I enjoyed in silence and inaction this wonderful spectacle; for the slightest movement, be it understood is quite sufficient to overturn these narrow cockle-shells, calculated as they are for Turkish gravity and immobility. The dews of the night fell upon our garments, and made the latakia steam in our chibouques; for be the days never so hot, the nights have always a certain coolness upon the waters of the Bosphorus, freshened as they are by the sea breezes and the displacement of air caused by the rapid currents of the estuary. We entered the Golden Horn, and touching at the Serai-Bournou, we disembarked amidst a fleet of caiques, (among which ours, after turning about, insinuated itself like a wedge,) near a great kiosk, with Chinese roof and walls hung with green curtains; a former pleasure-house of the Sultan, abandoned at present, and transformed into a guard house. It was amusing to watch the approach of the long gilded barges of the Pashas and high personages, for whom splendid horses waited on the quay—superbly caparisoned barbs, held by cawas, negroes, or Arnaouts. The crowd gave way respectfully to allow them passage.—*Theophile Gautier's Constantinople.*

A CORNER IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Whether it was that the political influence of the University of Oxford—another of the phenomena which the historian, without regret, observes to have passed away—communicated something of a peculiar character to the country which lies midway between the university and the metropolis, or whether the circumstances were merely fortuitous, it is curious that a particular corner in Buckinghamshire has been in a remarkable degree the haunt of celebrated politicians. Almost suburban in its proximity to the town, it affords a peculiar hold upon a little county in which political influence has been ever weak, divided, and neglected. Before the Reform bill there was hereabouts quite a nest of little boroughs in convenient proximity to each other. For the village of Wendover have sat Hampden, whose house adjoined it; Burke, Canning, and Huskisson. Bulstrode was the seat of the formidable influence of the Portlands. Two miles further on is Beaconsfield, in the churchyard of which Edmund Waller lies buried, with his armorial tree growing over his tomb. Within the church rests the dust of Burke, whose ruined villa, still shaded by his favorite cedars, stands a furlong or two distant. Down the hill is what was once the palace of the Whartons. A mile or two further on is the little town of Wycombe, where Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice—once a Premier of England—sleeps without a stone to mark his grave. Here is the house where Shelburne lived, afterward purchased by Carrington, the friend and confidential adviser of the younger Pitt, who often retired hither from the cares of State. On one side the visitor looks up to a singular Italian-looking church—

"A temple built aloft in air,
That serves for show, if not for prayer,"

—erected as a picturesque object by Dashwood, Bute's Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the mausoleum which he built with money left him by the immaculate Dodington; on the other he sees at the distance of a mile the glistening walls of what has for thirty years been the retreat of Mr. Disraeli.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE TREES AND PLANTS OF MADAGASCAR.—In the larger forests, the superb trees, unknown out of Madagascar, towering above all the vegetation around, are the *Chrysopias*. The top is spread out like a parasol, and the branches terminate in bunches of flowers, formed of five petals, of a dazzling purple, contrasting admirably with the foliage. When the bark is cut into, a yellow juice flows abundantly, which thickens when it comes in contact with the air, and makes an excellent resin for fixing knives into the handle. Out of one of the trunks of this tree the Malagaches make a pirogue, or boat. Everywhere on the eastern coast there grows a tree of remarkable elegance, with panicles of small rose-colored flowers; it is the *Tanghinia*, the most dreaded tree in the island. The fruit furnishes a deadly poison. As a general rule, aquatic plants of the family of *Naïades*, so widely spread over the streams and pools of Europe and Asia, do not attract particular attention; it is necessary to go to Madagascar to see a very remarkable specimen of this type. In the torrents and streams near Tamatava grows the *Ouvirandra fenestralis*—according to Sir William Hooker the most curious production of nature. It has thick roots, extending in all directions, and forming numberless crowns; from this base rise tufts of large leaves, which float on the surface of the water, supported on stems longer or shorter in length according to the depth of the stream. From the centre of these rises a stem in the flowering season, which divides into two, and bears small red flowers. The leaves are real specimens of living lacework, graduating through every tint, from the palest green to the darkest olive, and give to the plant its singular beauty and strange character. The veins in them are disposed with regularity, and look like the frames of well-lighted windows. During the dry season the whole withers away, only to spring up again when the rains pour down and the torrent rushes along. It furnishes to the natives a good vegetable, the root being much esteemed. For a long time this plant was believed to be unique in its peculiar class; but about thirty years ago M. Bernier, an ardent student of natural history in Africa, met with a second species, though much less singular in appearance; and a third kind has since then been observed in Senegal.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MEISSONIER, BOUGUEREAU, BOULANGER, LEFEBVRE, AND CABANEL.—Meissonier, seen through works like the "Attente," the "Lecture chez Diderot," the "Capitaine," the "Corps de Garde," suggested a solitary artist in artistic apparel living in Bohemia, who disliked the Philistine spirit of to-day, and systematically shut himself in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, and who, with a horror of the tastes and habits of the bourgeoisie, lived in regions unknown to it—a lonely, picturesque man in sack coat and slouch hat. Meissonier in reality was a dapper, red-faced man, who wore the shiniest of silk hats, and resembled more than anything else that bourgeois from whom he fled as from the wrath to come. In the works of Bouguereau there was a poetical sadness which indicated a pale student of nature; while in flesh he was a jolly, red-cheeked, plump little man, full of gayety, especially pleased with Americans because they bought his pictures. There was none of the grotesque humor of Gustave Doré's drawings in his face nor his manner, and he might be taken for almost any one but a painter. That consummate master of drawing who delighted in painting Arab scenes, Boulanger, presented nothing in his appearance either for or against the probability of the authorship of his work; he was a thin, sallow-faced little man, of pleasant expression, and a head entirely bald, with the exception of three stiff little sprouts of hair, which were always wide awake and unyielding. Lefebvre, as regarded the identification of personality with work, occupied the same neutral ground—a youngish man, quick and decided in speech and movement, with large blue eyes, and slightly bald; all of which had nothing to do with his exquisite manner of painting woman's form. There was one, however, who looked exactly like his work, namely, Cabanel; by exception, to prove the rule against the theory, a stately, courteous man, with hair and beard almost white, and, in striking contrast to them, dark eyes and eyebrows. Most of his personal characteristics were found in his pictures. In his work of the "Naissance de Vénus" there was elegance, purity, and beauty of lines and modeling, and that sombreness in coloring which he always employed; the purity almost attained to coldness. His portraits were posed in a grand way, elegantly draped. These qualities were all singularly like the man.—*Albert Rhodes' French at Home.*

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

EARTHQUAKES, POLITICS, AND STORMS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS—THE UNION CONGRESS APPROPRIATES $200,000 AND THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES $10,000—ELECTION DIFFICULTIES — REBELLIOUS ATTITUDE OF PANAMA—A PEACE COMMISSION TRYING TO SETTLE THE MATTER—A FRIGHTFUL STORM ON THE CHILI COAST—UNION MATTERS.

PANAMA, July 2.—Since last mail the great event in Colombia has been those dreadful earthquakes which took place on the 18th of May last at Cucuta, in the State of Santander. Some of the details have already appeared in the United States papers. The real extent of the catastrophe has not yet been learned, however, and the loss of life and property is not definitely ascertained. The news created much alarm and sympathy throughout the republic, and impulses have been yielded to everywhere to aid the sufferers. The Federal Executive at once took the initiative in this matter, and appointed a National Commission to do whatever was possible under such afflicting circumstances.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BOGOTA.

At a great public meeting in Bogota, in the porch of the Cathedral, presided over by President Perez, the following resolutions were adopted:

First—That the public calamity which had just befallen the people of the department of Cucuta, as well as the frontier people of Venezuela, was one of the most terrible disasters that could befall a people.

Second—That for the great destruction of lives and properties that had taken place on the 18th of May in the Valleys of Cucuta and San Cristoval the people themselves were not to blame, and therefore it was the duty of every Colombian to bear with them a part of their sufferings. That, finally, brotherly love and charity are the chief distinctions of the Christian religion, and therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Colombian to contribute what he can in aid of the population of the North of the Republic that are suffering from the effects of the earthquake; and that to collect and apply such funds a National Aid Committee be formed, composed of nine citizens, presided over by the President of the Union.

The members named are, besides the President, the Archbishop of Bogota; Salgar, Governor of Cundinamarca; Juan Obregon, President of the "Junta de Beneficencia;" and Messrs. Sarmiento, Corral, Azuero, Latorre, Nuñez, (Rafael) and Samua.

Considering the state of lawlessness that was developing itself at the scene of the earthquake disasters by people pillaging the ruins of the damaged towns and cities, instead of aiding and protecting the unfortunate, as well as the disturbed political state of the Republic in general, President Perez issued a decree on the 25th of May to increase the strength of the national army to 3,000 men.

In the session of the 24th of May Congress approved these measures and voted—the Senate $200,000 and the House of Deputies $10,000, to aid the sufferers from the earthquake.

POLITICAL TROUBLES.

On the 15th of May last Señor Aquileo Parra, (one of the candidates for the Presidency of the Union,) left Bogota to take possession of the Presidency of the State of Santander, and was received with much cordiality. As soon as he had time President Perez found it imperative to turn his attention to the hostile attitudes adopted by the States of Magdalena and Panama against the orders and dispositions of the Government of the Union. Panama particularly, at least the authorities of the State, determined to carry the vote of the State for Dr. Nuñez, caused Gen. Camargo, on his arrival here to take charge of the national forces in the Atlantic States, to be arrested on the pretense that his mission was to use the national forces to upset the present State authorities, and carry the State for Señor Parra, the candidate favored by President Perez. The question debated by everybody was, when the news of such a high-handed act of rebellion against Federal authority reaches Bogota, what will happen? A great deal of uneasiness has thus been diffused over this city—merchants double taxed, business dull. It was not likely that Panama, though a sovereign State, was to be allowed to carry that sovereignty so far as to set at defiance the national Constitution and the Federal authorities. The news came at last, by way of Barranquilla, in a private letter of the 19th of June, that the Government has caused all the steamers on the Magdalena River to be detained at Honda to carry troops to the Pacific coast, and everyone felt that they must be intended for Panama. Gen. Camargo was still held in prison, and the vote of the State had not yet been legally declared. A force of 1,500 men under Gen. Delgado was stationed on the Magdalena before the news of the rebellion of the Panama authorities reached President Perez. Everybody expected that these troops would soon make their appearance at Aspinwall, and, crossing the railroad, liberate Gen. Camargo, and offer to the State authorities peace or war.

PRESIDENT PEREZ APPOINTS A PEACE COMMISSION.

Fortunately President Perez wished, from his own humane feelings, as well as obedience to the laws and Constitution, to try first what conciliation would do with an erring State. Holding the troops in readiness on the Magdalena, he appointed a peace commission, consisting of Messrs. Nicolas Esquerra, Secretary of War and Marine, and Enstorgio Salgar, ex-President of Colombia and President of the State of Cundinamarca. These gentlemen arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th of June, and had an interview on the 30th with the State Government. For two nights the Peace Commissioners were serenaded at their hotel, though the result of their mission still continued in doubt. In the meantime the address of President Perez on the subject was published and distributed among the people.

The steamer Vigilante, a gun-boat of the Colombian Government, awaits at Aspinwall the orders of the Peace Commissioners.

The last reports by the Vigilante were that fighting was going on at Rio Hacha when she left that place.

The Peace Commissioners had not, up to the 1st of July, come to a definite settlement with the State Government.

The vote of the State of Panama for President of the Union was on the 1st inst. officially declared as in favor of Dr. Nuñez.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION FOR PEACE.

The President of the Colombian Union has published an address to the citizens, deprecating any warlike demonstrations. He alludes to the events transpiring in the Republic. He says: "There are no advantages, great or small, to be obtained by a resort to war. There is no remedy like that of peace, which we have been enjoying, based on the Constitution and your public and private virtues. Today particularly, when our brethren in the North have been buried, and the labor of many years lost in a few seconds, a war among ourselves would be a profanation of this sacrifice of so many innocents, converted into a punishment for folly."

THE DARIEN RUBBER TREATIES.

With respect to Darien and the collection of rubber the news is more encouraging. Letters dated Yavisa, June 22, state that by virtue of the treaties celebrated lately with the Gualas tribe, the work of collecting rubber goes on regularly and satisfactorily within the limits marked out in the treaty.

DEATH OF CAPT. POTTER, OF NEW-BEDFORD.

Capt. Potter, of the New-Bedford whaling bark Morning Star, now in port, died at the Grand Central Hotel in this city about 1 P. M. on the 30th ult. His remains were interred in the Foreign Cemetery the same afternoon. Capt. Potter arrived here some weeks ago from Chili, and had suffered from the chronic disease which carried him off from the time he left here till his death. He had every attention here from kind friends and the best medical advice to be had.

The Government has collected double taxes from the merchants throughout the State, but the streets of Panama are still unlighted, the Government refusing to pay some $7,000 they owe to the gas company.

The United States ship Powhatan arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of June 26. She brings officers and men for the Omaha. The Richmond was last at Iquique. The Omaha awaits at Callao the arrival there of the Admiral, and will not probably be here before the 20th of July.

A subscription was opened in Panama for the sufferers by the earthquake in the interior.

The Panama Railroad Company paid over to the Governor $4,600 for the people of Matachin whose houses were destroyed by the fire caused by a passing train.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The following Chilian whaling vessels were at Valparaiso on the 29th of May, and will probably arrive here to ship oil, via the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Company, to New-York: Mary, 190 barrels sperm; Charles and Edward, 200 barrels sperm; Maggie Bell, 300 barrels sperm; Grace Mark, 130 barrels sperm-oil.

The whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon, Capt. George O. Baker, with 320 barrels sperm-oil and thirty-one barrels humpback, consigned to L. S. Lausburg, for shipment to New-York, arrived in this port on June 17.

The steam-ship Oberon, the pioneer steamer of Harrison & Co.'s Line, from Liverpool to Aspinwall, touching at intermediate ports, arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 1st inst. The company will for the present dispatch one steamer per month.

PERUVIAN AFFAIRS.

Up to the sailing of the steamer, on the 20th ult., the country was quiet. General attention was still concentrated on the financial condition. The President had convoked Congress for another special session for unfinished business.

The question between the house of Dreyfus and the municipality, as to what they should pay for doing business in the country, is not yet settled.

Another expedition has been sent to survey the new guano deposits.

A subsidy of 160,000 soles per annum has been agreed to by Congress to establish for five years a line of steamers to China.

Some 300 soldiers have been sent to the Amazon to chastise the savages there who have been killing the colonists and committing depredations.

DEATH OF A NOTED CITIZEN.

Dr. Francisco de Paula Gonzalez Vigil, one of the most talented men of South America, has just died at Lima. He was educated for a priest, but as a patriotic and public man he questioned the supremacy of the Pope over the sovereign rights of the Republic, and was consequently excommunicated from priestly functions. He had served his country in Congress, and particularly by the many excellent works he produced. He was in Congress in 1826, and again in 1832. At his death he was librarian to the National Biblioteca. The news of his death diffused sorrow and regret among all classes save the priests. The Archbishop refused to allow his remains to enter a church or be buried in a consecrated cemetery. Still his funeral was the grandest ever witnessed in Lima. The people took the matter in their own hands.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN CHILI.

The principal news from Chili relates to the terrible norther that took place on the 25th of May last, at Valparaiso, by which many lives were lost and vessels wrecked. Nothing could withstand the awful sea which was set up by the violence of the wind. Boats were knocked about and upset like cockleshells. The Chilian man-of-war Valdivia did not get up steam in time and broke from her moorings and drove down upon the men-of-war Thalaba and Esmeralda, causing to both vessels great damage in their fore parts. The Esmeralda threatening to upset, her chains were let go, and after drifting about the harbor and damaging several other vessels, was finally run ashore to prevent her from sinking.

The Chili papers give the following additional details:

The Esmeralda, which was driven on shore during the late terrible norther, has been got off, and is now in one of the docks, whence it is expected she will come out as good as ever. Her repairs are estimated to cost some $40,000 or $50,000. The trial of the Captain of this steamer is ordered, according to the ordenanza. All the cadets that were on board the ship were saved. During the storm an immense red iron buoy was thrown by the sea on the mole of Don Pacifico Alvarez, and that at such a height as to appear incredible.

At Valparaiso the rainfall on the 1st of June was 0.38 inch, and on the 2d, 0.48 inch. The weather report on the 2d was that the barometer was rising and the sea quiet.

NOBLE SERVICE OF THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Intendente of Valparaiso has addressed a note to the agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company in that city, acknowledging the services of Capt. Sivell, Marine Superintendent of the company, and Capt. Mills, of the steam-ship Limena, during the storm of the 24th ult., including his Second and Third Officers, and part of the crew of the latter, by whose efforts important aid was given to the Esmeralda, Valdivia, and Thalaba, and the saving of the lives of sixty-three persons belonging to ships, as well as the life of the captain of the bark Laura McLennan. Besides the recognition of these services on the part of Captains Sivell and Mills, the Intendente forwarded $100 to be divided among the seamen who manned the boats of the Limena on the occasion.

The frigates O. Higgins and Covadongo, which slipped their anchors and put to sea when the storm began, had returned to port. The Covadongo was at one time in very great danger, she had scarcely left her anchorage when the Esmeralda drifted down over the very place where she was.

The Nicaragua bark Nueva Italia was lost on the beach of Huantelanquen to the north of Punta Tabla. No lives lost.

The *West Coast Mail* says the life-boat of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Limena did great service in saving life. The boat was manned each trip by six men, with an officer in charge. The volunteers were ten, and they were occasionally relieved, though two or three of them were in the boat for six hours. The names of those composing the crews were: George N. Brown, of Scotland, baker; Charles Samson, of Sweden, Quartermaster; Simon Orinana, of Guayaquil, Quartermaster; Thomas Wainman, English, bar-keeper; Joseph Pulley, English, steward; Manuel Guin, of Lima, Master at Arms; and Gabriel Atiera, Juan Maldonado, Pedro Pizarro, and Manuel Ollarro, all of Chili, able seamen. Mr. Cole, the second officer of the Limena, and Mr. Franklin, third officer, are Englishmen. The first trip in the boat was made by Mr. Cole, then Mr. Franklin made four trips, and afterward Mr. Cole made two trips more. The loss of life has been much greater than on any previous occasion on which severe northers have prevailed, and it is painful to say that the large sacrifice is owing to the want of life-saving apparatus and to the absence of those exertions on the part of others of which a noble example was afforded by the brave men of the Limena. The *West Coast Mail*, of the 29th ult., says: From all we have been able to collect from the most trustworthy sources, we feel justified in stating that at least forty boys belonging to the training-ship were drowned, between twenty and thirty sailors, and from twelve to fifteen boatmen, exclusive of the eight persons who went down in the unfortunate Egerie. No correct estimate of the loss of property has been arrived at, but what with the stranding of vessels, the sinking of hulks, the damage to vessels, the destruction of lighters and boats, (the last two probably exceeding 100 in number,) the destruction of baths and other property afloat not enumerated, the amount will be very heavy. In addition to the loss afloat there remains to be added the damage to the railway, the track of which has suffered in all the extension from the Baron Station to the Exchange. From the Baron to Bellavista a considerable portion of the line will have to be reballasted, and from the Bellavista Station to the Exchange it is proposed to fill in with stones before relaying the rails, which in some places were carried by the force of the water seventy-five feet from their original position. The new breakwater stood remarkably well, having scarcely suffered at all; but the new breakwater built for the protection of the ground which is being formed for the new bonded stores of the Sixth Section has subsided about four feet.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Mr. A. Castle, a farmer in Whitewater, Mich., was recently struck by lightning, and thus describes his sensations: As the storm came up, he says, he put his team in the barn, and sat down in the door, facing the inside. A stroke of lightning which killed his horses and prostrated him did its work too swiftly to give him the slightest warning of its coming. His first remembrance, upon returning to consciousness, was hearing his daughter, who had run down from the house, about twenty five rods distant, exclaim, "Oh! father is dead!" Upon opening his eyes, the whole air and sky seemed to be ablaze. He also became conscious of the most intense suffering, and especially in his lower limbs. He says the pain was like that of a burn, and that he could not have suffered more for the hour that followed if he had been held in the flames. His wife and daughter, upon seeing that he was still alive, desired to remove him to the house, but he begged to be left where he was and not to be disturbed, as he felt that he could live but a few minutes, and that he might as well die there as to be put to the needless torture of removal. As he seemed to gain strength, however, he was taken to the house and made as comfortable as possible, but eight or ten hours elapsed before he was able to move either of his lower limbs. The left hip and leg seemed to be more affected than the right, and the symptoms for a time indicated that the bones were injured. But these have passed away, and a slight lameness now remains. The right lung has been very sore since the occurrence but this may have been caused by an injury received in falling. The mark of the lightning is apparent from the shoulders to the calf of the right leg, in the shape of a broad, irregular strip, from which the skin has peeled off as though it had been scalded.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Wednesday, 7th inst., was the 100th birthday of Mrs. Margaret Evans, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. Nancy Ross, in Concord, N. H. The *Monitor* of that city says: "She was in excellent spirits and quite communicative, especially concerning persons whom she knew more than four-score years ago and events of her early life. She received many calls from relatives and friends, and was generously remembered with elegant bouquets of flowers and other presents. Mrs. Evans' maiden name was Margaret Sargent, and she was born in Chester, N. H., July 7, 1775. She married Mr. Sherburne Wiggin, and removed to Concord in 1797. Mr. Wiggin died in 1814, and she subsequently married Artemus Evans. She has five children living: Mrs. Mary Wells, of New-York City; Mrs. J. S. Abbott, Mrs. Nancy Ross, and Mrs. John F. Brown, of Concord, and Washington Wiggin, of Meredith Village, N. H. She has been most tenderly cared for by Mrs. Ross for many years past, and for the past ten years Mrs. Ross has not been absent from her mother a single day or night. Among the presents received by her was a loaf of cake from a granddaughter in New-York, which was appropriately decorated for the centennial birthday. Mrs. Evans, as a rule, has enjoyed good health through life, and bids fair to survive some time longer. She is of a cheerful disposition, and has been thankful for the present and hopeful of the future all through the century of her life. Such old age is a "crown of glory."

CRABB WON.

The cruel treatment to which Mr. Joseph Wilson has been subjected is thus briefly set forth by the Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman*: "Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, June 23, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mr. Andy Crabb to Miss Mattie Rowland, both of this county. This marriage proves the old adage to be true, that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush. The same lady was to have been married to Mr. Jo. Wilson on the 1st of July, and every preparation had been made by the expectant groom and his attendants; but last Tuesday evening the fortunate and successful groom proposed, was accepted, and, without any unnecessary preparation, bore off the prize at 6 o'clock the next morning, even before the expectant groom was out of bed."

THE BOOK FAIR.

OPENING OF THE NEW EXCHANGE AND CLEARING-HOUSE.

ABOLITION OF THE TRADE SALES SYSTEM—SKETCH OF THE NEW PLAN—THE TERMS—HOUSES SUPPORTING THE MOVEMENT—PREPARATIONS AT CLINTON HALL—THE NIAGARA CONVENTION.

On Monday, July 19 inst., there will be opened at Clinton Hall, Astor place, in this City, a Book Fair, or, as it is technically termed, a Booksellers' Exchange and Clearing-house, under the management of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., the well-known auctioneers, who have been conducting what have been known as book trade sales in New-York for the past fifteen years. This fair being mainly an experiment, and the result of an effort set on foot some two years since for the purpose of reforming some of the abuses which had grown into the book trade of the country, a brief statement of its history and objects may be interesting. And, as introductory to this, it may be proper to say that the experiment is the direct result of a convention held at Put-in Bay, Ohio, July 21, 22, and 23, 1874, being the third convention of the American Book Trade Union. It had long been felt that there were abuses connected with the system of trade sales which it was for the interest of all concerned to try and remedy. The principal trouble complained of was that if a publisher had a book which he desired to put upon the market, and he chose to put 100 copies of that work into a trade sale, he was bound to abide the result. If the book was one, for instance, for which the publisher's price was seventy-five cents, and the retail price $1, and by some accident it did not bring but twenty-five cents, the publisher was bound to sell the hundred copies at that figure, and consequently the purchaser could put that supply on the market, and sell them at fifty cents, and thus injure the sale of that work for all future time. Trade sales were supposed to bring together those engaged in the book trade in different parts of the country, for the purpose of interchanging views on matters connected with the trade, but it is claimed that the original intention in this respect has not been realized. In fact, the largest and most successful dealers have, it is said, long since ceased to attend these semi-annual sales, and it was largely argued that the country had got beyond a system which might have been well enough fifty years ago, but which is wholly inadequate to the needs of the present.

Several gentlemen largely interested in the trade, holding these views, organized the American Book Trade Union, and their third annual convention was held at Put-in Bay, Ohio, last July, as above stated. A committee was appointed, of which William H. Appleton, of New-York, was Chairman, for the purpose of devising some plan to take the place of the book trade sales, and the forthcoming fair or Booksellers' Exchange and Clearing-house is the result.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

The first meeting of the Exchange will commence on Monday morning, July 19, and the Exchange will be open for business daily during its session from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Each publishing house belonging to the association will have specimens of books on exhibition, and will have a clerk in attendance at the sale-rooms, and each firm will make their own terms and prices in individual cases. Purchasers at the Exchange must be personally present, or be represented by some one duly authorized to make purchases for them, and all purchases must be made in good faith for the sole use of the purchaser. No business can be contracted at the Exchange except by members, and according to the rules adopted for the government of the organization, the terms of sale are to be cash without discount on all bills of less than $300, four months' credit on amounts larger than $300 and less than $1,000, and four and six months' credit on amounts larger than $1,000. This credit must be on indorsed notes, payable in New-York, and letters of credit may be purchased of Leavitt & Co.

These terms, it is claimed, will compensate dealers at a distance for their trouble and expense in attending the fair, which, added to the advanced discount which they may be able to obtain on their bills, will make it an object for them to attend and render the fair a success. Besides, the buyer will be rid of the excitement and competition of the auction-room, and enabled to select his stock coolly and carefully, and thus not be liable to load his shelves with a lot of unsaleable books, thus tying up his capital and crippling his business.

But, as before suggested, the fair is regarded by all concerned as an experiment, which may be successful, and may not; at any rate, whatever defects may be found to exist in the plan, when it is tried, can be remedied hereafter. An extensive inquiry among the largest and most responsible firms in the trade has developed the fact that there is a general feeling of friendliness among them toward the movement, and a sincere wish that it may prove successful. The feeling seems to be general that book trade sales, as they have existed for so many years, are fast assuming their place among the things that were, just as hat-trade sales, and boot and shoe trade sales, and other similar means of disposing of special lines of goods, had done long ago.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

In answer to the inquiry as to the reasons for holding the fair at this particular season of the year, when business of all kinds is always at a stand-still, it was answered that it was for the purpose of getting the publishers of school-books interested in the movement. Those firms which make school-books a specialty have never been engaged in the trade sales for the reason that they long ago found that their best plan was to operate in a different manner. School-books cannot be pushed upon the market; the only thing that can be done with them is in the way of inducing school authorities to adopt certain lines of text-books, and crowding the works of certain authors into the places occupied by those of others. The Summer season has always been their best time to operate, as the supplies which had been provided for the school year, which begins in September and ends in July, are then exhausted and must be replenished in time for the opening of the ensuing year.

HOUSES SUPPORTING THE MOVEMENT.

As an earnest of the success of the present fair, it is only necessary to mention the fact that the names of more than fifty of the principal publishing houses of this City are attached to the circular issued by the managers, besides fifteen from Boston and twelve from Philadelphia, and several from other parts of the country, with more than twenty first-class manufacturers of stationery in this City and elsewhere. The houses thus represented are as follows:

Boston.—American Tract Society, Brewer & Tileston, Robert S. Davis & Co., Oliver Ditson & Co., Estes & Lauriat, A. F. Graves, William F. Gill & Co., Lee & Shepard, Little, Brown & Co., Lockwood, Brooks & Co., D. Lothrop & Co., Nichols & Hall, J. R. Osgood & Co., L. Prang & Co., Roberts Bros.

New-York.—American News Company, E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., D. Appleton & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., G. W. Carleton & Co., Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Clark & Maynard, Collins & Brother, Dick & Fitzgerald, Dodd & Mead, E. P. Dutton & Co., J. B. Ford & Co., E. J. Hale & Son, Happy Hours Company, Harper & Brothers, Henry Holt, & Co., Hurd & Houghton, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., Lawrence Kehoe—C. P. Society, P. J. Kenedy, Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, McLoughlin Brothers, Macmillan & Co., James Miller, Nelson & Phillips, Baker, Pratt & Co., F. B. Patterson, Tompkins Kilbourne, Thomas Nelson & Sons, P. O'Shea, Potter, Ainsworth & Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons, A. D. F. Randolph & Co., George Routledge & Sons, J. Sabin & Sons, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., L. W. Schmidt, Charles P. Somerby, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, Sheldon & Co., E. Steiger, T. W. Strong, (late E. Dunigan & Brother,) University Publishing Company, United States Publishing Company, Virtue & Yorston, D. Van Nostrand, W. J. Widdleton, Warren & Wyman, John Wiley & Son, William Wood & Co., R. Worthington & Co., World Publishing-house, A. Denham, Adams, Victor & Co., P. M. Haverty.

Philadelphia.—Henry Carey, Baird & Co., S. D. Burlock & Co., Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Charles Desilver, William W. Harding, A. J. Holman & Co., J. B. Lippincott & Co., H. N. McKinney & Co., T. B. Peterson & Bros., Porter & Coates, John E. Potter & Co., Shaefer & Koradi.

Springfield.—G. & C. Merriam.

Troy.—H. B. Nims & Co.

Baltimore.—Kelly, Piet & Co.

New-Bedford.—Charles Taber & Co.

Buffalo.—Martin Taylor.

Manufacturers of Writing Paper—Holyoke.—Massassoit Paper Company, Whiting Paper Company, Union Paper Company.

ENVELOPES, BLANK BOOKS, PAPETERIES, &C.

New-York.—Chamberlin, Whitmore & Co., Samuel Raynor & Co., Edward E. Brown, Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., Eagle Pencil Company, Henry Levys & Co., pocket-books; Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, American Lead Pencil Company, Carter, Dinsmore & Co., inks; Porter & Bainbridge, Manhattan Book Company, Anderson & Cameron, J. Q. Preble & Co., blank-books, envelopes, and papers; Charles D. Pratt, writing desks, leather goods, &c.; Robert Sneider, papeteries and patent envelopes, &c.

Springfield.—Powers Paper Company, writing papers, envelopes, papeteries, &c.; Union Ink and Paper Company, Springfield Envelope Company.

The idea of this fair is said to have arisen from the system in use in Germany, but that system, as explained to a TIMES reporter by a German book importer of this City, has been reduced to a science which is not even hinted at in the plan under consideration. There, for instance, all the book interests of the country centre in Leipsic, where is established the Book Exchange, and where once every year, just after Easter, all dealers meet for the purpose of social intercourse, settling of accounts, and inspection of such works as may be on exhibition. It is not intended for a book market, any more than a country fair is intended for the sale of cattle and cabbages. The dealer in this country, for instance, who wishes to import an invoice of books, some of which may be published in Hamburg, some in Munich, and some in some other city in Germany, does not send his order to the different publishers at those points, but direct to his agent at Leipsic, who sends it to the different publishers, and they send the books, with the bill, direct to the dealer. This is repeated as often as he wants a supply of books, and when the year is up and the Easter fair comes he must settle up his accounts. On the other hand, a publisher has a book which he wishes to introduce; he sends to his dealer as many copies of it as he thinks advisable, with the understanding that if they are not sold by the time of the Easter Fair he can return them; hence the dealer's shelves are never incumbered with a lot of useless books and his capital tied up in unsalable works. Besides this, there is the Post Office system peculiar to the book-trade of Leipsic, whereby all mail matter and packages are taken away and delivered, and the merchant not put to the trouble of even going or sending to the corner of the street and putting it into a lamp-post or ordering an expressman. So much for the Leipsic system and the similarity supposed to exist between it and the one to be introduced at Clinton Hall on the 19th.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

A word as to the arrangements which have been made for the accommodation of those who are to patronize the fair, both as exhibitors and purchasers. The reading-room of the Mercantile Library, which is usually closed during the month of July, has been secured by the managers, and is now being fitted up for the purpose. Everything has been removed except the reading-desks, and they have been bridged over and shelves arranged upon them for books, and the space allotted in sections to the different firms for the exhibition of their works. There are five rows of shelves on each side of the desks ordinarily occupied by newspapers, with tables between each row of desks, and when all the arrangements are completed and the books arranged and signs put in position, the room will present the appearance of a vast book-store or bazaar, where everything in the line of scientific, professional, school, and miscellaneous books will be on exhibition. In addition to this, the Messrs. Leavitt have secured the use of the large room directly over their auction-room, and this will be fitted up for the use of the stationery branch of the exhibition.

THE NIAGARA CONVENTION.

As introductory to the above fair, or exchange, and something which many interested in the book-trade think of ten times more importance, is the convention of the American Book-trade Union, which assembles at Niagara Falls on Tuesday next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general interests of the book-trade throughout the country. It is expected that no less than 500 delegates will be present, and that the results of its action will have a controlling influence on the trade for some time to come at least. During convention week there will be special meetings of the law, medical, Catholic, and Sunday-school publishers, the representives of the religious publication societies, jobbers, and any other special interests. The head-quarters will be at the International Hotel. A special train, for the accommodation of those attending the Trade Convention, will leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, on Monday evening, July 12, by the ferry at foot of Twenty-third street, at 6:30 P. M., or foot of Chambers street at 7 P. M. Tickets for the round trip, $10, can be obtained at the ticket office on presentation of the certificate of the Committee on Assemblies. The tickets are good on any train; but it is urged that as many as possible will avail themselves of the special train, where superior arrangements will be made for their comfort, and an opportunity for mutual acquaintance and interchange of views will be afforded. Those who expect to take this train are requested to notify the committee at the earliest possible moment; and members who intend to take their families by this train should state the accommodations required, that if a sufficient number apply a special sleeping car may be set apart for families. Any members of the trade who prefer to leave the day before at the same hour may notify the committee, and, if the number warrant, a special car will be dispatched on Sunday night also. The special train for the return will be so arranged as to afford the finest views of the glorious scenery on the Erie Railway. No reductions by Hudson River and Central Railroad have so far been obtained. Certificates are now being sent out by the committee to all members of the trade who desire to attend the convention at Niagara or the fair at New-York. The convention is expected to remain in session three days, and the fair about one week, so that persons leaving home for the former can make calculations for the latter, and resolve to spend the remainder of July between the two. It is thought that the events of the month will conclude with a trade dinner in New-York, the arrangements for which will be announced in due time.

THE CITY'S MONEY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT—AN APPROPRIATION ASKED TO ABATE THE HARLEM FLATS NUISANCE—MONEY ASKED FOR BY VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday, with Mayor Wickham in the chair, all the members were present. After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Wheeler presented the following communication in relation to the Harlem Flats:

John Wheeler, Esq., Secretary:

SIR:—At a meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 29th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That sufficient proof is in the reports now on file relative to the dangerous condition and state of the "Harlem Flats," the district between Ninety-first and One Hundred and Ninth streets: that the places and grounds hereinafter described are public nuisances, and that each of them is such, dangerous to life and health, and the said places and grounds are hereby entered on the records of this board, and are declared public nuisances, dangerous to life and health, viz: The property north side of One Hundred and Seventh street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; north side of One Hundred and Seventh street, between Lexington and Third avenues; the ground between Third and Second avenues, One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets; on south side of One Hundred and Eighth street, between Third and Second avenues; on north side of One Hundred and Seventh street, between Second and First avenues: on south side of One Hundred and Eighth street, between First and Second avenues; on north side of One Hundred and Eighth street between First and Second avenues; the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets, Fourth and Madison avenues; also the blocks of land between Third and Second avenues, Ninety-third and One Hundred and Second streets, and between Second avenue and East River, Ninety-second and One Hundred and Fourth streets, partially filled under the contract with Messrs. Jones and McQuade, but left in a dangerous and unsatisfactory state; and Lexington avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets; One Hundred and Sixth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues; One Hundred and Seventh street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; Lexington avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth streets; One Hundred and Seventh street, between Third and Second avenues; and One Hundred and Seventh street, between Second and First avenues.

Resolved, That in respect to said places and grounds, this board does hereby make and enter the following order, to wit: That the said places and grounds be covered with fresh earth to a height of not less than two feet above high water, and that the surface thereof be graded, so that no water shall remain or stand thereon.

Resolved, That the public health requires that the foregoing order upon the places and grounds following, viz.: Lexington avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets; One Hundred and Sixth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues; Lexington avenue, One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth streets; One Hundred and Seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, and One Hundred and Seventh street, between Second and First avenues, should be executed through the officers of this board, and by the persons and means to be by this board engaged.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to apportion and appropriate the sum of $50,000 for the expenses of the work under the above resolution.

JUNE 30, 1875. EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

Mayor Wickham then offered the following:

Whereas, The public grounds of the City of New-York on Lexington avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets; on Lexington avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth streets; on One Hundred and Sixth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues; on One Hundred and Seventh street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; on One Hundred and Seventh street, between Third avenue and the East River, in the so-called Harlem Flats, having been duly declared by the Board of Health a public nuisance, and dangerous to life in their present state, and immediate action having become necessary to preserve life and health, and the said Board of Health having in pursuance of their power and authority under section 14 of chapter 74, laws of 1866, article 11 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, section 12, chapter 757 of the laws of 1873, and section 7 of chapter 636 of the laws of 1874 duly ordered the said ground filled in with fresh earth to prevent pestilence and the increase of disease, and being empowered by law to execute its own orders, having duly resolved to do so and having duly requested an appropriation to enable it to perform this duty, execute its said orders, and remedy this nuisance.

Resolved, That the sum of $21,067 43, being the unexpended balance of the Department of Health for the years 1872 and 1873, be, and the same is hereby transferred to the Health Department and appropriated for the said work of filling in with fresh earth the aforesaid public grounds.

Controller Green said he had received no notice of the resolution, and he thought that the matter would require examination so far as the transfer of a balance was concerned. He was not in the habit of acting hastily upon matters of such importance and he would move that the resolution be laid over until Monday.

Mayor Wickham said that an unexpended balance could be used for the purpose, but the motion of the Controller was adopted.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction requesting the board to transfer an unexpended balance of $75,000 from the appropriation for their department for 1874 to the appropriation for this year. A resolution in accordance with the request was adopted.

A communication was also received from the Park Commissioners requesting the board to authorize the issue of City Parks Improvement Fund stock to the amount of $100,000. It was laid over.

The Secretary then read a communication from Commissioner Fitz John Porter asking the Board to issue $250,000 worth of Croton Water stock to lay new mains and extend the supply of water. It was laid over.

The board then authorized the issue of $100,000 Assessment-fund stock to pay the Boulevard laborers, and also $10,000 worth of stock for the liquidation of claims and judgments. A communication was received from the Board of Education, requesting an appropriation of $100,000 to rebuild Grammar School No. 36. It was laid over. The board then adjourned until to-morrow.

SUICIDE IN THE STREET.

An unknown man, about thirty years old, five feet nine inches in height, dark complexion, black hair, whiskers, and mustache, committed suicide in front a lager-beer saloon in Seventeenth street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by cutting his throat. He was found lying on the sidewalk in a dying condition by Officer Daab, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and conveyed to the station-house corner of First avenue and Fifth street, where he died before medical aid could be procured. His body was taken to the Morgue for identification, and an inquest will be held in the case by Coroner Woltman.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONVEYANCE—HOMESTEAD—DOWER.

No. 26.—*Lewis Grosholz, C. Grosholz, C. F. Santers et al., appellants, vs. Caroline Newman et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court.

The first objection alleged against the deed which the complainants ask to have canceled is, that it was made for the purpose of conveying a part of the homestead of the Kirchbergs, and, as such, was void, because the wife did not join with the husband in its execution. It is admitted that the deed was good, if the lots described in it were not, in fact, a part of the homestead at the time of its execution. It rests upon the complainants, therefore, to prove that they were. To do this it must be made to appear that they were actually used, or manifestly intended to be used, as part of the home of the family. This has not been done. The lots were purchased in 1850, but not occupied till 1852. Then a small building was erected upon one of them, and it was thereafter occupied in connection with the family residence. This was after the deed was made, and, of course, cannot control its operation. Mrs. Kirchberg, in a letter written to her sister in Pennsylvania, in June, 1850, says: "We have a lot on Main street, in Austin, and will buy the adjoining one as a garden." But there is no proof that the intention of connecting this adjoining lot with the home was in any manner manifested in Austin until long after the deed in question was executed and delivered. A secret intention of the seller, not made known, cannot affect a purchase. Unless the purchaser knew, or from the circumstances ought to have known, that the lots were a part of the homestead, he had the right to treat with and purchase from the husband, with the concurrence of his wife. It is next alleged that the Kirchbergs occupied the premises adversely to the grantee for more than ten years after the execution of the deed, and that, therefore, the title under it has failed. The burden of proving this allegation also rests upon the complainants. It is shown that the occupation of the Kirchbergs was continuous, and probably adverse, from the time of the building of the kitchen upon lot 7 until the death of Mrs. Kirchberg. The kitchen was built in the Summer of 1852, and, so far as appears from the testimony, the adverse occupation did not commence until then. To create the bar it must have continued until the Summer of 1862. Mrs. Kirchberg died in that year, but there is nothing to show at what time in the year. It is several times stated in the bill that she died "on the — day of —, 1862," and the answer as many times admits the statement in the same language. No witness gives the exact date, but as several were examined by the complainants to show what relatives Mrs. Kirchberg had living in the Spring of 1862, it is fair to presume that was the time of her death. But however this may be, as the complainants have failed to prove that she did die before the Summer of that year, this part of their case fails. It is next insisted in the bill, but not in the argument, that the defendants are estopped from setting up the deed in question by reason of the trust deed to Costa, executed afterward by the Kirchbergs, at the request of Wahrenberger, to secure the debt due to him, and that therefore it should be canceled. This is in direct conflict with the uniform current of decisions in this court, commencing with Bright's Lessee vs. Rochester, 7 Wheat., 535, and ending with Merryman vs. Bonner, 9 Wall., 600. It is next urged in the argument that the deed was given as a mortgage to secure a debt which has been paid. There is no allegation in the bill to support this claim. The recovery must be had upon the case made by the pleadings or not at all. It is unnecessary to consider the effect, under the laws of Texas, of the judgment in the action of trespass instituted by the complainants to try their title to the property. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

BANKRUPT ACT—ASSIGNEE—CREDITORS' LIEN.

No. 29.—*Noyes L. Avery, Assignee, &c., vs. Catharine Hackley, executrix, et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan.—Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court.

This is an action of trover to recover the value of a large quantity of saw-logs alleged to have been fraudulently transferred by Alexander Blake, the bankrupt, to these defendants. The case was tried by the court, without the intervention of a jury, and from the findings of fact, it is very clear that the various contracts between the parties were merged in the contract bearing date Jan. 25, 1868. Hackley & Sons were partners, owners of a saw-mill, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Muskegon, in the western district of Michigan, while the business of Blake, among other things, was to furnish logs to be manufactured into lumber. There had been several logging contracts between the parties which were in course of completion when the agreement in writing of Jan. 25, 1868, was concluded. By this agreement Blake engaged to deliver at the booms of the Muskegon Booming Company, to the defendants, to be sawed on shares, 18,000,000 feet of pine saw-logs. In consideration of this undertaking, the defendants agreed to advance to Blake $4 per thousand feet, board measure, to be paid from time to time as the work progressed, and to be applied exclusively to this purpose. To secure the advances with a stipulated rate of interest, the property in the logs was conveyed to the defendants, and the right of possession vested in them, who covenanted, when the lumber was manufactured, to send it forward to market and sell it to the best advantage, the net proceeds to be equally divided between the parties. If this contract was never surrendered or abandoned, it is manifest that the defendants acquired an interest in, and lien upon, the logs furnished by Blake to the extent of the advances made by them. There could be, therefore, on the theory that the contract of the 25th of January was subsisting, no ground for the maintenance of this action. It is said, however, that the defendants lost their rights under this contract by what occurred subsequently to its execution. It seems that during the season of 1868, the price of lumber largely declined in the Chicago market, and that Blake, on the 25th of May of that year, informed the defendants that he was unable to pay his debts, and proposed to make an assignment, but they objected to this, and requested him to make a bill of sale of his property to them, to which he assented. The bill of sale was accordingly executed with a view to give the defendants a preference, and, as this was contrary to the provisions of the bankrupt law, the single question for discussion is, was the contract of Jan. 25 abandoned by the parties thereto and merged in the bill of sale. If so the defendants have lost their lien, because they cannot stand on the new contract of May 25 for the reason that it is void as to creditors. On the contrary, if the old security was not abandoned, although the defendants attempted to strengthen their hold on the logs by an additional security, voidable at the election of creditors, and which they did avoid, the right of lien justly acquired is not lost to these defendants, and they are at liberty to assert it in this action.

It is undeniable that before the execution of the contract of May 25, the logs in controversy were in the possession of the defendants, who had advanced on them to Blake a very large sum of money. Without these advances the logs could not have been cut, banked, and put in the river, and, unless the defendants have plainly lost their right to retain the logs, common justice requires that they should be repaid. The honesty of the transaction is undisputed, nor is there anything to show that the defendants were aware of the condition of Blake until after the logs had been delivered and the money advanced. They were proceeding in good faith to carry out their part of the contract when they were met by information of Blake's inability to go on with his business. The bill of sale, as it is called, which they took embraced not only the logs in controversy, but other personal property and real estate. It is fair to infer from the facts found in the case that the bill of sale was not intended to clothe the defendants with any greater rights in the logs than they possessed without it, for it is very clear that the parties acted on the idea that the lumber, when manufactured and sold, would fall short of reimbursing the defendants for their advances, interest, and expenses. To save them from anticipated loss was, doubtless, the motive for including the remaining property of Blake, and not any expectation that previously acquired legal rights would be enlarged. The giving this preference has not operated to lessen the estate of Blake, as the creditors got everything but the logs, and these, as it turns out, Blake had no interest in. If there were any reasonable doubt about the intention of the defendants not to abandon the contract of January 25, it is set at rest by the consideration that when the bill of sale was executed and delivered there was no agreement to cancel it; nor was it, in fact, canceled, but was held and retained by the defendants. Naturally, if they had intended to rest their right to the logs exclusively on the bill of sale they would have surrendered the former security. It is, therefore, not a case where an old security is abandoned and given up, and a new one taken as a substitute for that which previously existed. If, then, the contract of 25th January was not merged in the contract of 25th May, the latter one cannot operate an extinguishment of the former, the fairness of which has not been denied. This would not be the case if both contracts were valid, unless by express agreement, and it would be singular if such an effect could be produced, where one of them could be avoided by creditors as against the policy of the law. The creditors, having elected to avoid the fraudulent conveyance, take the property as though it had never been made, and subject to all lawful liens upon it. The assignee, standing in the place of the bankrupt, acquired no greater rights than he possessed, and the defendants neither gained nor lost any rights because of the bill of sale. The purpose of the law was accomplished when the bill of sale was set aside, and the assignee cannot go further and increase the estate largely by relieving the bankrupt from the performance of a pre-existing valid contract. Affirmed.

A DRY-GOODS MERCHANT ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

John Carmichael, of the firm of Clark & Carmichael, dry-goods dealers, No. 110 Leonard street, was examined on oath before the General Sessions Grand Jury on May 3, in reference to the affairs of John P. Frazer, charged with perjury. Among other things Carmichael testified that he received a certain note for $1,000 from John E. Weir, of No. 441 Grand street, for money due, in a legitimate manner, and indorsed and passed the same to John P. Frazer, for goods purchased. Carmichael was directed to produce his books before the Grand Jury, and stated that they had been destroyed by a fire on his premises on December 19 preceding. It was subsequently discovered that the note in question had not been given to Carmichael in payment of Weir's debts; that the same had not been passed to Frazer in payment of goods received by Carmichael, but in bad faith, and for the purpose of defrauding Weir's creditors. It was also ascertained that the alleged burning of Clark & Carmichael's books was untrue, whereupon the Grand Jury indicted John Carmichael for perjury. Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, were directed to arrest the accused, but found that he had been informed of the indictment against him, and had disappeared from the City. After many weeks of patient watching the District Attorney's detectives last night succeeded in capturing Carmichael, who had visited his office by stealth. The prisoner was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and committed to the Tombs without bail.

COURT NOTES.

The habeas corpus in the case of William H. Van Tassel, imprisoned for non-payment of alimony, in which argument was to have been heard in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, has been adjourned until to-morrow.

United States Deputy Marshal Barclay took Gottlieb Zenner, who is charged with being a fugitive forger from Saxony, from Police Head-quarters yesterday, and lodged him in Ludlow Street Jail. He is to be brought before Commissioner Shields to-morrow, to be arraigned for an examination.

August Langath, who lives at No. 107 Avenue A, with Charles Helmecke, missed $1,100 yesday which he had concealed in a trunk in his room. He at once suspected his room-mate Helmecke, and had him arrested. At the Essex Market Police Court the prisoner was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

Henry A. Pratt was held yesterday in $300 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of obtaining $3 worth of jewelry from George A. Kuhn & Co., of No. 310 Broadway, by trick and device. He purchased the jewelry and ordered it to be sent to No. 81 Nassau street, and when he received it he sent in payment a bogus receipt for advertising.

While walking through Bleecker street on Friday night, Patrick McGill, of No. 98 Thompson street, was accosted by James Kennedy, who asked him the hour, and then seized his watch, worth $50. The thief was followed and arrested by Officer Carr, of the Fifteenth Precinct. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Bixby held him for trial in $1,000 bail.

Edward Johnson, of No. 93 Suffolk street, and Joseph Reed, of No. 44 Ridge street, were held yesterday in default of $1,000 bail each, by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with burglary. Yesterday morning Henry E. Riedel, who is in the employment of Klunder & Love, No. 918 Broadway, on arriving at the store found that the door had been forced open. He searched the building and discovered the two prisoners hidden in the cellar.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Sturman vs. Clark.—Motion denied, with costs.

Wilkenson vs. Hawley.—Opinion.

CREEDMOOR RIFLE PRACTICE.

FIRST COMPETITION FOR THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM BADGE—W. B. FARWELL WINS THE TROPHY—THE IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE CLUB MATCH.

The first competition for the new *Turf, Field and Farm* badge, took place at Creedmoor, yesterday, and was attended by the largest number of entries, and the best average scores ever made at Creedmoor. The number of scoring shots was increased to ten, otherwise the conditions were the same as those provided in the former matches of a similar title; position, standing; distance 200 yards; any rifle. The contest commenced at 2 P. M. There were seventy entries, comprising the best short-range marksmen in the vicinity of this City. There was very little wind stirring, and such competitors as possessed guns provided with wind gauges thought proper to set them at zero. Shortly after the contest commenced, the rain, which had been threatening for some time, began to fall, and at 2:20 o'clock it had increased in violence to such an extent as to render it necessary to stop firing for a short time. At 3 o'clock the storm ceased, and the match proceeded and was concluded soon after 4 o'clock. The successful competitor was Mr. W. B. Farwell, upon a score of forty-three out of a possible fifty points. He was closely followed by Capt. O'Kelly, with a score of forty-two. The latter had previously won the first badge presented by the same newspaper, on two occasions. Following are the scores in detail, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

Name.	Score.	Totals.
W. B. Farwell	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5	43
Capt. J. J. O'Kelly	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5	42
E. H. Madison	5 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	41
A. Anderson	4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 5	41
C. Heizman	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5	40
J. T. B. Collins	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4	40
E. R. Sanford	5 3 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 4	40
Col. G. W. Wingate	4 3 3 5 3 5 4 4 4 4	39
G. H. Earle	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4	39
Col. B. F. Valentine	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 3	39
J. W. Stewart	3 4 5 5 3 4 4 3 4 4	39
E. H. Raymond	3 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4	38
T. L. Camerden	4 3 3 5 5 4 3 4 4 3	38
F. Carpenter	4 5 5 4 5 4 3 3 3 2	38
W. S. Smith	3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 4 3	38
B. Burton	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 5	38
W. G. Burton	3 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 5	38
J. W. Gardner	4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	38
R. Rathbone	4 3 5 3 3 4 4 3 4 5	38
Capt. H. B. Smith	3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4	38
J. S. Latimer	4 2 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4	37
Gen. F. F. Millen	4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 2 4	37
T. W. Linton	4 4 4 4 5 4 0 4 4 4	37
J. L. Price	2 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 5	37
Capt. W. C. Clark	4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4	37
Col. G. D. Scott	3 3 4 3 4 3 5 4 4 4	37
F. E. Scrymser	3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3	36
A. Wood	4 4 3 4 4 2 5 3 4 3	36
F. H. Holton	4 3 3 5 4 3 2 4 5 3	36
J. H. Cowperthwait	4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 4	36
J. H. Wood	4 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 3	36
G. W. Smith	3 2 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4	35
Gen. J. V. Meserole	3 4 4 5 2 3 3 4 4 3	35
Clement Sharpe	3 4 5 2 4 3 2 4 4 4	35
A. V. Davis	2 4 5 3 4 3 4 3 2 4	34
F. Steele	4 4 3 0 3 4 4 4 3 5	34
J. J. Meaher	4 3 2 3 4 4 4 4 2 4	34
Capt. C. F. Robbins	4 3 4 4 3 3 3 5 3 2	34
Col. C. A. H. Bartlett	2 2 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4	34
F. Hdde	4 3 4 4 3 2 4 3 3 4	34
Capt. E. Barker	4 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3	33
Capt. J. Ross	3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 4	33
Thomas Lloyd	3 4 2 2 2 5 3 4 4 4	33
W. A. French	4 4 4 3 5 4 0 3 2 4	33
Capt. W. Lindsay	4 4 3 3 5 3 3 2 3 2	32
H. H. Meday	4 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 2 3	32
J. I. C. Clark	4 3 4 4 3 4 0 3 3 4	32
J. K. Perley	4 3 4 4 3 3 0 4 4 3	32
G. Knox	3 3 4 2 4 3 3 5 3 2	32
H. P. Carrington	3 2 3 3 4 3 4 2 4 4	32
Capt. J. G. Story	3 4 2 2 3 3 5 3 4 3	32
L. Cass	4 4 4 3 2 4 0 4 3 3	31
Adjt. W. H. Murphy	4 4 4 2 3 2 3 3 3 3	31
Lieut. J. A. Gee	4 2 3 4 2 3 3 3 3 4	31
J. L. Abrams	4 0 5 4 3 3 3 3 4 2	31
J. L. Farley	4 4 3 3 3 3 0 4 4 3	31
W. H. Brisley	3 2 3 3 0 4 4 3 4 4	30
C. E. Prescott	3 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 4 5	29
J. Rogers	2 3 2 0 4 3 3 2 4 4	27
E. Browne	2 3 3 0 4 4 0 3 4 4	27
W. W. Beavan	0 3 4 2 0 3 3 4 3 4	26
D. Deacon	0 2 2 4 2 3 3 2 4 4	26
J. Shand	0 0 3 3 3 4 4 2 4 3	26
C. E. Huntington	2 2 2 0 3 3 3 4 3 3	25
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	2 0 4 4 5 0 2 0 3 3	23

THE IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB.

The Irish-American Club practiced for a representative badge, at 200 and 500 yards' range. The best scores were as follows:

	Yards.	Total.
B. Burton	200—4 4 4 4 4 4 4—28 500—4 5 3 5 5 5 3—30	58
Gen. F. F. Millen	200—3 4 4 3 3 4 3—24 500—5 3 4 5 4 5 5—31	55
W. Burton	200—4 3 3 4 4 4 4—26 500—3 5 5 2 4 4 5—28	54
W. H. Murphy	200—4 0 3 3 5 3 3—21 500—4 5 4 4 2 5 4—28	49
J. J. Meaher	200—4 4 4 3 3 4 4—26 500—4 4 5 2 2 4 2—23	49
Capt. J. J. O'Kelly	200—4 4 3 4 4 4 3—26 500—0 5 0 2 5 3 2—17	43

Several brigade and regimental inspectors of rifle practice were experimenting on the elevations necessary for military practice this week, and found that in shooting with the regulation military rifles of the late issue at 200 yards, it will be necessary to elevate the rear sight to the scale of 300 yards, and a proportionate increase at 500 yards will be found necessary. The old issue with oval sights were found correct.

SEIZURE OF A CANAL BOAT FOR VIOLATION OF CUSTOM-HOUSE LAWS.

The canal boat Jennie Billings, Alden Roberts, Master, which arrived at this port from Brookville, Canada, on the 4th inst., and which is now lying at the foot of Hewes street, Brooklyn, was yesterday seized by Custom-house Inspector John F. Ames in pursuance of orders issued by the Collector of the Customs on information furnished by Deputy Collector Phelps to the effect that the Master of the boat had landed a cargo of lumber without having previously paid the duties or having taken out a permit.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Following is the number of the passengers arrived at Castle Garden during the past week: Per steam-ship Denmark from Havre, 167; per steam-ship City of Chester from Liverpool, 376; The Queen, from Liverpool, 222; Wyoming, from Liverpool, 100; Germanic, 262; Klopstock, from Hamburg, 341; Abyssinia, from Liverpool, 152; Elysia, from Glasgow, 144; State of Indiana, 115; Steinmann, from Antwerp, 27; Mosel, from Bremen, 218; Switzerland, from Antwerp, 111. Total, 2,335.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURE.

Custom-house Inspector Francis Gay yesterday reported the seizure of one demijohn and one can olive-oil, landed from the bark Emilia Campia, from Castellamare. The property was found in the possession of an unknown man by a policeman in Fifth avenue, and was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. Inspector Ames took charge of it at that place and conveyed it to the seizure-room of the Custom-house, where it now lies.

THE HARLEM NUISANCE.

THE PESTILENTIAL DISTRICT STILL UNCARED FOR.

CONDITION OF THE MALARIAL REGION—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—GEN. PORTER'S VIEWS ON THE MATTER—THE DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DELAY WHICH HAS TAKEN PLACE.

THE TIMES has frequently called attention to that plague-spot, or rather spots, on our island known as "Harlem Flats," which are to be found between Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Ninth streets and between First and Fifth avenues. For years the public have cried out against them, for years the miasma arising from the stagnant pools and decayed vegetable and animal matter has poisoned the atmosphere in that neighborhood, and for years the inhabitants have suffered in consequence by increased sickness and mortality. How much longer such a plague-spot will be allowed to exist is not known, for the authorities have hitherto paid but very little attention to the subject. The Board of Health, it is true, have condemned these flats as injurious to the public health, and have done, to a certain extent, their duty in the matter. Under the law, as it exists, they have power to fill up these sunken lots, but the filling up cannot be done without money, and the money they have not, and the Board of Apportionment have not yet come to their assistance. A reporter of THE TIMES visited the pestilential district yesterday, and riding on a Third avenue car, he was made sensible of a change in the atmosphere several blocks at the south side of Ninety-sixth street, a change which was not at all of a pleasant nature. Riding still further, the stench became worse and worse, until One Hundred and Tenth street was reached, at which point the odors became less offensive, and gradually diminished as the traveler went further north. Indeed, the more offensive odors arose from the sunken lots between Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Second streets, and between Second and Third avenues, which are partially filled in by Messrs. Jones and McQuade, under a contract executed with the Board of Public Works about two years ago. These contractors seem to have done really very little toward bringing their contract to completion. They have put several loads of ashes, it is true, on the surface, and there must have been also several loads of decayed vegetable and animal matter laid on, for the stench arising, especially at the northern extremity of these lots, is simply intolerable. The contractors had a few carts employed yesterday drawing fresh earth to these lots, and, as fast as it arrived, three men shoveled it over the surface. The reporter was informed that the contractors have yet to place two and a half feet of earth over the surface before the terms of their contract shall be fulfilled. In the reporter's opinion, the surface of the lots will not even then be above high-water mark, so that it will be impossible to drain the ground unless more filling stuff be put on. "Harlem Flats" have become a by-word and a shame to the City, and the result is that property-owners in the immediate as well as in the surrounding districts cannot dispose of their lots, even at a considerable sacrifice. Besides the injury to the health of the inhabitants, the depreciation in the value of property can hardly be over estimated. Those living along the various avenues and streets adjacent to this "odoriferous" region are in one accord in crying out against any further delay respecting the filling and draining of these lots. They say that, while the lots are allowed to exist in their present condition, few persons will invest money in building within the district, and that for houses already erected it is difficult to obtain tenants, except at rents which do not pay a fair interest on the capital invested.

The reporter called yesterday upon Gen. Porter, Commissioner of Public Works, and he expressed his anxiety respecting the propriety of having this matter attended to at once. He had no doubt that the present condition of the flats was highly injurious to the public health, and he was taking measures, as far as lay within his power to remedy the evil complained of. The Board of Health had, he said, condemned the lots as a nuisance dangerous to the public health, and they had authorized the filling of the lots. He had himself advertised for proposals to drain the district, such proposals to be received up to the 19th inst. He would send the proposals before the Controller, and it would be within his [the Controller's] discretion to accept or reject them. If the sureties were responsible, and if the bids were reasonable, there was no reason why the Controller should reject them; but it was certainly within his power, and it would be his duty to reject the proposals if he considered them exorbitant. The cost of the work would in the first instance be raised by assessment bonds, but repayable by the property-owners. It might be, he said, that the cost of filling and draining would be more than the lots were worth, and in that case the City would have to bear the extra cost. There was one difficulty in his way, he said, and that is that he cannot drain the district until the lots are first filled in, and the Board of Aldermen have not yet passed the necessary ordinance for that purpose. He understood that some difficulty arose as to whether the work should be done by contract or by day's work, but as far as he himself was concerned, he said he had no intention of doing the work in any manner other than by contract.

The Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen are responsible for not having such an ordinance as Gen. Porter refers to passed long ago. They seek, and their organs seek, to throw the blame on the Republican members of the board, but they cannot and will not be allowed to evade their duty by such a quibble. It is well known that the Republican members have over and over again expressed a willingness to have this nuisance abated, and they have voted to have the "filling in" done by contract. Here is where the "shoe pinches." The Democratic politicians opposed the contract system and sought to leave the matter in the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works, hoping by their influence that they would afterward induce him to get the work done by "day's work." The Republican members will not agree to this, and so there is a dead-lock in the board, the Democrats not having the necessary majority where a question of expenditure is concerned. Let them propose an ordinance to have the work done under the contract system and there will be no further difficulty as regards that matter.

The Board of Apportionment, at its meeting yesterday, had before them a communication from the Board of Health on this subject, which will be found in another column. The Board of Health urgently call for a sufficient sum of money to enable them to abate the nuisance complained of, but as the Controller had had no notice of the subject, the matter was postponed until Monday, when it will again come up for discussion.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION OF BANKERS.

The convention of bank officers and bankers, which is to meet at Saratoga Springs on the 20th inst., it is understood has been called more for the purpose of social intercourse than to discuss any weighty questions affecting the banking interests of the country. Mr. A. W. Sherman, Cashier of the Dry Goods Bank of this City, stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that there was reason to hope for a response to the call by at least 2,000 officers of banks and members of leading firms. Inquiry at the offices of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and other large concerns in this City elicited, however, the fact that they had taken no steps to take part in the convention. The following gentlemen, who were present at the meeting of the General Committee of Arrangements held in this City on May 24, are the chief supporters of the project: E. H. Perkins, Jr., Cashier of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New-York; George E. Baker, Cashier of the First National Bank, New-York; E. Skillin, Cashier of the Central National Bank, New-York; A. W. Sherman, Cashier of the Dry Goods Bank, New-York; A. P. Palmer, Cashier of the Albany City National Bank, Albany; C. E. Upton, Cashier of the City Bank, Rochester; J. S. Leake, Cashier of the First National Bank, Saratoga Springs; R. B. Conant, Cashier of the Eliot National Bank, Pittsburg; C. C. Cadman, Cashier of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Detroit; L. C. Murray, Cashier of the Kentucky National Bank, Louisville; J. T. Howenstein, Cashier of the Valley National Bank, St. Louis; and J. W. Lockwood, Cashier of the National Bank of Virginia, Richmond.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The following facts relating to the Erie Railway Company are taken from a pamphlet recently published by Mr. John Livingston, of this City. The $86,536,910 total capital stock of the company comprises $78,000,000 common shares and $8,536,910 preference shares, of the par value of $100 each. The aggregate number of shares held by the seventeen gentlemen who were elected Directors of the company on July 14, 1874, is 1,337, the several Directors holding as follows: Hugh J. Jewett, 201; W. Butler Duncan, 100; John Taylor Johnston, 1; Herman R. Baltzer, 730; R. Suydam Grant, 1; John A. C. Gray, 11; Frederick Schuchardt, 80; Edwin D. Morgan, 100; L. H. Meyer, 1; Lucius Robinson, 1; Cortlandt Parker, 1; Marshall O. Roberts, 2; S. L. M. Barlow, 1; Homer Ramsdell, 6; Thomas A. Scott, 1; Henry G. Stebbins, 100; John King, Jr., (resigned,) none. The total number of shareholders is 4,270, comprising 3,313 holders of common stock and 957 holders of preference stock. The amount held in foreign countries is 661,985 shares, comprising 610,485 shares of common stock and 51,500 shares of preference stock. The number of shares held by residents of the United States is 204,015, of which 169,515 are shares of common stock and 34,500 are of preference stock. Of the stockholders 701 persons hold 10 shares or less, 1,710 hold 50 shares or less; 681 hold 100 shares or less, 1,089 hold 1,000 shares or less, and 89 hold over 1,000 shares.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1875.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOURTH EDITION.

In compliance with numerous requests, we have reprinted for the fourth time the complete copy of last Saturday's TIMES, *containing a review of the evidence in the Beecher trial. Copies may be had at the publication office, or can be sent by mail.*

Messrs. CAMPBELL and HESS, of the committee to investigate the conduct of the Police, evidently think that their own eyes are better witnesses than Capt. MCDONNELL, of the Eighth Precinct. They made a tour of a portion of the precinct yesterday, and discovered plenty of evidences of crime of the kind that the Captain testified did not exist. It is possible that the Captain is of the class that are blind because they will not see.

For the first time in many weeks the reserve of legal tenders held by the New-York banks shows a noticeable falling off. The average for the past week, according to the returns of yesterday, was $70,661,200—a very large sum, but less than the average of the previous week by $3,170,900. This is one of several significant facts which, especially when we keep in mind the season of the year, point to a substantial revival of business. Among these is the fact that the July dividends disbursed in Boston this year are reported as considerably in advance of those of January, and still further in advance of those of a year ago; at the same time, the statistics of the year 1874 for railroads show a slight increase in dividends paid that year over 1873. It is not impossible that the Autumn may see a comparatively active business, though we can hardly believe that values, especially in articles of food, have "touched bottom."

There is something painfully grotesque in the manner in which the French papers mingle politics with everything they have to give attention to. One should suppose that the terrible floods of the third week in June—more destructive of life than many a hard-fought battle, and sweeping to ruin as much property as a hostile army could lay waste in a month's campaign—would still for the moment the passions of partisanship. Far from it. The journals of Paris are chattering away about the significance of the cries with which President MACMAHON was received when he went down to Toulouse, while two of the principal editors are quarreling as to whether the sufferers shall be relieved from the fund set apart for the opera, or from that devoted to building a Catholic church. As a matter of fact, neither fund is likely to be used, and our correspondent expresses the fear that not nearly enough money for the needs of the occasion will be raised in France.

A fine Spanish flavor prevails in the Madrid dispatch this morning, which gives what appear to be intended as details of the fight with the Carlists last Wednesday. The Carlists, we are told, "numbered" eighteen battalions of infantry, but how many men went to each battalion we are left to guess. We are informed that the killed were exactly 140, but of the wounded we only know that they were "many," and of the prisoners, that they were "a number." Among the features of the occasion were a couple of charges "brilliantly" made by eighty lancers, "sowing death in the Carlist ranks and creating a panic." These particulars seem to show an engagement less important than the first reports represented.

If the new Democratic Police Commissioners in Brooklyn think that they can improve the force by discharging all Republicans, because they are Republicans, they will find themselves mistaken. That is not a proper nor even a decent principle on which to conduct a Police department. It can only have one effect—it may make the force a more effective machine for corrupt partisan purposes, but it cannot make it more efficient in preventing and punishing crime. Even as a partisan measure, such a policy is of doubtful utility. Indeed, if our Democratic friends would listen to our advice, we could tell them in a half-dozen words how to make the greatest possible political capital out of the Police—make it a thoroughly good force.

The principal disease marked on the health map for the past week is small-pox, which has increased the number of its victims from 80 to 116. The disease is still mostly confined to the district east of Second avenue, and between Division street and East Fifteenth street, but a few fatal cases have occurred on the West Side. There have also been three deaths from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

A SPECIMEN OF DEMAGOGISM.

"To possess the means of living is a necessity of existence. It is not the object of government to supply this necessity, but to protect all equally in their right to supply themselves." Mr. COX, in his Tammany address, could hardly have put into the same compass a more obvious interpretation of the object of government. Yet this admirable statement had hardly been uttered when he began to qualify it and rob it of all its meaning. He said: "When it comes to the matter of employment for public works, the question takes a new phase. In that case the party of the people cannot remain so without giving a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. I would drive no sharp bargain with laboring men either as to hours or wages. A higher price for labor in a dearth of employment would be an example to private employers, and an anodyne to a feverish community." This is a good illustration of the demagogism in which clever men sometimes indulge, and which is the stock in trade of the selfish politician. "A higher price for labor in a dearth of employment," means, obviously, that when labor is abundant, the Government should, for the small number of workmen it employs, pay more than the market price. Nobody else will follow the example, because human interest does not often pay more for a commodity than it is worth, and, as a consequence, these higher wages will only benefit the few at the expense of the many, and bring about the very inequality which it is the object of government to prevent. But it is "the party of the people" that demands this, we are told, and Government must do this in order to keep "the feverish community" in that happy condition in which it regularly votes the Democratic ticket. This is the plain English of it.

In the recent trial of the Norwich election petition, in England, this notion of giving "anodynes" to "a feverish community" was discovered to have prevailed. There were many cases there of voters out of work—what Mr. COX would call "dearth of employment." An honest green-grocer of Cowgate street found his business so dull that he took a two days' job for one of the candidates in distributing circulars the great distance of 150 yards, for which he was paid 8s. 6d., or rather more than 2s. per circular; and his employers were so liberal as to the hours of work, that he earned as much from the other side for a similar job during the same time. Indeed, in that case, there was so much desire to furnish employment for all, that one messenger who could not read, having been hired to distribute circulars, another more intelligent voter was sent around with him to show him where they were to be delivered. No voter was refused employment, and no sharp bargain was driven with these laboring men either as to hours or wages. The candidate set an example in this particular that would have been the admiration of the "Short-hairs." And it was successful in returning this liberal candidate; but he was unseated, because this open-handed way of doing business, in which there was nothing small and mean, was held to be bribery.

That is just what Mr. COX's question, in its "new phase," comes to, only he would use the public purse, where the candidate in England used his private fortune. The expected effect upon the voter is the same in either case. He is hired, in the one case, to stand by a man; in the other case, to go with the party. Can it be that this is what is meant by home rule—the rule of individual selfishness, by which votes become a commodity, and the control of the public funds only an instrumentality in the traffic?

We do not speak of this because there is anything new or surprising about it, as a governing motive in the Democratic Party. They have acted upon it whenever they were in power. But the plain avowal of the demoralizing doctrine by those capable of understanding and stating the true object of government, and who, on every occasion, denounce the Republican Party for turning Government to partisan uses, is as unexpected as it is frank. It shows—what, of course, no observing man has failed to see—that the Democratic Party easily adopt dangerous principles. They profess to be opposed to Government subsidies for railroads and canals, but no scheme of that sort has ever found its way into Congress so wild that it has not commanded Democratic support. And now Mr. COX, old enough and prominent enough in his party to speak for them with authority, while in one breath asserting the duty of Government to protect all equally, in the very next sentence tells his "party of the people"—the men who elect him to Congress and expect to be paid for it—that the tax-payers ought to contribute something to their support. This is subsidizing the voter, which is worse than subsidizing a railroad. It is teaching "the party of the people" to demand, not equal rights, but special privileges. The party agrees to disagree on all "minor differences," such as money, tariffs, banks, internal improvements; but it has, on this matter of subsidizing the voter and getting control of the Treasury, the one touch of nature that marks the kindred of the party North, South, East, and West.

OUR CLIMATE.

Probably the most perfect climate is that in which the temperature never excites remark. When we say with delight, "what charming weather!" everybody knows that the praise of the weather is simply comparative. If it had not been torrid, freezing, slippery, or "muggy" the day before, there would be no present cause for remark. Imagine an Esquimaux observing to his Arctic neighbor, "How very cold this is!" Or a naked Hottentot complaining of the heat But when one alternates between an African heat and a Polar cold within six months, there does seem to be a subject for observation and discussion. It is quite possible that some light artillerists in conversation would be silenced if we had no weather worth talking about. Perhaps the reason why social scandal flourishes in regions where they have Summer all the year round is because people who must talk have one prolific subject removed from them. Failing the extremes of heat and cold as topics on which they may "converse," they fall foul of their neighbors. In some parts of Florida, where they have an average of two hundred and fifty fine days in a year, one might find the monotony of the weather becoming almost tiresome. But the thermometer, unfortunately, is not so constant as the barometer. Storms and clouds may be rare, but the heat of Summer is often intense. Californians boast of the evenness of temperature which they enjoy, and BRET HARTE has somewhere described the annual solstice in the lower part of California as half a year of clouds and flowers, and half a year of dust and sky. In some of the coast counties of that State, the thermometer does not vary more than ten degrees from January to December. In San Francisco, it is said, not more than nine degrees mark the difference between the temperature of January and June. One might endure high winds, fog, and dust, if these occasional nuisances were kept far apart by long stretches of weather which was neither cold nor hot.

In the Sandwich Islands the most equable climate in the world is to be found. In that delightful region there is absolutely no use for thermometers. The perpetual verdure is moistened by the sapphire sea that laps the coast, or by occasional showers descending from the mountains. The lotus-eating natives, before the introduction of rum and civilization, wore—when they wore anything—a suit of paper-like fabric of feathery lightness, as substantial as a blotting-pad. If it be true, as DRAPER says, that without the climatic influences of the Gulf Stream, NEWTON would not have written his *Principia* nor MILTON his *Paradise Lost*, we may look in vain for great works among the Sandwich Islanders. Not only are they out of a gulf stream, but they have no northern blasts to stimulate them to build shelters, husband their resources, and lay up provision against a Winter of scarcity. They take no thought for the morrow. What can be put off is never done at all. When KALAKAUA returned from his foreign tour, a royal reception was ordered. The plan was settled, the order of procession agreed upon, the day of the King's expected arrival was almost exactly known. Nothing was done. The King came, and the guns of the frigate that brought him aroused the lotus-eaters, who, hurrying down to the landing, met their irate monarch without so much as a drum and fife by way of greeting. That is the manner of people who live in a country where it is Summer all the year round. No wonder they are satisfied to wait a month for their small share of the news of the great world.

Of course, it is of no use to grumble at our climate. Still, as all men are disposed to murmur at their lot, they can, if they live in this region, find fault with the weather at nearly all seasons. The perfect weather, which in more favored climes removes itself out of the sphere of discussion because it is perfect, is seldom found here. To-day we are fretful and feverish with heat. It was only yesterday, it seems, that we were pinched with cold, and three or four feet of travel-impeding snow covered the pavement that now blazes like an African desert. Fortunately, the hottest Summer cannot be long when, as this year, frosts fall far into the Spring months. But the few very cold and the few very hot weeks of the year are hard to bear. It requires more philosophy than falls to the lot of most men to endure them without impatience. We may be consoled by the theory of some of the physicists, that considerable alternations of heat and cold, with their usual material results, are needful for the production of the highest type of men. Perpetual Winter is out of the question, and a perennial Summer, we are assured, will not produce thinkers, inventors, or heroes. Under the circumstances, we can only commend this small crumb of comfort to those who find themselves overtaken by a tropical heat before they have recovered from last Winter's chills.

CROMWELL'S HEAD.

A curious controversy has been going on for a long time in England. It does not attract very wide attention; it never rises to a very high degree of activity; but it bursts out occasionally with renewed life, as it has done lately, and it is certainly full of interest. It turns upon the question as to who is the present proprietor of OLIVER CROMWELL's head, and although the problem may seem a strange one, it is not without historic value.

When the great rebel and regicide, as CLARENDON delighted to call him, died, his body was subjected alike to honors and insults. About this there was for a long time much doubt. Contemporaneous history has been notoriously often difficult to understand, but the point we have stated is now tolerably well agreed upon. It is generally accepted as certain that after the return to power of CHARLES II., CROMWELL's body was exhumed and hung at Tyburn, and that the head was afterward struck off and exhibited on a pike either at Westminster Hall, of which there is most evidence, or on Temple Bar. If it came into possession of a royalist, as it most likely would, the probability is that it would be carefully preserved. But from this time it cannot be traced, and now there are three heads, each of which is said to have once belonged to the Protector. One of these is at Oxford, another at Sevenoaks, in Kent, and the third at Milton, in Lincolnshire.

Many admirers of CROMWELL have been in the habit of stating that his brain was of unusual size. This idea appears to have gained ground from a remark made in a German tract, which was published by some religious enthusiasts about the end of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is to be noted that two at least of the rival skulls in question are said to be unusually large, or at least that they are of more than average capacity. Now, it appears that this fact, if it be established, may tend to clear up a little of the mystery. When CROMWELL's head was exhibited at Westminster Hall, it was in company with the heads of BRADSHAW and IRETON. Which occupied the place of honor in the middle we do not know. Some say it was CROMWELL's; others that it was BRADSHAW's. One of them was blown down, and afterward it mysteriously disappeared; but here, too, identity is lost. But writers of the time were of opinion that of all the leaders of the rebellion, BRADSHAW was really the man of greatest brain power. No anatomical statement, such as we have mentioned in the case of CROMWELL, exists, so far as we know, about the remains of BRADSHAW; but without admitting that a very large cranium is essential to the development of great abilities of any kind—for we know that many great men have had small heads—yet it is reasonable to suppose that BRADSHAW's skull may not have been much, if any, smaller than CROMWELL's. In that case may not these two larger heads, about which the controversy has been going on, belong, respectively, to the two leaders? If so, then may not the third be that of IRETON? This theory, it seems to us, is at least worth inquiring into. Beyond the fact, already stated, that one of the heads was blown off the spear-point at Westminster, nothing is known as to how any of the three were disposed of. They disappeared. They did not bleach and fall to pieces in the air, and it is not known that they were buried. If there was, as there probably was, a mania for revolutionary relics raging at the time, it is quite likely that all the three skulls would be guarded as curiosities. The first comer would probably make his selection, and the last, failing his ability to obtain CROMWELL's head, would be satisfied with IRETON's. In this way all would be preserved, and since persons who were witnesses of the exposure of the heads differ as to the place which either of them occupied, it is not to be expected that any identification of them can be made at this late period.

Although a good deal has been said about them from time to time, we are not aware that any strictly scientific examination of the skulls has ever been made, nor has their history been ascertained with certainty so far as it might probably be. All arguments have gone on the supposition simply of there being three rival claimants, and of settling, if possible which of them is the genuine CROMWELL. But it is not at all improbable that if a start were to be made from the assumption we have stated, that the three skulls are those of the three leaders that were spiked at Westminster, some light might be obtained which would tend to substantiate it. A new line of inquiry is often useful when an old one has failed.

AMERICAN BRIGANDAGE AND THE REMEDY.

Every one must have been struck with the outrageous and exceptional audacity which characterizes so many recent criminal offenses. Last year the utmost alarm was spread over a wide circuit of country in the neighborhood of New-York by the successful robberies committed by armed and masked bands. One of these robberies, not surpassed in point of bold conception and execution, took place at the prosperous village of New-Rochelle, another up the Hudson, and during the last week tidings have come of outrages—to which we have already briefly alluded—on a level with these, one in the old rural State of Vermont, another in Indiana.

About midnight on Tuesday, Mr. KING, Cashier of the National Bank at Barre, Vermont, was aroused by the entry of four masked men. They proceeded to gag him with strips of the pillow-case, and to bind his wife and child, leaving them in charge of a young man. They then compelled Mr. KING to accompany them to the bank and to open the vault. Having got all they could, they strapped the Cashier to a chair, beside his wife and child. A hue and cry was raised within half an hour of their departure, and it was ascertained that persons answering their description had crossed the Piermont, N. H., bridge at 6 A. M. Only one of them has as yet been taken, and his capture is chiefly due to the fact that he disabled himself by jumping from a train. Four were concerned in the robbery, and two have not even been tracked. They will very likely never be connected with this offense. As to the Indiana outrage, the annals of Missouri itself do not contain a more monstrous example of atrocious brigandism. It has been the imprudent custom for trains on the Vandalia Road to stop to water at a lonely station in a dense wood. At midnight on Thursday, this cost a life. Two ruffians boarded the engine, and in cold blood dastardly shot down the helpless engineer, while a confederate detached the Adams Express car from those in the rear. Fortunately the strength of the car, and the bravery of BURKE, the express guard, prevented loss, and the ruffians gained nothing by their crime.

People who live in crowded cities have no idea of the terror such doings cause in secluded neighborhoods. Women rise in the small hours of the morning at the faintest sound, in dread of hideous masks bending over them, and every valuable in the house seems a source of terror. Is there, then, a remedy? We think that there is. An active body of well-mounted Police, always on the lookout for suspicious characters, would do much to discourage depredators of this kind. It is by such means that immense tracts of Australia have been cleared of those bushrangers who in days gone by struck terror into every heart. Unless some such system is adopted, the country will become more and more deserted. The Sheriff and his posse, who start in pursuit on such occasions, may be ever so brave and ever so willing, but it requires practiced hands to deal with this sort of scoundrels, who laugh all amateur pursuers to scorn. The scenes last year at New-Rochelle, in the past Winter at Judge VAN BRUNT's, and last Tuesday at Barre stand out vividly in the mind's eye of thousands, and give rise to apprehensions with which the bravest can sympathize, for, however great a man's courage, it is an ugly thing for him to wake up to find his house in the possession of masked ruffians, and to see his family struggling in their brutal arms. At present there is, in most cases, no system of prevention in operation, and scarcely any of detection.

Perhaps the best initiative in the matter would be to treat the great army of tramps—those advanced guards of burglary—with exemplary severity. In Dorsetshire, England, which ten years ago was overrun with them, there is now scarce a specimen to be found, so salutary has been the repressive effect of the immediate application of a treatment of treadmill, crank, and bread and water in all cases where symptoms of vagabondage have shown themselves. But the most discouraging circumstance here is that if we do get a ruffian into jail, he doesn't stay there. We should like to know how many have escaped from Sing Sing in the last five years. Not improbably some of those who have distinguished themselves at Barre and on the Vandalia line are among the number. At one of the Continental jails they stain every convict's nose a deep orange red with some obstinate pigment, whose color does not fade away for weeks, so that the nose becomes a detector in case of escape. Sing Sing authorities might take the hint. None need it more.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Mr. J. Levy appears nightly at the Gilmore's Concert Garden.

Mr. C. A. Chizzola sails for this City on July 29. Mr. G. F. Rowe returns in August.

Mr. George Clark and Mr. J. W. Carroll sailed for England on board the Germanic yesterday.

The Boston papers supply elaborate reviews of the dramatic season at the different theatres.

M. A. Vizentini, whilom M. Offenbach's leader, has become manager of the Paris Gaité.

Mr. Boucicault and Mr. Montague acted in "The Shaughraun" in San Francisco, on Monday night.

The announcement of the engagement of Mme. Judic by Messrs. Grau & Chizzola is at least premature.

Lovers of opera bouffe should bear in mind that "Girofle-Girirofla" is a steady attraction at Robinson Hall.

Mr. Richard Morrissey, Treasurer of the Olympic Theatre, benefits by a particularly attractive representation to-morrow.

Mme. Broizat is hesitating between 50,000 francs, offered her for a Russian season, and a *sociétariat* at the Comédie Française.

M. Arsène Houssaye has asked the French Government for the management of the Théâtre Lyrique, and his request is likely to be granted.

Some beautiful tropical plants have been added to the already large and valuable collection inviting inspection in the Fourteenth street tent, opposite Irving Place.

Mr. Thomas' concerts have recently attracted overflowing audiences. The magnetism of choice music and admirable performances has evidently lost none of its power.

During the recent severe illness of Mr. John Oxenford, the theatrical notices in the London *Times* have been written by Mr. Hawkins, author of the "*Life of Edmund Kean.*"

Mr. Colville will give English opera-comique at Wallack's, in August, after all. He has engaged Miss Julia Matthews and something which he calls a powerful organization, and will enter upon a seven weeks' season about the 23d prox.

Mr. Buckstone has taken his annual benefit at the Haymarket Theatre, and has made his annual speech. The Winter season will be opened by Mr. J. S. Clarke; arrangements have been made with Mr. H. J. Byron to write and play in a new comedy, and Mr. Sothern will reappear in an original character.

"Semiramide" has been brought out with much splendor at Covent Garden. Mlle. Vida seems to have been an acceptable *Semiramide*, and Mlle. Scalchi a satisfactory *Arsace*, but the honors of the performance were for M. Faure, who sang *Assur*, according to the *Daily News*, as it has not been sung since Tamburini.

The St. Petersburg *Birja* publishes a correspondence between the Secretary of the French Society of Dramatic Authors and Mr. Ostrowski, secretary to a similar Russian association, from which it appears that the French dramatists would like to be paid for the representation of their pieces in Russian translations. "In the great family of authors," says the French Secretary, rather finely, "no distinction of nationalities is recognized; and we respect your Pushkin, Gogol, Turguénieff, Ostrowski, and Sollohub (why Sollohub? asks the *Birja*.) as if they belonged to our own country." Mr. Ostrowski replies that a convention exists between France and Russia by which neither country pays for what, in the matter of literature, it may borrow from the other. The *Birja*, as a financial and commercial organ, approves this reply.

THE CAPE MAY REGATTA.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT GRANT AND PARTY—OTHER NOTED GUESTS—THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE REGATTA—GREAT CROWDS AND A SUCCESSFUL CONTEST ASSURED.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 10.—President Grant arrived here this evening in a United States revenue cutter attended by Gov. Hartranft, George W. Childs, Seth J. Comly, Judge Comly, Adolph E. Borie, and Gen. Babcock. Their arrival was announced by the booming of cannon and demonstrations of enthusiasm. The distinguished visitors will witness the grand regatta, which promises to congregate more people than ever previously assembled on the island. Four immense trains arrived to-day, and the night is an auspicious gala one. The journalists of South Jersey were to-day entertained at the Ocean House, and this evening Alexander Whilden, President of Sea Grove, has as guests a deputation of newspaper representatives from Baltimore and Philadelphia. The steam yacht Eutaw makes an excursion to the Breakwater from Congress Hall, landing to-morrow morning and will also accompany the regatta, continuing Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The United States revenue steamer Tallapoosa arrived to-day and will be used by the Regatta Committee and distinguished guests. To-morrow morning the vessel will go to the Five Fathom Light-ship, fifteen miles out to sea, to escort the yacht squadron to the island. The Stockton ball is crowded, and at the Columbia all is activity and animation. The season will be one of the most successful for many years.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Friday publishes the following letter from Gen. Sherman, addressed to the "Ex-Soldier" who contributed to it the letter from Mrs. Sherman which we printed in Saturday's TIMES:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
ST. LOUIS, MO., July 7, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter inclosing a slip from the *Courier-Journal* was only received by me this morning, by reason of an absence of some days. I now reply to say that I appreciate the kind feelings you express, based on a long acquaintance. I do not write to combat the expressions in the printed slip. This is essentially a free country, with liberty of the press and of speech. I do not object to the severest criticisms of the Southern press, for my opinions have been fully expressed, and I was among the first to extend to them the most moderate views. If they choose to regard me as their enemy I cannot help it. I was never at "Eaton Factory" in my life. Mrs. Sherman is and always has been a Catholic, and has extended charity to all alike—Catholic and Protestant—with a lavishness that actually impoverishes us. To question the purity of her motives is certainly a most unmanly way to reflect on me. Truly your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 10.—President Grant, accompanied by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, George W. Childs, and several other gentlemen, arrived in Camden from Long Branch at 10:15 this morning, and were met by Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Hon. A. E. Borie, Col. Frederick Grant, Collector Comly, and others, who escorted them to the revenue cutter in waiting at the wharf, which immediately started for Cape May.

SOUTHERN SWINDLERS AT THE NORTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 10.—It is believed that there are impostors in the Northern markets buying goods under the assumed names of reliable North Carolina merchants. It is thought that the device used to commit the swindle is to represent the purchases to be for a "branch store," and thus avoid shipment to the regular address of reliable merchants. It will be well for the Northern merchants to to keep a sharp look out. Facts have come to light showing that the parties have been using the names of responsible business men of this city and Oxford, and buying goods both in New-York and Trenton, N. J.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

KINGDOM OR REPUBLIC—THE EXECUTIVE ATTACKED.

THE NATION'S STATUS—WHAT M. BUFFET THINKS—THE "DU TEMPLE INCIDENT"—PRETENSIONS OF THE LEGITIMISTS—DISASTROUS FLOODS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 25, 1875.

The Ministerial declaration, delivered on Tuesday by M. Buffet, has caused far less discussion than I anticipated, both parties deeming it prudent to say as little as possible about the matter. Stripped of verbiage and parliamentary circumlocution, M. Buffet's language is, to say the least of it, very singular indeed. We were told, on and after the 25th of February, when the Wallon Constitution was adopted, that the Republic had been founded in France, and several journals have since received warnings from the Ministry of the Interior for assuming to doubt this important fact. The organs of the Republican Party have ever since been vociferously hurrahing over the victory gained at that time, and have been unanimous in saying that any man who disputed the existence of the Republic was an unpatriotic and factious citizen. M. Dufaure has persistently refused to allow all discussion regarding the definite character or legality of the act accomplished on the 25th of February. But the Vice President of the Council of Ministers now enters the tribune to say what no journal in France would have been allowed to say a few days ago. M. Buffet says, in effect, that the Republicans deceive themselves when they shout victory, and are perfectly aware of the fact, for they know as well as he does that the Republic has not been founded and will not be so long as the present Government exists. Although the name "Republic" was preserved for want of a better at the moment, every one knows that the Government is in the hands of Monarchists, and that the entire Administration is composed of men who are known to be anti-Republican. The Premier assures us that we were mistaken in thinking that the Republic had advanced a single step, and that the present Government is anything but Republican. The new Constitution was framed with the special idea of applying it to a monarchical form of government, and so long as the men who now hold the reins of power remain at their posts there will be no danger of its being applied to a Republic. This is very strange language on the part of the first Minister of the French "Republic," but we can hardly contest the truth of M. Buffet's assertions. The new Constitution was voted because it was capable of being applied, with some little revision, to either form of government. The Conservatives hoped to keep the Administration in their hands and revise it in a monarchical sense; the Republicans hoped the contrary. But they counted on the speedy dissolution of the Assembly, and upon getting a Republican majority in the coming legislative body. They wished to obtain all they could from the present Assembly and leave the rest to the new Chamber. M Dufaure, the controlling spirit in the Cabinet, has been drawing the Government gradually toward the Republic, but when the Monarchists saw that he was about to ruin their hopes, they got M. Buffet to check his persistent efforts by this declaration. There were three Cabinet meetings on the morning it was read, M. Dufaure opposing it, of course, and it was not until the assembly was in session that the declaration was approved by a majority vote. For my part, I cannot see that any great results are likely to follow from it. The Republicans seem to treat it with indifference, and go on with their work as if confident of belying the Minister's words at no distant period. The Conservatives do not dare to lay great stress upon it, through fear of injuring the project now on foot of reforming the old coalition, or what is generally known as the majority of the 24th of May.

THE "INCIDENT DU TEMPLE."

The "Incident du Temple" closely followed this declaration, and in a measure drew public attention from it. "General," du Temple is a naval officer who long since retired from the service, but who was given a command in the Army toward the close of the war. I do not think that he ever saw service as a brigade commander, but he had the title of General conferred upon him in some way, and it stuck to him up to the present week. He himself has more than once protested against it, but the official journal contrived to give it to him up to the time of his attack upon the Marshal, when it called him "M. Felix du Temple." He is one of those blind partisans of Henri V. and the Church who are ready to rush into any sort of difficulties for *roi et foi*, their King and their faith. The worst of his speeches is that they are prepared a long time in advance, the orator reading his outrages with careful attention to the manuscript, or reciting such parts as he can remember. Insults under such circumstances are less easily borne than those which escape from the lips of a speaker when in the midst of a heated debate. M. Felix du Temple went into the tribune for the purpose of saying some disagreeable things about Marshal De MacMahon, who refuses to regard himself as the "Lieutenant General of the Kingdom," and will not consent to hand over France to the Comte de Chambord whenever his Majesty pleases to ask for the crown. The Legitimists treat the Marshal as if he were the mere custodian of the power which is intrusted to him momentarily by the King, and they resent any act on his part which does not have some monarchical significance. This is nothing but the old fiction of the Bourbons in the past, when they all spoke and wrote of "M. le Marquis de Bonaparte, commanding the armies of the King." In writing to each other they would speak of Austerlitz and Wagram as victories gained by M. de Bonaparte for the greater honor and glory of *le Roi* when he should again deign to accept the crown of France. When Napoleon protested against this way of treating him they called him the "Corsican ogre," but when he allowed the fiction to pass the Legitimists were at least polite. The Marshal has a precedent, therefore, to guide him in this instance, and has resolved to let the Legitimists do and say whatever they please. He refused to allow an officer of his staff to send a challenge to M. du Temple. The latter failed to get all that he had to say upon the official report, but he did manage to call the Marshal an "ambitious person," to quote *Punch's* "Vive Magenta I.," and to say that "if the Sovereign was culpable at Sedan, the General in command of his armies was culpable also." The Count de Chambord had called MacMahon the Bayard of modern times, but that grand soul had judged the Marshal by himself. Bayard was happy to die in the midst of his troops, but other Generals, more or less wounded were content to seek a refuge in Belgium. The tumult of the Chamber here drowned the speaker's words. He had been twice called to order, but turned on the Duc d'Audiffret to say that he could not take the floor from him without consulting the Assembly. The Duke put the question, but was in so great a rage that he had to insult M. de Saissy, who had put in a few words—an insult, however, which the Duke handsomely apologized for when cool, and when M. de Saissy was about to bring it before the House. Several violent scenes occurred when M. du Temple was leaving the tribune, and he was seen to have two altercations at least. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld had not voted to take the floor from the speaker, and a Left-Centre Count called to him across the aisle that it was strange to see him sitting when the Marshal was being insulted—he who had been an ambassador under the Marshal's rule. The Duke replied, in a very loud tone of voice, that he acted as he pleased, and begged the speaker to mind his own business. The tone in which this was spoken was so insolent, that, although the reproof was merited, all expected that it would be resented, and M. du Temple was left alone for the moment. Later on, I am inclined to think, this speech will attract some attention, and it will be pointed at as an instance of premature attack. The Marshal can hardly hope to escape giving an account of his conduct in the war some time or other, and although he is now protected by his popularity, the time will come when many others will use language equal to that used the other day by M. du Temple. For the present there seems to be no object in the latter's sortie, and he spoke uselessly or too soon.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

The rain, which has fallen almost incessantly since the beginning of June, has produced the most disastrous effects in the West and the Midi. The Garonne and the Tarn have overflowed their banks, destroying the crops for miles on either side, and the Loire is threatening an unparalleled inundation. At Toulouse the catastrophe of 1855 has been repeated. On the 23d of June the water came rolling down in an enormous volume, and swept in upon the city before the people had time to realize their danger. In less than an hour the Saint Cyprien Quarter, containing some 20,000 inhabitants, was completely submerged, the water reaching the first-story windows. Most of the people were able to save themselves by wading or floating away, but over 6,000 had to be saved in boats. A number of houses were undermined and swept away, and many lives were lost, but the town is in such confusion that the exact number of deaths cannot be ascertained. The Carmelite Convent was swept away entirely, one, at least, of the Sisters perishing, and the Feuillants, another convent, is in ruins. Happily, the nuns and their pupils were saved in boats speedily sent to their relief. Many of the manufacturing establishments have been destroyed, and the whole quarter presents a most deplorable spectacle. Several massive bridges have been swept away by the force of this enormous current. The Garonne is full of floating wrecks, casks, out-houses, cattle, and even human bodies, the villages along its banks having suffered also. This morning's dispatches say that the Tarn rose three yards higher yesterday afternoon, many new catastrophes being briefly signaled, and the Garonne extends over five or six kilometres of territory. At Torbes great damage has also been done, the seven-arched bridge, built of solid masonry, having been carried away yesterday afternoon. Two persons who were crossing at the moment were drowned. The full extent of this dreadful disaster cannot be estimated at this time. Yesterday the Minister stopped the work of the Assembly to ask a vote of urgency upon his proposition to send down relief funds at once, and the proposition was accepted without debate. Private subscriptions are being organized by the journals. I chanced to be traveling in this part of France in 1855, when the great inundation occurred, and arrived at Lyons at the time the Emperor came down to distribute funds among the sufferers. Nearly one-half the inhabitants were then encamped in the open air, covered by a few rags of clothing they were able to save, and entirely dependent upon the military for subsistence. I have a most vivid recollection of that heart-rending spectacle. If ever charity is needed, it is in cases of this kind, and I hope that some little aid may come from our friends in America.

DISORDERLY STUDENTS.

There was a little demonstration yesterday at the School of Medicine, when Dr. Lefort came in for the first time since Bishop Dupanloup accused him in the Assembly of teaching materialism and infidelity. Some 1,200 or 1,500 students assembled and cried lustily "Vive Dr. Lefort." The Doctor made a speech recommending quiet, and advised the students to pay no attention to religion or the Church in the School of Medicine, but to give those things their proper time and place.

A WEALTHY MEDICAL MAN.

Dr. Demarquay, who has just died, left a large fortune, amassed during his long professional career. He bequeathed 100,000 francs to the Faculty of Medicine for the purpose of founding an annual prize; 10,000 francs to the friend charged with the publication of his works; the books, pictures, and objects of art in his Rue Taitbout apartment were distributed as souvenirs among his pupils; and his other property, including his estate at Longueval and 800,000 francs in money, was left to his brother.

PROTESTANTISM IN BELGIUM.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "One outcome of the recent religious disturbances in Belgium deserves more attention than it has as yet received, more especially as changes in the opposite sense which occur in England are trumpeted abroad with more noise than in most cases they merit. It appears that a few days ago M. Frère-Orban, the most important member of the Liberal party, formally and officially announced his adhesion to the Protestant religion. At the same time, the heads of three other leading families of the province of Liège, one of whom, M. de Rossius, represents the city of that name in the Belgian Chamber—joined M. Frère-Orban in publicly affiliating themselves to the Reformed Church. This open desertion of Catholicism has, as may be imagined, caused no small scandal in the clerical world, and its principal organ in that district, the *Gazette de Liège*, with a zeal which it now doubtless regrets, was desirous of treating the story as a calumny, and declared that though it might be possible for a few uneducated beings with nothing to lose (*misérables déclassés*) to forsake the Church in which they had been born, that men of the position of M. Frère-Orban, M. De Rossius, and the other leading families of the country should publicly proclaim themselves renegades was impossible. After many more remarks in the same tone—which did more harm than good to the cause of the Roman Catholics—the clerical organ had at length to admit the truth of the statement it has so eagerly contradicted. It now remains to be seen, in the event of a change of Ministry—a not improbable event when the second half of the Chamber comes to be renewed, as it must be next Spring—whether M. Frère-Orban's Protestantism will prevent his resuming his place as principal Minister in a Catholic country. The example of M. Guizot formerly, and of M. Chabaud-Latour and others lately in France, may be cited as showing that such a difficulty is by no means insuperable, although in each of the cases named the so-called Protestants were in many instances more Papal than the Pope himself."

THE BOSTON DRUG STORE EXPLOSION.

In order to settle a disputed point which has arisen between the underwriters and the owners of the building on the corner of La Grange and Washington streets, which was so mysteriously blown up, the Coroner's jury which attempted to investigate the matter has signed a paper which reads: "The undersigned, Coroner's jury to investigate into the cause of the fall of the building on the corner of La Grange and Washington streets, are of the opinion—as their verdict shows—that the said building was mainly destroyed by the explosion of some chemical substances, and that the fire which also assisted in the destruction of property followed the explosion, and was caused by it."

DOMINION FINANCES.

OTTAWA, July 10.—The Dominion Auditor's statement of revenue and expenditures on account of the consolidated fund of the Dominion for the month of June is as follows:

REVENUE.

Customs	$1,383,659 26
Excise	387,846 34
Post Office	76,599 26
Public works, including railways	156,933 33
Bill stamps	17,093 75
Miscellaneous	48,065 44
Total	$2,070,197 38
Expenditures	$1,129,196 91
The value of goods entered for consumption in the Dominion for the month of May, inclusive of British Columbia, was	10,059,504 00
Duty collected	1,258,374 00
The amount of goods exported during the same period was	4,602,466 00

ITALIAN GOSSIP.

THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT.

END OF THE SESSION—LANGUID LEGISLATION—THE PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE—ELECTIONS IN THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 21, 1875.

The Parliament of the Kingdom closed its term the past week after seven months of not very hard work, relieved by repeated vacations. The session ended languidly, after several weeks of excitement, which had reached a pitch which caused some anxiety among those who have not yet a very robust faith in the ability of the Italians to practice self-government. But, so far, all has gone on and ended tolerably well, and the Government has extricated itself from the recent hitch, as it has from many other more difficult ones before. The Ministry will make shift, with such means as it is allowed to use, to keep up a semblance of authority in the Island of Sicily, with the hope that a more reasonable view will be taken by and by and the justice of the measures proposed be recognized by political adversaries. The opposition in Parliament continued to the last to make a figure not in keeping with the dignity of a body which has shown itself so respectable in numbers and the talent of some of its leaders. The Ministerial Party obtained a majority of but seventeen votes in a chamber with the extraordinary number of 423 Deputies present. After the vote a great number of the opposition went out and pouted in the lobbies, refusing to take any part in the action upon minor questions immediately after voted with little discussion. Some of the members gave in their resignation as a demonstration and more emphatic protest of unreconciled hostility. These since have been persuaded to change their decision and retain their places. But the great body immediately took to the rail and for a day or two went off in fifties and hundreds to their homes, and Parliament flatted down or floated into its haven of rest for want of wind to fill its sails and keep it longer on the voyage.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE.

Thus the Ministry has escaped for the present from an embarrassment which a little while ago threatened to put to a pretty severe strain the tenure by which it holds power. The provisions of the bill by which it has been hoped that public security might be better established in the disorderly provinces have not given satisfaction to a large part of the population in the Neapolitan and Sicilian districts. The delegates from those parts, joined with the body of the Opposition in Parliament, were resolved when the question came to discussion, to make it a Cabinet issue, and use the opportunity to throw the Government machinery out of gear. The King's counselors saw that the moment would not be one at all propitious for risking the consequences of a crisis. The Ministerial project will hang, and in its place a single article has been substituted giving the Government a little more power to act in exceptional cases. No action was taken to establish a commission to examine the charges of corruption made against the administration of the affairs in Sicily three years ago, when Signor Lanza was at the head of the Ministry. Difficulties of punctillio are allowed to stand in the way, and that rubbish heap will not for the present be disturbed.

THE GRAPE CROP—POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The accounts that come in from different parts of the country promise an unusually large grape crop for this year. Turning away from politics, this is a prospect which cheers not only the agricultural classes but the whole population. If the Italians can have wine at six or eight sous the flask of three bottles, as they had it thirty or more years ago, there would be a general merry-making, and a chorus of laughter would rise from the whole nation. Most of the other crops also promise well, and, with abundance and peace preserved, the nation more and more united will shove along through the year. As for continued peace, Mars still stands scratching his head in doubt, unwilling to put on his helmet or put it away in the wardrobe. No one can be persuaded that the French man does not yearn to smite the German "hip and thigh," and Europe must take her chance of renewed sorrowful vicissitudes in the coming few years. Ministers of State are wading "up to the chin" in a sea of diplomatic documents, and the evil days will be put off as long as possible. Meanwhile the Pope continues to charge the Italian Government with dealings with Satan. I do not know whether Signor Minghetti, the Minister of the Interior, has his interviews with that personage after dinner or at some other favorable moment; but certain it is he finds him in good humor, and up to this time the Minister has not come off second best in his negotiations. The King has set off for the north of Italy, with his mind a good deal quieted after the disturbance occasioned by the threatened irruption of the opposition forces. The younger members of the royal family are no more disposed than the sovereign to sweat patriotically during the Summer months here in the capital city, and Prince Humbert and the Princess Margarette have left for their villa of Monza.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The politicians of Rome have been fretting for a day or two over the municipal elections. The name of Gen. Garibaldi is put into the list of Councilors—made to do service, as the patriot is, in every sphere in which he can help with the prestige of his honest character. Not much ability has been exhibited, up to this time, in managing the municipal affairs of Rome. Work that could have been left to wait without public detriment has been done first, and enterprises of pressing necessity have been put back, because the interests of those who had secured the influence of authority would not be so readily promoted.

METROPOLITAN TAXATION.

The Romans, and those who have established themselves here in these last years, are the ones, perhaps, who are paying in taxes the most in proportion to their wealth for the enjoyment of the liberties which the new Government has brought them. A noisy complaint comes from nearly all classes. As substance is consumed the lack is not made up by the energetic appliances of machinery assisting the industrious hand. Everything that comes through the gates of the city to supply the wants of the inhabitants is loaded with taxes, and if the season is fruitful, and corn, or wine, or other products are more abundant than usual the population does not enjoy all the advantage, for new taxes are immediately laid on. The octroi system is an unjust one for raising means to meet municipal expenses. As Torlonia, the richest man in Rome, has but one stomach to fill and one back to cover, the proportion he pays is small of taxes upon substances for personal consumption. The poorly-compensated work people bear more than their share of the burden. Rome has little life of its own, and hardly any effort is yet made by those who have the greatest interests here to stimulate languid energies. The great landholders, such as Borghese and others, might in a short time double the value of their estates by using the proper means.

HOMICIDE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Last night a man named John Weil was taken to the Eastern District Hospital delirious from the effects of a fracture of his skull, received on the 3d inst. It appears that Weil, who is employed in Havemeyer's sugar refinery and boards with a Mrs. Drescher, at No. 30 South Fifth street, while under the influence of liquor on Saturday week last, attempted to chastise some young men for burning fire-crackers in the hallway of his residence. One of them threw a stone, which, striking him on the left temple, fractured his skull. Unconscious of the extent of his injury he obtained some sticking-plaster and temporary relief from a druggist named George Koehler, of No. 218 Grand street, and resumed his work next morning. Two days after he got some salve from the same druggist, and this morning the wound not healing, he wanted more help. Koehler then found that the skull was fractured, and sent him to a doctor. Weil became delirious a short time after, and was taken to the hospital, where he now lies dying. At 11 o'clock last night Detective Short and Officer Holland arrested Pat Griffin, aged twenty-eight, laborer, No. 164 First street, and Peter Carrolly, aged twenty-two, employed by Washington Ice Company, No. 42 South Sixth street, who when they were captured said Weil first attacked them with a club, but they did not strike him with stone or stick. They were locked up.

THE ROUND LAKE MEETING.

PROMINENT FEATURES OF THE YEAR—DISTINGUISHED DIVINES PRESENT—THE COLORED BRETHREN.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Friday, July 9, 1875.

Fraternization is the order of the day. The old and new schools of the Presbyterians are represented here, and the numerous divisions and shades of Methodism, forgetting past differences, mingle in the worship of a common God at a common altar.

Round Lake Camp-ground is acknowledged by competent judges to be the best adapted for outdoor meetings of any in the country. Nature and art have combined to make it all that could be desired. The auditory, capable of accommodating 15,000 people, gradually ascending from the preachers' stand, is shaded by the finest specimens of forest trees. Fountains and tanks, supplied by cool spring water from a neighboring hillside, contribute to its beauty and convenience. The lake adjoining the grounds is a superb sheet of water, a mile in circumference, and upon it are a steamer, yacht, and twenty small boats. Large sums of money are being laid out every year in improving and beautifying the grounds. The State Geologist and Prof. Dana have expressed the belief that mineral water is beneath the surface, and the value of their opinions is to be tested in a few days. Should the experiment be successful, this may become a rival of Saratoga as a Summer resort. In anticipation of this, fine cottages are being erected.

The meeting has been in progress a week and has been one of special interest, though its peculiarly fraternal feature will be much more marked in the week that remains. Among the distinguished speakers who have already addressed the people are Bishops Harris, Foster, and Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Bishops Miles, Campbell, and Halsey, (colored,) of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Drs. Nelson and Foss, of New-York City; Dr. Hunter, of Illinois; Dr. Speer, of Kentucky; Dr. Clark, of Georgia; Dr. W. H. Pearne, of New-Jersey; Dr. T. H. Pearne, of Ohio; Dr. Newman, of Washington; Dr. King, of the Fort Edward Institute; Dr. Murray, of Pennsylvania; Rev. S. V. Leech, of Baltimore, and others. The people of the surrounding country appreciate the rare treat thus afforded them, and throng to this feast of tabernacles in great numbers. Among the other prominent men upon the ground, we notice Bishop Wiley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop S. T. Jones, (colored,) of the African Zion M. E. Church; Dr. J. B. McFerrin, of Tennessee; Drs. F. Bottome, James M. King, and J. H. Vincent, of New-York City, and a host of others, holding themselves in readiness to lend a helping hand in making the meeting a grand success. Mrs. Dr. Bottome, of New-York, has charge of the children's meetings, which are held once a day. She is assisted by her sister, Miss Carrie McDonald. The children's meeting is a feature of modern camp-meetings, as efficient as any other, and these ladies seem to be filling their positions admirably. Mrs. Lankford, of Brooklyn, sister of the late Mrs. Phœbe Palmer, of New-York, is conducting a meeting once a day in the Washington Street Tabernacle with her usual success. She makes a specialty of full salvation as a distinct and immediate blessing, and has a wonderful faculty of winning people to her views and experience.

The colored brethren come in for no small share of this meeting. Tuesday was devoted expressly to them. Sermons were delivered by the three colored bishops, Miles, Campbell, and Halsey, and it is needless to say that the enthusiastic portion of this great Methodist family was tremendously stirred. Sister Amanda Smith, also colored, is a great favorite here.

Numerous prayer-meetings are held in various places on the ground, between the regular services at the stand. There is a daily meeting for young people, another for ministers, and several for all classes. Many cases of conversion and sanctification have been reported, and the saints are looking for still greater things, which I hope to write about in another letter.

BASE-BALL.

THE ATHLETICS DEFEATED BY THE MUTUALS—THE CONCORD CLUB GAINS A VICTORY—NOTES.

The second game of the championship series between the Mutual Club, of this City, and the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, was played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of about five hundred persons. The game was called at 3:40 P. M., and the Mutuals went first to the bat. The playing was very good, the game being closely contested by both clubs. On the Mutual side Booth and Hicks led at the bat, and Gerhardt and Nelson did well in the field, the former at second and the latter at third base. Matthews' pitching was, as usual, very fine, as was also Hicks' catching. On the Athletic side, Fisler led at the bat; and Clapp's playing as catcher, and Fisler's at first base, were the features. The only runs made by the Athletics were in the first two innings, in each of which they made a single run, all the rest being blanks for them. The game was won by the Mutual Club, the score standing 5 to 2 in their favor, as follows:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Holdsworth, c. f.	0	0	1	0	Force, s. s.	1	1	3	4
Start, 1st b.	0	0	15	0	Clapp, c.	0	0	3	1
Hallinan, s. s.	0	1	2	1	Fisler, 1st b.	0	2	14	0
Hicks, c.	2	2	4	2	Craver, 2d b.	0	1	1	5
Gerhardt, 2d b.	1	1	1	5	Sutton, 3d b.	0	0	2	4
Booth, r. f.	2	3	0	0	Hall, l. f.	1	1	1	0
Nelson, 3d b.	0	0	1	6	Bechtel, r. f.	0	0	2	0
Matthews, p.	0	1	0	3	McBride, p.	0	1	0	0
Gibney, l. f.	0	1	3	0	Eggler, c. f.	0	1	0	0
Total	5	9	27	17	Total	2	7	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Athletic	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Umpire—Mr. Clinton of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 4; Athletic, 2.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 2; Athletic, 0.

On the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, a game was played between the Concord and Nameless Clubs, both of Brooklyn. It began at 4:35 P. M., with the Nameless first at the bat. Some very good batting was done on both sides—Valentine, Smith, Grierson, Breen, and Crosby leading on the Nameless side, and Wilson, Rowe, and Rogers on the Concord side. Several good fly-catches were made on each side. The game in the early part was closely contested, first one and then the other club getting ahead. But in the fourth inning Crosby, the catcher on the Nameless side, on whom they relied very strongly for success, was seriously injured by being struck in the face by the ball. His nose was split open, causing the bone to protrude, and he was rendered unfit for the game, although he remained at his post. His nose is very badly swollen. From that time the Concords gained steadily, and came off the winners of the game by a score of 18 to 6, as follows:

NAMELESS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	CONCORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Walters, s. s.	1	0	1	0	Rowe, l. f.	4	5	1	0
Pringle, c. f.	1	0	3	0	Bunce, 2d b.	3	2	2	4
Breen, 2d b.	2	1	2	4	Palmer, s. s.	2	1	1	0
Crosby, c.	1	1	3	1	Devine, 1st b.	1	1	10	0
Grierson, 3d b.	0	0	2	5	Connolly, c.	2	2	2	0
Malone, p.	0	0	2	0	Rogers, p.	3	0	0	2
Nelson, r. f.	0	0	0	0	Redmeyne, 3d b.	1	2	2	2
Smith, 1st b.	0	1	9	1	[illegible]	1	4	7	1
Valentine, l. f.	1	1	5	2	Wilson, r. f.	1	2	2	0
Totals	6	4	27	13	Totals	18	19	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Nameless	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 6
Concord	2	0	3	1	3	1	6	2	0	—18

Umpire—Mr. Shandley, of the Flyaway Club.
Time of game—Three hours.
Runs earned—Nameless, 0; Concord, 4.

The St. Louis nine defeated the Philadelphias, by a score of 6 to 2, at Philadelphia yesterday.

The Bostons beat the Chicagos, by a score of 14 to 1, at Boston.

The New-Havens beat the Uticas, by a score of 38 to 10, at Utica.

The Kingstons and the Maple Leafs, of Guelph, played a match game at Kingston, Ontario, yesterday, in which the former came out victorious by a score of 3 to 2.

The Hoboken Base-ball Club played a match on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, with the Chatham Base-ball Club of New-York. The Hoboken Club won by a score of 20 to 13.

NOTES.

To-morrow afternoon, on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, the St. Louis Club (the Brown Stockings) will play a game with the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and on Tuesday afternoon they will play a game with the Mutual Club, of this City, in the same place.

To-morrow there will also be a game in Newark, N. J., between the Alpha Club, of Roseville, N. J., and the Eagle Club, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

On Tuesday next, the Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, will play a game on the old St. George's Cricket Grounds, on Jersey City Heights, with the Mohawk Club, of Jersey City; and on Thursday, July 22, they will play a game with the Star Club, of Newark, N. J., at Irvington, near Newark.

There is to be a great velocipede race on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, between Frank Shaw, the champion of America, and Keene, the champion of England, about the 23d of August, prox.

ONE MORE VICTIM.

LAMENTABLE RESULT OF CULPABLE CARELESSNESS—A WOMAN SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD AND INSTANTLY KILLED.

Mrs. Michael Ready, wife of a rubber-cutter, was "accidentally" shot and instantly killed by Edward H. Hosmer, in New-Haven, on Friday evening. It appears, from the account given by the *Palladium*, that Hosmer, who is about twenty-one years of age, son of ex-Special Constable Hosmer and a member of the National Blues of New-Haven, went out target-shooting Friday afternoon. He was practicing for a position on one of the teams that are to be sent from the Second Regiment to Creedmoor. Upon his return from the grounds, he took his rifle with him and with his wife went to the house of Mrs. Brennan, where he has frequently visited. Mrs. Brennan keeps a saloon on the first floor and lives overhead. It was in her living apartment that the accident occurred. Hosmer began and continued a conversation concerning his shooting, and complained that his shoulder and armpit were lame. He is said to have loaded his rifle in the presence of his wife, Mrs. Brennan, and a married woman, Mrs. Michael Ready. When he had finished the loading, he brought the rifle playfully to his arm and into position. It happened that the muzzle was pointing toward Mrs. Ready. She raised both hands in fright and screamed. Just at this instant the rifle went off, and the ball penetrated her left eye, killing her instantly. Hosmer was too horrified to utter a word. Officer Staude arrested him and gave the gun to Mr. John Shannahan for safe keeping. At the Police Office he was locked up on a charge of manslaughter, and no bail was taken. He protests his innocence of any criminal intent, asserting that the affair was purely an accident. He thinks the hammer must have been at half-cock and that he accidently touched the trigger with his finger. The Police and friends of the deceased appear to be of the same opinion. He had never seen Mrs. Ready before. She was on a neighborly visit to Mrs. Brennan. Drs. Smith and Bellosa were called and found that the ball entered near the right temple.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The London *Times* of June 28 has the following: The screw schooner-yacht Pandora, Capt. Allan Young, which has been fitted out at Southampton for a private expedition to the Arctic Circle, steamed round from Southampton Water on Friday evening, and was berthed alongside the jetties in Portsmouth Dock-yard. Her arrival was unexpected, and there was nothing in her appearance to distinguish her from an ordinary pleasure yacht. It was not until the following day, therefore, that the news of her arrival spread, and the dock-yard gates became crowded with eager applicants for admission. The expedition, however, being a private one, and Capt. Young having from the first declined to be made the subject of popular demonstration, there was no relaxation of the ordinary rule governing admission into the yard. No one could gain an entrance who had not some business to transact, some official to see, or who did not belong to the service. The purpose of Capt. Young in coming to Portsmouth was to bid good-by to his former superior officer of the Fox, now Rear-Admiral McClintock and present Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dock-yard, and to receive the advantage of an inspection by him of his vessel. We need scarcely state that this was cordially granted. The Pandora, as has been previously stated in these columns, was originally built in 1861 as a naval dispatch vessel, and was purchased from the Government for a Polar expedition. She does not greatly differ from the Discovery either as regards shape, size, or rig; and though somewhat worn in places, the weak parts of her timbers have been strengthened by a number of sheathings of American elm, while her boilers and machinery generally have been thoroughly renovated. She has been well provisioned and equipped for her adventurous cruise, which may possibly last over eighteen months, though it is expected she will return earlier. She carries some of the sledges which formerly belonged to the Fox, and others have been constructed by Mr. White, of Cowes, who has also supplied her with six boats, the exact model of those built by the same gentleman for the Alert and Discovery. While her bunkers contain upward of 100 tons of coal, her decks are crowded with barrels of pork and provisions, and her hammock nettings and every conceivable space above and below have been converted into magazine stores. She is also well provided with scientific instruments, sounding apparatus, guns for seal hunting, boats and harpoons for whale chasing, &c. The Pandora carries out once more to the region of perpetual ice the organ, originally the gift of the Prince Consort, which has frequently done its part to while away the tedium of a Polar Winter, and which last performed service in the Fox during its successful voyage in search of the remains of the Franklin expedition. The ship's company of the Pandora consists of thirty-two souls, all told, and many of the crew are familiar with the special work which lies before them. The Captain has earned for himself an honorable reputation as an Arctic explorer, and has given his name to a Polar headland. Mr. Toms was out with the Captain in the Fox; the Captain of the hold and the cook have battled with the ice before, while the interpreter is the veritable Esquimaux Joe who followed Hall, of the Polaris, up to 12° 16' north, and who believes that more information of the Franklin Expedition is to be obtained by a further investigation of King William's Land, which the Pandora will attempt. In addition to Lieut. Lillingstone, who has withdrawn from the Royal Navy to accompany Capt. Young as his second in command, the following officers go out with the ship: Lieut. George Pirie a navigating Sub-Lieutenant of the Navy; Dr. Horner, who, besides attending to the health of the crew, will superintend the meteorological investigations; and Lieut. Baynau, of the Dutch Navy, who will have charge of the botanical and marine researches. The Pandora sailed from Portsmouth at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A small group—officers and dockyard employés principally—gathered round the jetty as the hawsers were let go and the steamer headed off into the stream, and "Good-by and a successful voyage," and "Good-by and God bless you," were passed to and fro. There was no cheering at first, and it was not until one in the crowd thinking that something was omitted, gave a feeble hurrah that hats were taken off. This, however, was sufficient. The flag-ship and the training-ship took up the strain with a hearty three-times-three. Southsea Beach and the pier, where a military band happened to be playing at the time, also gave the Expedition a cheer as the ship steamed along the Channel. The Pandora, which takes out a heavy mail for the Alert and Discovery at Disco, passed the Needles yesterday morning, and will probably stop for a few hours at Plymouth to-day.

On June 29 the *Times* says: "There was to sail from Sunderland Dock yesterday a small sloop named the Whim, bound to the Arctic seas and zone; it is under the command of Capt. Wiggins, of the merchant service, and is manned by five able seamen. The little vessel is twenty-seven tons register, with a spencer and square sail on the mast proper, a small spencer sail at the stern, and the usual jibs. There is a saloon in miniature about 6 feet long by 5 feet wide and 5 feet deep, and the usual forecastle for the crew. Capt. Wiggins commanded an expedition to the Arctic seas last year, and he is of opinion that a valuable field for investigation and trade is open to the philanthropist and commercial adventurers among the scattered people who occupy Samoyede Land and northernmost Russia generally, and he and his crew go out in pursuit of further investigations in the direction indicated."

The success of the Arctic Expedition, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 28, so much depends upon the weather in the high latitudes that any information on this point is of more than ordinary interest. A report received by the steamer Diana, which arrived at Granton three days ago from Iceland, states that the weather in the latitude of that island has been unusually boisterous and severe for the season. The whole of last Winter was remarkably mild, there being seldom more than a few degrees of frost at any time. The Spring also opened with more warmth than is generally felt in Iceland, but during the earlier part of the present month a sudden change took place, gale having succeeded gale, and snow falling to a considerable depth. The drift was also dangerous, and in it one man at least lost his life. A Norwegian vessel was lost at Faroe. These characteristics of the weather are, however, not considered unfavorable to the progress of the Arctic expedition, it being conjectured that the mild Winter and Spring, should it have extended northward, would check the massing of the ice, and the recent gales, although accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, would be the means of breaking up any ice barriers which remained.

ANIMAL SAGACITY.

A Mississippian has a cat of which he tells the following story: "I was sick a short time ago, and the cat would come from the table to the bed frequently. She finally caught a mouse and brought it to the bed, laying it down beside me. I threw it off, but as often as I did so the cat would bring it back, until I thought she wanted me to eat it; so I made believe I ate it, and the cat went away apparently satisfied. And before night the same day she brought me a striped squirrel, and each day for the three days I was in bed she brought game, with the same result; she would never leave until I had pretended to eat it."

A gentleman of Boston has a Spitz dog which is never allowed in his sleeping room. A few weeks since his wife was taken ill, and the second day of her sickness the dog made his way into the chamber, jumped on to the bed, gave her an affectionate kiss on her cheek, and then retired to the part of the house allotted to him.

WASHINGTON.

CREOSOTE VERSUS THE TEREDO NAVALIS.

A PERNICIOUS WORM AND THE ANTIDOTE—A SOUTHERN RAILROAD PURCHASES 10,000 BARRELS OF CREOSOTE TO PROTECT THEIR TIMBERS FROM THE MARINE WORM—AVERY AND HOLT STILL AT THEIR DUTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1875.—The New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company has recently purchased from a firm in New-York 10,000 barrels of creosote-oil, to be used for the protection of their bridge timbers and piling against the attacks of the marine worm, the *teredo navalis*. This transaction illustrates the growth and progress of a new industry in this country. The *teredo* is so destructive to timber on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts that piling is frequently rendered entirely worthless in the space of eighteen months. The use of creosote-oil to prevent the attacks and save the timber has long been practiced in Europe, and its efficacy has been well proved. The New-Orleans and Mobile Road is the first to make an extensive experiment with the article in the United States.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TRANSFER OF TREASURY AGENTS.

An order will soon be issued transferring the corps of Special Agents of the Treasury, now performing service under the Bureau of Customs, from the official supervision of the Commissioner of Customs to that of the Solicitor of the Treasury. This action will be for the purpose of relieving the Commissioner of a great amount of work, which, in addition to his other duties, would require extraordinary attention. The death of Mr. Lobdell, who had exclusive charge of the Special Agent's Division, seriously embarrasses the Commissioner, and he has made the request for a change in the supervision of the special agents. The Solicitor has recently had successful experience in directing the movements of special agents, particularly with reference to the discoveries and prevention of whisky frauds, and it is therefore thought advisable to extend his supervision over these officers.

THE IMPORTATION OF RIFLES INTO ALASKA FORBIDDEN.

The following order to Collectors of Customs was issued to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1875.

The importation of breech-loading rifles and fixed ammunition suitable therefor into the Territory of Alaska, and the shipment of such rifles or ammunition to any port or place in the Territory of Alaska, are hereby forbidden, and Collectors of Customs are instructed to refuse the clearance of any vessel having on board any such arms or ammunition destined for any port or place in said Territory. If, however, any vessel intends to touch or trade at a port in Alaska Territory, or to pass within the waters thereof, but shall be ultimately destined for some port or place not within the limits of said territory, and shall have on board any such firearms or ammunition, the master or chief officer thereof will be required to execute and deliver to the Collector of Customs at the port of clearance a good and sufficient bond, with two sureties in double the value of such merchandise, conditioned that such arms or ammunition, or any part thereof, shall not be landed or disposed of within the territory of Alaska. Such bond shall be taken for such time as the Collector shall deem proper, and may be satisfied upon ordinary export bonds showing that such arms have been landed at some foreign port; or if such merchandise is landed at any port of the United States not within the limits of the Territory of Alaska, the bond may be satisfied upon the production of a certificate to that effect from the Collector of the port where it is so landed. (Signed) CHARLES F. CONANT, Acting Secretary.

Approved. U. S. GRANT, President.

THE NEW POSTAL CARD.

The Post Office Department has adopted a new design for postal cards, prepared at the printing department of the Treasury. On the upper left-hand corner is the monogram U. S., across which, in a scroll, are the words "Postal Card." On the upper right-hand corner is the stamp, nearly square, instead of elliptical, the sides of the stamp being composed of fasces and the top and bottom of the band scrolls, the top one having the legend "U. S. Postage," the lower one "one cent." In the centre of the stamp is the profile of the Goddess of Liberty. It will be printed in black upon card-board of eau de nile color, and will soon be ready for issue.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Scott is ordered to the Ashuelot, Asiatic squadron: Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal to the Washington Navy-yard; Lieut. Joseph E. Craig detached from the Narragansett, North Pacific station, and ordered to special duty at the Hydrographic Office; Passed Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap from the Ashuelot, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Civil Engineer F. A. Stratton from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the Naval Station at League Island, Penn.; Acting Carpenter A. W. Massey from the Canandaigua and placed on sick-leave.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The amount of bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation is $375,333,000, and for deposit of public moneys, $15,792,200; national bank notes outstanding at this date, $349,735,164, of which amount $2,539,000 is in national gold bank notes. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $449,903, and for the month, $3,846,528. The Customs receipts to-day were $459,354. The shipments of legal tenders during the week amounted to $1,985,272. National bank notes received for redemption during the week, $3,799,973.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Chief Clerks Avery and Holt are still discharging their respective duties in the Treasury Department. There is no information against them other than the ex parte statement of McGrew charging them with complicity in whisky frauds. The charges, it appears, originated solely with McGrew. Both Avery and Holt reiterate their innocence, and say they desire their conduct to be thoroughly investigated.

McGrew, who makes the charges, is said to be on his way to this city for the purpose of strengthening them.

THE MISSISSIPPI MAIL TROUBLE.

Difficulties still existing as to the conveyance of mails between New-Orleans and Vicksburg, owing to the failure of the contractor and the combination of the steam-packet companies, the Postmaster General will dispatch a special agent thither to ascertain the best course to pursue until the route can be re-let.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $2,240,471; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,830,000; coin, $69,608,526, including $23,673,800 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $375,771,580.

APPOINTMENTS.

James S. Wright has been appointed Internal Revenue Store-keeper for the First District of Indiana, and Allen Shepard, Gauger for the First District of Missouri. Virgil D. Stockbridge, of Maine, has been transferred to be Examiner of Interference in the Patent Office, vice Phillipp, resigned. Edward N. Callan, of the District of Columbia, vice Munson, resigned, and Frank L. Freeman, of Massachusetts, have been promoted from First Assistant Examiners to be Principal Examiners in the Patent Office.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE INCREASE AT KEY WEST

A telegram received here this morning from Key West reports three deaths from yellow fever and two new cases of the disease there yesterday.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—The funeral of Gen. Blair will take place to-morrow. Montgomery Blair is expected to-morrow morning, and other members of the family and friends will probably be present.

The members of the old First Missouri Regiment held a meeting to-night, and arranged to attend the funeral in a body. A large number of ex-Confederates agreed to do the same thing.

AN ENGINEER AND FIREMAN SHOCKINGLY SCALDED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—As the train bound east on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad was nearing Jacksonville, this morning, the engine struck some cattle, which threw the train from the track, turning the engine upside down and holding the fireman and engineer helpless beneath it while the steam poured over them. When the men were finally released they were so shockingly scalded that it is believed they cannot live. The passengers were not seriously hurt, though the train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour.

WESTERN CROP PROSPECTS.

CORN LOOKING FINELY IN THE GRASSHOPPER DISTRICTS OF KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Kansas City says: The crop reports from the grasshopper districts in Kansas and Missouri states that corn is looking finely. There will be about two-thirds of a crop in the devastated counties. A singular feature is that in the section visited by grasshoppers a new kind of buffalo grass is springing up, and the farmers are greatly excited. There has been a heavy rain-storm since daylight. More trouble is anticipated on the different railroad lines.

GOOD REPORTS FROM ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 10.—The past two days have been the warmest of the season. Good rains have fallen in various sections and the crop prospects are better than ever known before in the State. There was a heavy rain this evening in and near the city.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

THE PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROADS DECIDE TO REDUCE THE CHICAGO-NEW-YORK FARE TO $15.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 10.—The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads today signified their intention of reducing the passenger rates from Chicago to New-York to that of the Michigan Central Road—$15.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED AGREEMENT—PASSENGER RATES FROM THE WEST TO THIS CITY—CHARGES OF SHARP PRACTICE BY THE BALTIMORE AND PENNSYLVANIA ROADS

From the Chicago Tribune, July 9.

The recent attempt to discriminate against Chicago and in favor of St. Louis has signally failed, and instead of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Roads springing a trap on the other lines leading from this city to the East, these lines have sprung a trap on them, and they are now in a dilemma from which they cannot easily extricate themselves. The anxiety of these two lines since their shaking hands across the bloody chasm to raise the passenger rates from this city to Eastern points to ante-war figures, while they refused to show their hands regarding their rates from St. Louis and other Western points which are reached by their roads and not by the other Eastern lines coming into Chicago, at once created a suspicion that they had entered into an agreement to discriminate as much as possible in favor of such points as were exclusively reached by their lines. The *Tribune* was not slow in showing up this plan, and the managers of the lines leading from this city to New-York, and especially the Michigan Central, acting upon the advice then received, made a bold front and refused to raise until they could see their way clear. Numberless meetings have been held during the last two weeks, with a view of bringing about a settlement, but to no avail, and finally the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, becoming impatient, raised the rates on their own responsibility, making them, however, very low, believing the other lines would be compelled to follow suit. As the present figures—$15 to New-York—are very low and do not pay, the other lines would have undoubtedly accepted the new rates of $18 to New-York, had not the Baltimore and Ohio made the mistake of announcing the new rates from St. Louis, by which the plot of the new alliance was fully revealed. While heretofore the fares from St. Louis to New-York had always been $5 to $7 higher than those from Chicago, it appeared that these lines had decided to make the difference but $2.

The Michigan Central, which is virtually a Chicago enterprise and has no South-western lines to St. Louis, like the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, nor a connection with any line leading there, like the Michigan Southern, would have been entirely cut off from all South-western traffic had this arrangement been submitted to. At present much of the traffic from St. Louis and the South-west goes via Chicago, and is equally shared by all the lines leading to the East from this city, while under Scott and Garrett's arrangement they could have controlled that traffic alone. The Michigan Central, therefore, took a bold stand, and at once informed the other lines that it would enter into no new arrangements until a just and equitable difference was made in the rates from Chicago and St. Louis. As the Michigan Southern took sides with the Michigan Central in this issue, the Scott and Garrett combination found themselves checkmated. Yesterday another meeting of the various lines was held, with a view of settling the difficulty. The Scott and Garrett combination came up smiling, and offered to charge $5 more from St. Louis than from Chicago, provided the other lines would make the rates from Chicago $20. While a few days ago the Michigan Central would have accepted this arrangement as a compromise, it refused to accept it now. It had in the meantime consulted with the Erie and New-York Central Railroads, and received assurances that they fully approved of the stand it had taken, and urged it to hold out, as the fight was theirs as well as the Michigan Central's, the stroke having been directed against New-York as well as Chicago. The representative of the Michigan Central stated to the meeting that under no consideration would they now consent to a higher rate than $18 from Chicago, while the rates from St. Louis had to be $23. This was too bitter a pill for the new combination to swallow, and hence the meeting broke up without result. The Michigan Central now announces that it will make no compromise at all, but adhere to the present rates, $15 to New-York and $19 to Boston.

What action the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads will take under these circumstances is hard to tell. They have already raised the rates to Baltimore and Washington to $16 50, while the New-York lines only charge $15 to New-York, and refuse to sell through tickets to Baltimore and Washington at all. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, which is the Chicago branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, adheres to the new rates to Baltimore and Washington, but goes back on the agreement as far as Philadelphia and New-York are concerned. It announces that it will sell limited tickets to the former city for $12 and to the latter for $15. The Baltimore and Ohio cannot possibly maintain their new rates, under the circumstances, for Baltimore would suffer fearfully by having its rates $4 50 higher than Philadelphia and $1 50 higher than New-York, and a reduction in the rates over this line to correspond with those of the other lines must necessarily be the natural result.

In this new conflict the tables are entirely turned. While it was before Baltimore against Philadelphia and New-York, it is now New-York against Philadelphia and Baltimore; and while before Baltimore was favoring Chicago, it is now discriminating against it, and New-York is once more patting Chicago on the back and trying to secure its favor.

TWO BURGLARS IDENTIFIED.

The house of Samuel J. Hunt, at No. 55 West Thirty-fourth street, was broken open on June 14, and silverware valued at $90 was stolen. Kate Meehan, a servant in the house, saw two men leaving the premises and pursued them, but one of the burglars knocked her down, and both then escaped. A full description of them was given to Detective Rogers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and on Friday evening he arrested Joseph Underhill and Robert Nolan on suspicion of being the burglars. Mrs. Meehan at once identified both men at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday. Justice Bixby held them for trial in $2,000 bail each.

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR ROBBED.

S. E. Lamoreux, the telegraph operator at Mountain View, a station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was engaged in the telegraph office at the station, early yesterday morning, when two men entered and seized him. One held him while the other robbed him of a gold watch and chain and upward of $100 in money. He finally succeeded in releasing himself from their grasp, and, drawing his pistol on them, fired. His shots took no effect, and the men made their escape. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the bold robbery.

A FIVE-MILE RUNNING MATCH.

A large number of sporting men assembled in West Side Park, Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon, to witness a running match for a purse of $400, between John Connolly, of New-York, and Harry Keenan, of Montreal, Canada. The distance was five miles. The competitors kept abreast of each other the first mile, when Connolly gained slightly on his opponent. He kept the advantage he had gained till the end of the race. Betting had been in favor of Keenan, and while Connolly was on his homestretch and within a few yards of the line, some of Keenan's backers tripped and threw him. He quickly regained his feet, however, and running with redoubled vigor, won the race in 35 minutes, 54 seconds.

PRISONERS REMOVED TO SING SING.

The following are the various crimes and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Max Muschner, grand larceny, two years; John G. King, grand larceny, two years and six months; John M. Morrill, grand larceny, two years; Edward Harrigan, grand larceny, two years; Alexander Arnester, burglary, two years and six months; William Leonard, burglary, four years; Frank Wallone, robbery, two years and six months; Michael Bowers, robbery, ten years; Peter Danb, grand larceny, two years and six months; George McHenry, burglary, one year; Daniel Troy, grand larceny, five years; John Lynch, burglary, one year; James G. Twiss, robbery, eighteen years; George Wilson, burglary, two years.

SUSPENSION OF MILLS.

THE ATLANTIC COTTON MILLS AT LAWRENCE CLOSED—ANOTHER MILL CLOSED FOR TWO MONTHS—1,250 HANDS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 10.—The Atlantic Cotton Mills, which give employment when running full capacity to 1,250 operatives, shut down at noon to-day for eight weeks. The suspension may be for a longer time if the present stock of manufactured goods is not marketed. The operatives will lose $80,000 or more in wages by the suspension.

SALMON FALLS, N. H., July 10.—The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company closed their mill No. 2 to-day, for two months.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. S. D. Osgood, D. D., District Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, died at his residence in Chicago, at 10:30 P. M., Friday.

Gen. Henry L. Benning, of Columbia, Ga., died yesterday.

Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, a distinguished Catholic divine, died yesterday afternoon at Villanova, Delaware County, Penn. The deceased had reached a ripe old age. He was Pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Philadelphia, at the time of the riots, when the edifice was destroyed by fire. He was a man of much literary ability.

E. D. Raymond, formerly a member of a commission firm at Chicago, was found dead in his room at the Shearman House in that city yesterday afternoon. Appearances indicated that he died in a fit.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 11—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the East Gulf Coast, and lowest over New-England and the Middle States, south-westward to Tennessee, Indian Territory, and Kansas, and on the Gulf coast. The temperature has fallen somewhat in the upper lakes and continued high in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The Mississippi River has continued slowly rising from St. Louis to Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, stationary or rising barometer, south-west to south-east winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

For the Ohio Valley and lower lakes, rising barometer, north or east winds, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, and in the former occasional rain.

For the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising or stationary barometer, north or east winds, slightly cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather, and rain areas from Kansas to Southern Illinois.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, winds veering to west and north, slightly cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather, following coast rains during the morning.

The Mississippi River will continue slowly rising from St. Louis to Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	77°	69°	3:30 P. M.	94°	80°
6 A. M.	73°	70°	6 P. M.	88°	76°
9 A. M.	75°	76°	9 P. M.	74°	75°
12 M.	82°	79°	12 P. M.	74°	74°

Average temperature yesterday 74⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 79⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year 76 3-7°
Average temperature for past week 76 2-7°

SKIM-MILK IN ILLINOIS.

A construction of the Butter and Cheese law of Illinois, passed in 1869, has been given by the State Supreme Court. The Chicago *Tribune* says that it settles the legal status of "skim-milk," as the housewives call it. There are a great many uses to which this article of dairy refuse may be put, as milk consumers in large cities can testify to their sorrow, but there is a point where the watery stuff ceases to be legal tender, according to the statutes of Illinois. While a farmer, according to the decision, may skim the milk on the top, bottom, and edge, and strip it of the last globule of cream when he sells it to a cheese manufacturer who does business on his own account, he must deliver the square article just as the cow yields it when it goes to a co-operative factory. The law was evidently enacted more for the benefit of the milk-producer than of the manufacturer, as, by the decision of the Supreme Court, its penalties operate only to prevent dairymen from swindling each other, leaving the rest of the community to look out for themselves.

A CONDUCTOR FINED $25.

James Robinson, a Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad conductor who forgot all about a new train that had been placed on the road, and who ran his own train out of Holly just in time to collide with it, was arraigned before a Pontiac Justice of the Peace on Wednesday, and was fined $25 for violating the State law providing for the punishment of any railroad conductor who runs a train contrary to the published time-table of his road. The complaint was made by S. S. Cobb, State Commissioner of Railroads, and the fine was the lightest that could be imposed under the statute.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 10.—The Cotton States Congress assembles on Tuesday, July 13, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. A large attendance is expected. A banquet will be given to the delegates on Wednesday night. The railroads throughout the South grant half rates to the delegates. The Governor will deliver the welcome address and T. H. Busbee will extend the hospitalities of the city. The Hotels will entertain them at reduced rates.

THE LONG POINT TRAIN ROBBERY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—Two more men have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Long Point train robbery. All the agents of the Indianapolis and St. Louis and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads have been instructed to report immediately the appearance at their respective stations of all suspicious characters, or those who cannot give a good account of themselves. Detectives are receiving telegrams that persons are being held on suspicion, but the names and localities are withheld.

The imitators are busy, and they will very likely try a hand at copying a new set of cards that Baldwin, the clothier, of Canal street and Broadway, will place in front of the store this week. Look out for them!—*Exchange.*

The most stylish collar you can wear is the Warwick. Ask for it at the gents' furnishing stores.—*Exchange.*

64. No Cure No Pay. 64.

Contracts made for cleaning hotels, ships, and private houses of bedbugs, roaches, and all other insects.

Send for circulars and sample bottles at fifty cents a piece.

B. ISAACSEN,
No. 64 Fulton st., New-York.

That Living Gasometer,

The stomach, generates acetous and carbonic acid gas. Both are destructive to the teeth. SOZODONT counteracts their corrosive operation, and neutralizes all impurities that tend to injure the teeth, or defile the breath.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.

Recommended by dentists generally.

If you want to tone up the system, take the PERUVIAN SYRUP; its effects are permanent.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Saturday, July 10, 1875, at the residence of her son, Henry W. Clark, at New-Rochelle, N. Y., ANN MARIA, widow of the late Gerardus Clark, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

COFFIN.—At the rectory of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, Rev. CHARLES B. COFFIN, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the church on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10:45 o'clock, and the remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Baltimore, Md., and Oxford, England, papers please copy.

☞ The members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. A. M., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of their late Chaplain, Rev. CHARLES B. COFFIN, at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10:45 A. M. CLAUDIUS F. BEATTY, Master.

CHARLES T. JUNG, Secretary.

GREGORY.—On Friday, July 9, at his residence, No. 221 West 22d st., Major SAMUEL GREGORY, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10 o'clock Monday morning. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn by special train, 11:15 A. M.

HAYES.—On Friday evening, July 9, 1875, at 7 o'clock, FREDERICK CHARLES, only child of Peter P. and Emma Hayes, aged 1 year 9 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, F. R. Wood, No. 345 West 19th st.

JONES.—At White Plains, N. Y., July 7, 1875, EDWARD JONES, of Manhattanville.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Lawrence st., Manhattanville, on Sunday, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STANDERWICK.—On Friday, July 9, THOMAS STANDERWICK, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Yonkers, Saturday morning, July 10, JANE BALDWIN wife of Alexander Smith.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will meet the 3 P. M. train from 30th st.

STONE.—On Friday, July 9, HUBBARD, son of Chauncey G. and Mary E. Stone, aged 3 years 1 month and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services from the Church of the Intercession, corner 158th st. and 11th av., on Sunday, July 11, at 2 P. M. Train for 152d st. leaves 30th st. at 1 P. M., or 8th av. cars to 155th st.

WINDMULLER.—At Woodside, Long Island, July 10, HENRY OLIVER, infant son of Louis and Annie E. Windmuller.

The funeral will take place on Monday, July 12, at 4 P. M., from their residence at Woodside.

WIGHT.—At Roslyn, Long Island, ELISABETH, relict of the late John Wight, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, Roslyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

ZABRISKIE.—At Cherry Hill, Bergen County, N. J., on Saturday morning, July 10, Dr. P. HAMILTON ZABRISKIE, formerly of Jersey City, in his 64th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, David A. Zabriskie, on Monday, July 12, at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers st., New-Jersey and New-York Railroad, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Cherry Hill depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere.

WHEN THE BREATH IS VITIATED FROM sour stomach, MILK OF MAGNESIA sweetens it by overcoming the acidity which caused the contamination. Dyspepsia and all its harassing symptoms are speedily relieved by this admirable corrective. All druggists sell it.

A.—RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh & Co.) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No connection with any other office in this City.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B. -Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On MONDAY, July 12, at 10:30 o'clock, fine sale of household furniture; library of German, French, and Latin books.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, July 11, Rev. W. O. White, of Keene, N. H., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The public invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—On Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Divine service with sermon. No evening service. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

A GENERAL CONFERENCE OF SPIRITualists is held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st., every Sunday at 2:30 o'clock. The ladies speak at 7:30 P. M. The public invited.

BEHOLD THE DAY!—THE PASTOR OF THE Mount Zion Church of Christ will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Stone Laid Before Joshua to be Engraved. What Does it Mean?"

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach to-day at 10:45 A. M. No evening service. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
REV. C. H. FAY
will preach Sunday morning at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. MORRIS A. TYNG
will preach.
All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42D ST. and Madison av.—Orange Anniversary sermon by Rev. Morris A. Tyng, on Sunday, July 11, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Members of the order are hereby notified to assemble at No. 453 4th av., at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.
CHARLES DAVIDSON, Secretary of Committee.

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, TRINITY Parish, 7th av., corner of 39th st.—Services every Sunday at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Daily prayers 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Additional to the above, Thursdays at 7 A. M. Fridays at 8 P. M., and Saint's Days at 7 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner of 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth—Last service before vacation. Morning subject—"God's Strength and Our Own." Evening subject—"Heads and Hearts." The public are kindly invited, and ushers will show strangers seats.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH st.—Holy Communion, 7:30; morning prayer and sermon, 10:30; evening service and sermon, 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome. Allan Sheldon Woodle, minister in charge.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. T. F. Caskey, of Williamsport, Penn. Evening prayers at 5.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—The Pastor, Rev. James D. Wilson, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Evening service omitted.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Divine service during July at 11 A. M. Sunday, the 11th.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, Pastor,
Preaching on Sunday morning.
You are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A.M.; divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. The Rector will preach. All will be made welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 evening, by Rev. Dr. Patton. Strangers invited.

MR. J. J. MORSE, OF LONDON, LECTURES for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) No. 114 East 35th st. Services in the Sunday-school room at 11 A. M.

OPEN ALL SUMMER.—THE CHURCH OF THE Strangers, Mercer st., near Waverley place.—Dr. Deems will preach at 10:30 A. M. on "Son, Go Work To-day;" at 8 P. M. on "The Son of Man is Come." All seats free.

REV. D. STUART DODGE WILL GIVE an address on "The Revival in London under the Labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey," Sunday evening, July 11, in Association Hall.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, PASTOR Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d st., west of 8th av., will preach in the morning—"Songs in the Night." evening—"Homeward Bound." All welcome.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. No evening service.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George P. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's singing-school at 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Services for July and August at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Strangers welcomed.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Services every Sunday at 7 and 10:30 A. M., and 5 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 3:30 P. M. Free seats.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A series of temperance meetings, under the supervision of representatives of the various temperance associations of this country and Canada, will open in the Great Tabernacle, at Sea Cliff, Long Island, commencing July 13, to continue six days. Distinguished speakers will be present. Public meetings daily at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Three steamers ply daily, and four trains each way on the Long Island Railroad stop at Sea Cliff Station. Abundant accommodation on the grounds.

"THE RELIGION OF GUSH."—SERMON, by Prof. A. M. Loutrel, at Plimpton Building, 9th st., near 3d av., before the Fifth Universalist Society. Services commence at 11 A. M. Public cordially invited.

THE UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORner of 10th st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., by the Pastor, Dr. Booth.

THE DOMINIE'S DAUGHTER.

A STORY IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

It was the hour of sunset in the quiet village of Highlands. All the long July day old Sol had shone down scorchingly on trees and meadows, and now his last rays were glancing a golden glory from the hills on the opposite side of the Hudson; leaves and blades of grass were endeavoring to straighten themselves for an evening bath of dew. The farmer had finished his chores, and was seated on his doorstep smoking his pipe, while the tired housewife was straining her frothy pails of milk. Loungers were beginning to gather in the country store on the main road, and the Postmaster, who was the village shoemaker, was closing his little shop for the night. Along the principal thoroughfare, which was the boast of the villagers, many elegant equipages, with spanking teams of horses, were coursing their way to the station, for the train that arrived at seven o'clock brought fathers and brothers from their day's business in New-York, and there was many a table spread and waiting the evening meal till the head of the family should sit down and gladden with his presence the loved ones of the home circle.

One mile south of the village stood the old stone house of Dominie Brown. It had been built in revolutionary times, and, although a modern wing had since been added, looked very antiquated with its peaked roof and rough stone exterior. Its present owner had raised a piazza around three of its sides, which was painted white, and, as the house had a thick coat of yellow, it was a picturesque-looking place, as it stood back about one hundred feet from the road in a nest of old oak trees.

Dominie Brown was a Baptist minister, who, from ill health, had resigned the pastorate of his church, but who preached now and then in the neighboring village, and to every one with whom he was thrown in conversation. His hobby was the enforcement of strict obedience in children to their parents, and he had lectured every young mother residing within the limits of his walks and drives on the necessity of compelling their offspring to implicitly obey; while he would relate, with much zest, the oft-told anecdote of how, when Bessie was a babe, he taught her to yield to him, when mother and grandmother implored him to let them take the child and pacify its cries. Dominie Brown was tall and straight and stern; yet he had a pleasant, benignant countenance, and was full of disinterested kindness toward his family and neighbors, who found him ever ready to respond to the call of necessity. For miles around his house was a landmark. If a distance was to be reckoned, it was so far west or south of Dominie Brown's. Every one knew the old yellow house, with its high roof and neatly-swept porch, and there was scarce a family in all Highlands but had some time found occasion to seek Dominie Brown for information or advice.

Dominie Brown's wife was about like the rest of wives of country parsons. Good-natured and even-tempered, she had but one fault, and that was born of her dislike of her husband's sternness in relation to the conduct of their only child. Mrs. Brown excluded her husband from any confidence in regard to Bessie's love affairs. If Bessie received a proposal of marriage, which was no uncommon event, Mrs. Brown considered it and Mr. Brown was kept ignorant, for Bessie was somewhat inclined to be a coquette, something of which the Dominie had a horror, and neither his wife nor his daughter cared to open that topic for the lecture field. Mrs. Brown excused herself for her reticence in these matters in this wise: "When the right one comes along father shall know it; until then, Bessie may have a little peace with her beaux." The consequence of all this was that Bessie had bewitched most of the young men in the village, and during the season before, when Highlands was full of Summer visitors, she had two or three quite serious love affairs. The village doctor was her ardent admirer. He watched with jealous eye every carriage that drove up to her father's door; and many an anxious thought had troubled his mind since he was made aware that the Browns were to have a Summer boarder—a young man somewhat out of health. The fact that a gentleman was to be an inmate of the same house with Bessie, eat with her, sit with her, be the recipient of her smiles, and admire, which no one could help doing, her sweetly feminine ways, was a thorn in the flesh of Marcy Hurd; and he had scarcely known physic from poison since he had been told by the little lady herself that a "Spanish gentleman was coming, with great dark eyes, and a black mustache, and very handsome, her auntie said, who had written to recommend him."

The evening of the opening of our story Dominie Brown's house was in perfect order to receive the expected stranger. The Dominie himself had gone to the station to receive the young man and drive him home. The pretty parlor of the old stone house was fresh with the scent of rich-hued roses, which in bunches filled the flower glasses on the tables and mantelpiece. The windows were thrown wide open unto the broad piazza, and delicate lace curtains were gracefully looped at each side. The carpet was new, bright in pattern, but inexpensive in quality. The furniture was of the most comfortable description and covered with pretty chintz, which gave the apartment an air of freshness that was very charming. A fine piano was drawn out on one side, and portraits and sketches in crayon graced the papered walls. Books and magazines in plenty were neatly laid upon the tables, and altogether a cosier or more tasteful little drawing-room could not easily be found. A door stood open into the small well-furnished dining-room, where the tea-table was spread and could be plainly seen. There were plates of light, snowy-looking biscuits, covered with dainty fringed doylies, a large dish of honey that looked tempting enough to taste of the roses and jessamines of which it was made. There were cakes white with frosting, butter yellow as gold, and cottage cheese tender with cream. Two high silver candlesticks, bright as mirrors, stood one on each side, with tall wax lights throwing softening gleams over glassware and snowy linen and fresh viands.

Mrs. Brown was walking from one room to another, listening for the rumbling of the wagon which was to bring the stranger guest. She was, besides, momentarily expecting the return of Bessie, who had been since morning at a picnic; as she lighted the candles in the parlor, and smoothed the tidies on the sofa, she evinced that nervous impatience we all experience when awaiting the arrival of one for whom we have made preparation. A moment more and the familiar sound of the jogging of "Lady Gay," the Dominie's old horse, caught her ear, and as the wagon grazed the piazza she stepped out and gave her hand to the young man who had already alighted. A tall form in a linen-duster entered the parlor, and sank into an easy-chair in a manner which betrayed entire exhaustion.

Half an hour afterward Dominie Brown's family, excepting Bessie, who had not yet returned, were seated at the supper-table. Francis Bertrardo, the young Spaniard, was quietly sipping his tea, too tired to converse, but with an expression of satisfaction on his fine face at the comfort and elegant neatness of his new home. Strikingly pale, with very black eyes and hair, he was a man noticeable anywhere. A certain languid elegance of manner, with a high-bred, aristocratic bearing that only the Castilian race possess, gave assurance of the gentleman at one glance.

"I see you have a fine piano," he observed in somewhat broken English. "Does any one play?"

"My daughter sings and plays divinely, and is so fond of music she is humming a song all the day," replied Mrs. Brown, who was only too glad of an opportunity to introduce Bessie's accomplishments. Just then voices were heard on the road, and the chorus from "The Bohemian Girl" was chanted by the returning picnickers with a precision and harmony that spoke well for the musical ability of Highlands.

"Come, for the merry May Queen
Is arrayed for the Fair,
Haste to the cool, shady green,
She is waiting us there.

There in rural glee, in dance and song,
Shall the buoyant moments glide along,
Till the homeward call, at eventide,
Our lingering steps shall chide."

The party reached the porch, the usual farewells were exchanged, and a moment afterward the dining-room door opened and Bessie entered, as rosy as a morning cloud, and looking very much like a picture in her rustic costume—a dress of white organdie, with the upper skirt torn in several places, and looped and pinned together in the most graceful manner imaginable. Long trailing vines had been fastened in her pink belt, and left to scatter over the skirt, while here and there bunches of wild roses were fastened in the dilapidated festoons of her overdress. Her hair, which was light and wavy, was coiled and curled, with a long tress left flowing at one side. A large sun-hat, trimmed with black velvet and daisies, swung from her arm, as if conscious of having that day shaded the fairest brow in the village. Miss Bessie Brown was introduced to the new-comer, who was gazing admiringly, and after bowing and smiling, she stepped to the candle to "show mamma how she had scratched her hand in the thorn hedge." Such a delicate, pearl-colored little hand, with a wrist slender enough for a baby!

The evening wore away rapidly and pleasantly. Francis Bertrardo forgot his determination to "retire as soon as supper was over," overcoming his weariness as he listened to Bessie's songs. Bessie, who had intended going "straight to bed, as she was half dead with fatigue," lingered at the piano playing snatches from favorite melodies. Dominie Brown lectured on the necessity of getting two hours' sleep before 12 o'clock. He found an attentive listener in Bertrardo, who was unconscious of the course of harangues in store for him.

The thoughts of the whole household on retiring that night seemed turned in one direction. Dominie Brown awoke his wife, who was quietly sleeping when he entered his chamber, and said: "Mother, I fear it was unwise for us to have this young man come here. Should he fall in love with Bessie, or she with him, it would be a bad matter. I would never consent to any love affair in that direction, Bertrardo being a Spaniard and a Catholic."

"Well, father, what a notion," replied Mrs. Brown, who had satisfied her own mind that there would be just such an issue to the affair, "I guess our Bessie can find husbands enough among her own countrymen."

Bessie when alone in her room could think of little besides the new-comer. He was surely much finer looking than Marcy Hurd; as she caught sight of her own fair face in the mirror she wondered if Bertrardo would be another victim.

Francis Bertrardo's reflections that night were devoted solely to Miss Bessie. Such a bright, beautiful creature he had never known. He wondered if she had a lover, and indulged in the same train of suppositions that most young men do when first attracted by a fascinating girl.

Days and weeks flew by at Dominie Brown's, and Francis Bertrardo had improved in strength and appearance. The pure air and regular mode of life in the good parson's home had seemingly restored the young Spaniard's health. It was evident to all that he was deeply in love with Bessie Brown. Evident to the Dominie, who painfully considered the trial it would cost Bertrardo when the day of parting came. In many long conversations with the young man he lectured to him upon this world's afflictions, the furnace of trial, &c. Mrs. Brown, to whom Bertrardo had made known his passion, was deeply interested. She assured him it was useless to propose to Bessie without first obtaining her father's consent. She promised to intercede with her husband to look favorably upon his suit, and admitted that she would herself be pleased to call him son. Mrs. Brown was very liberal in her religious views, and respected a sincere Catholic equally with professors of other denominations. During the Summer Bessie had divided her attention between Dr. Hurd and Francis Bertrardo. In her own heart she was well aware that her deepest feelings were for her Spanish lover. Bessie was but eighteen years old, and girls of that age are rarely absorbed in one deep and lasting affection. Women do not love with all their strength at that time of their lives; and although Bessie would undoubtedly have been more completely won by Bertrardo had not the Doctor persevered in his attentions, yet she had discrimination enough to know that her father would oppose her union with Bertrardo, and her father's word was her law. Her training when young would never forsake her. Bessie had not trifled with the young Spaniard. From the time of his arrival she felt he would love her, and that she could not resist loving him. She realized that the crisis of her life had come, and that she must not yield herself to a hopeless affection. She knew her father too well to hope of his ever sanctioning her marriage with Bertrardo, and she sufficiently understood the young man's strength of character regarding his religious views to realize that they were immovable. Bessie was equal to the emergency. She summoned the strong principles that had been firmly engrafted in her character, and although there were times when she was swayed by the rare fascinations of the handsome Spaniard, and it seemed impossible to resist loving him desperately, yet the watchful care of her father did not leave her long enough in these moods to be conquered by them; and the Autumn season arrived when Bertrardo was to depart, and Bessie found herself strong in her resolve to follow the dictates of wisdom.

The evening before the departure of Bertrardo had arrived, he passed the early part of it with Mrs. Brown in the library, where she talked long and kindly to him, urging him to conquer his affection for her daughter and seek comfort in his religion, as her husband would not sanction his suit. Bertrardo sat, pale as marble, until she had finished, and then said he supposed Bessie would be given to the Doctor. All the fire of his race was visible in his eyes when he made this remark. Although Mrs. Brown was convinced that Dr. Hurd would some day win her daughter, she did not feel it necessary to add another pang to Bertrardo's sorrow by admitting it. Bessie wandered about the piazza and parlor, then up to her chamber, then down stairs again, her heart full of distress and with tears often in her eyes. She was asked to sing, but pleaded a headache. Marcy Hurd called, but a message was sent to excuse Miss Bessie. The Dominie sat the evening through in the parlor. His thoughts were far from the book he was apparently reading, and his old heart was full of sympathy for Bertrardo and Bessie.

No word of regret was spoken to Bessie by her lover. When the moment of parting came he took her hand and led her out on to the piazza, which was flooded with moonlight. He raised her face to his and looked into it for a long moment—then drew her into the parlor again. That look expressed all—Bessie never forgot its agony.

At daylight the next morning the Dominie drove Francis Bertrardo to the station, and after exchanging the kindest sentiments, the two men parted.

CHAPTER II.

"I fear no foe, with Thee at hand to bless,
Ills have no fears and tears no bitterness."

The Winter following the departure of Francis Bertrardo was a long and dreary one to Bessie Brown. It was the season of her life to which she had always looked forward with the greatest pleasure—her eighteenth year; and although she went to New-York during the holidays, and passed some weeks of gayety at her aunt's residence, yet she was not contented to remain during the Winter, and so returned to her country home. Marcy Hurd was persistent in his attentions. He had made a proposal of marriage to Bessie during the Autumn months, but she would not then consent to an engagement. After returning from the City, where she saw so many worldly and characterless men, the fine traits and true manliness of the young physician were a marked contrast, and seemed doubly estimable. Toward Marcy Hurd, Bessie had been earnestly truthful regarding her feelings for him. She knew that she did not love him as she could love, and he often realized that. The individual charm that was the key to her heart was possessed by another whom she could never marry. Before accepting Dr. Hurd, Bessie gave her father her entire confidence. The Dominie had comprehended her attachment for Bertrardo, but he assured his daughter that time would wear it away, and more certainly if she became the wife of the man of all others he would wish her to marry. He talked much of Bertrardo, praised his honorable behavior, but was convinced that a union with him would never have been productive of happiness. A foreigner—in poor health, and one whose religious views were entirely antagonistic—could never make the husband he should desire for his daughter.

Marcy Hurd was accepted; and in April, when the hawthorn was budding and the violets first beginning to blossom, Bessie was married and duly settled in the house of her husband in the village of Highlands. Dr. Hurd was a proud—a happy man, and was fast gaining in reputation and practice. He appreciated the prize he had won—a beautiful, high principled woman, in whom he could have entire confidence. Bessie was not altogether happy, though well-contented. She was often homesick for her father's house and the freedom of his extensive grounds. She was not a woman of weak sensibilities, and therefore contented herself in her own little brick house with its small garden. When reason rose to ascendency in her heart, she felt that she ought to be happy.

Summer, with its warm breath stole gently over that peaceful little village on the Hudson. Never did its inhabitants dream that malaria and pestilence were to be its fatal companions.

Dominie Brown received a letter from Francis Bertrardo, telling of ill-health and desire for change of air, and requesting that he might be taken into the good parson's home for the Summer. The old man could not consent, and was about writing his decision, when Bertrardo appeared, and said that on second thought he concluded to apply in person, and if refused, to seek board somewhere in the neighborhood. Mrs. Brown was going for the season to the seaside, therefore it was impossible for her to accommodate the young Spaniard; besides, in her motherly way, she counseled him that it was not for his happiness to remain at Highlands, Bessie was married—was lost to him forever; why did he not seek new scenes, new friends, and attachments.

Bertrardo laid open his heart. It was with tearful sympathy, and, at times, with almost a sensation of terror, that Mrs. Brown listened to the impassioned account of the ravages his smothered love had worked in his nature. He told her he knew his life would be short, that he had not the physical strength to travel, and that he had but one wish—to breathe the same air—to rest for awhile in the familiar scenes where he first saw and loved Bessie. That she must not prevent this—that she could not. Both Dominie Brown and his wife were shocked at the enfeebled condition of Bertrardo. His altered appearance, and his eye burning with the glow of inward fever, made the hearts of the old couple heavy with sorrow.

Next door to Dominie Brown's house there stood a small white cottage that had been rented to Mrs. May, a widow, and her two daughters. In this quiet home Bertrardo obtained the desired accommodations, and there took up his residence. A few days after his arrival he was confined to his bed with a low fever, and Mrs. Brown, who was ready to start for the sea-shore, remained a day or two longer to attend to his necessities. A physician must be consulted. Marcy Hurd was the only one within five miles, except the village apothecary, who was somewhat out of practice; therefore the Dominie summoned his son-in-law.

The young Spaniard was lying in a half stupor when Dr. Hurd approached his bedside and took his hand. He opened his eyes at the touch, and at the first sight of his rival he raised himself and glared at him, then fell back and fainted. Dr. Hurd withdrew to the next apartment. "It will not do for him to see me again, father," said he to the Dominie. "Dr. Wells, from P——, must be sent for." Lady Gay was harnessed and Dr. Wells brought to the invalid.

Bessie Hurd had kept within her home since Bertrardo had arrived. She believed she had courage to meet him, but the very fact of his being at Highlands had unhinged the quiet of her usual mode of life, and had awakened a thousand memories that she hoped were obliterated. Lines of the unforgotten sorrow that befell her when she was obliged to renounce her feelings for Bertrardo were beginning to manifest themselves on her fair young brow. She had frequent seasons of mental distress, but her heart recovered itself in the intervals, and raised her character to that sublime height in strength that is only gained by the sacrifice of feeling to principle. Marcy Hurd was too much absorbed in his profession to observe any change in the appearance of his wife. She was always the same amiable, exemplary woman to him, and if he had not forgotten the attachment of Bertrardo for her the season before, he entirely ignored it now, and had never alluded to it to Bessie or her family.

A celebrated physician and uncle of Dr. Hurd had written, urging his presence for a time in a large hospital where some important surgical operations were to take place. Dr. Hurd had little opportunity for the practice of surgery at Highlands, and as this was his favorite branch of the profession, he endeavored to persuade a young friend of his to come and relieve him for a month, that he might improve the opportunity and witness the interesting progress in this science.

But a few evenings after he was called to attend Bertrardo he received a letter from his physician friend stating that he would be at Highlands the next morning. With that eagerness which only men engrossed in their profession experience, Dr. Hurd prepared for his departure. It was his wish that Bessie should remain, during his absence, with her father; and, as his journey lay in the direction of the watering-place where Mrs. Brown was going, she improved the opportunity of his escort.

Bertrardo was slowly recovering, under the kind care of Dr. Wells and the good nursing of Mrs. May. The Dominie and his daughter were living very quietly in the old yellow house, and a week after the departure of Mrs. Brown and Dr. Hurd saw Highlands as serene and lovely, and as rich as blossoming nature could make it. It had been excessively warm for the past few days, and frequent light showers upon the heated ground had bred a malarious atmosphere from the moistened earth. The old villagers shook their heads as they watched the damp mists rising at night, and saw the jack-o'-lanterns in the village graveyard. Ponds and artificial lakes which ornamented the surrounding country seats were green with slime, and the air at night was thick with gnats and mosquitoes that arose from the stagnant water.

Like a thunderbolt from the clouds in suddenness and awfulness broke out the spotted fever at Highlands. It came in a night, and spread its terror in many households. Families fled who had residences in the city, and boats were chartered to remove invalids where they could have the attendance of New-York physicians. In two days' time all the Summer residents and visitors at Highlands had departed from the contagion; and Mrs. May, who was a timid woman, prepared to remove with her two daughters in the greatest haste, when Dr. Wells informed her that Francis Bertrardo's malady had taken the form of the prevailing epidemic.

Dominie Brown and his daughter were still as well as usual, and as the carriage containing Mrs. May and her family drove from the cottage next door, leaving Bertrardo to the care of an ignorant colored man, Bessie, in great agitation, told her father that her duty was now plain; that she would go to Bertrardo's bedside and nurse him, and that he must join her in the task. "I do not fear the disease, father; any way, I shall go, if it costs me my life."

"My child, this is an act of heroism worthy of your Christian character. Be strong, my child; God will be your protector."

It is said that a woman will rise or fall with the arm on which she leans. Bessie's earthly support was the unswerving arm of her father. On its high elevation she could safely rest, and that it would remain firm through life she was well aware.

The Dominie and his daughter were kept but one day at the bedside of Francis Bertrardo. The frightful disease snapped the slender thread of life, as the hurricane tears the young branches from the trees. In his moments of delirium he raved of his lost love and broken heart. Beyond expression was the distress of Bessie and her father, as they ministered to his wants and smoothed his dying pillow. Bessie, in her white robe, moved about his bed, calm, considerate, prayerful. The old Dominie held the hand and watched the fitful pulse of the dying man. Bertrardo, after a wild spell of delirium, sank into calmness and begged that Bessie would sing. "I will try, father," she said.

As the twilight fell softly, with its pale light stealing through the windows, Bessie knelt by her father's knee at the bedside, where the gray shadows of death were fast gathering, and with voice low and quivering sang:

"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide:
The darkness deepens; Lord with me abide.
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,

Help of the helpless, O abide with me.
Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom and point me to the skies.
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows
flee—
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me."

With streaming eyes and faltering tones Bessie arose, and with the Dominie left the room to give place to the priest who had been summoned to shrive the departing soul. This last rite performed, Francis Bertrardo sank into unconsciousness and breathed his life away as night drew her dark wing over the desolated village. A.

A FRIGHTFUL PLUNGE.

A RIVER DRIVER ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN GOES THROUGH THE RAPIDS AND ESCAPES WITH HIS LIFE.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, July 9.

Thursday morning the river drivers were cracking their jokes and stirring up the logs at the head of West Pitch. A jam had gathered at the very verge of this grand water-fall. George A. Newman, of Bradley, below Bangor, stood on the lower log of the jam. He is a veteran Penobscot log-roller, and this is his third season on our river. George got his cant-dog under the log and immediately it rolled. Another riverman leaped off, but Newman's iron-shod boots were dull and he slipped, and in he went. He caught hold of his companion's cant-dog, but his hand slipped, and off Newman darted down into the Pitch. He swam off the big curl, and quick as lightning plunged down the awful abyss. His friends never expected to see him more, but in a twinkling he was seen emerging from the foam at the foot of the falls, and bravely striking out for the island. The shore of the river at this point is now lined with logs, and a rapid current flows there. Newman saw that it would not be safe for him to try to effect a landing at these points, so he coolly swam for the island, distant perhaps fifty to seventy rods from the foot of the falls. He reached the land safely, when he was at once taken in a batteau to the main land. His hips, knees, arms, and back were somewhat bruised. He was taken to the Auburn House and placed in bed, when his fellows gathered around him, delighted to find him crank and loquacious.

Said he: "I wasn't badly scared. When I fell in I struck right out and kept my head above water. I was calm in there as could be. I pawed a little, though."

"Thought I should have to give you up, George, when I saw you going down there," said one of his comrades.

"I didn't think anything of that kind," said Newman; "but it did seem a long while, though. Seems as if I went 100 feet into that deep hole before I struck. But I kept kicking, and when those big 'biles' come I jest kept right on top of 'em to come up on. I tried to kick my boots off but couldn't. I tell you, boys, 'twas peculiar machinery to go through, but I'll go to work to-morrow. I wasn't sharp at all or I shouldn't have slipped. But I don't want to try it over again, I tell you, 'Lish."

The doctors reported no bones broken. Several bad bruises were gradually discovered by the patient, who signalized the discovery by using strong expletives. He continued: "I held my breath, 'Lish, from the time I took the plunge until I got to the bottom. I thought 'twas an hour, but I didn't take a bit of water."

"Don't believe anything else could go over there and live," said one of the men.

"Don't say I ain't tough any more," said Newman. "But didn't I take good care of my head, though; I always did, you know!"

Some one of the crowd outside asked: "Is he dead?" "No," said the river driver, "only a little discouraged."

The Indian legends say that a large party of Indians was once decoyed into the rapids above the falls, and perished in West Pitch. However that may be, we doubt if any man ever passes through what George A. Newman passed on the morning of July 8, to come out with the breath of life in him.

GO 'WAY DAR.

A newspaper in Augusta, Ga., prints the following: In this town there is an old lymphatic negro who has wonderfully large feet, and is always ready to take a rest. One day while lying upon the cabin floor slumbering, with his feet presented to the glimmering light, he opened one eye a little, and getting a glimpse of the dark objects, he mistook them for two little negroes, and cried out, "Get fum fore me, I say! kick you in de fire if you don't—I will, shuah!" And again he snored. His dreams not being pleasant, he finally opened both eyes, and still seeing the pests, he drew up his feet for the threatened kick, but alarmed to see the enemy advancing upon him, he bellowed out, "Wha-war you comin' to now? Go 'way dar!"

GOV. BIGLER CONSENTS.

In response to the action of the Democratic Convention of Indiana County, Penn., which instructed its delegates to support Hon. William Bigler for Governor, that gentleman sent the following dispatch:

CLEARFIELD, Penn., July 7, 1875.

To Joseph M. Thompson, Indiana, Penn.:

I received your dispatch to-day and shall comply with its request. My personal desires shall not interfere with my duty to my party and my State.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1, 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M. Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.
CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., off Worth.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR PLACE.

TO LET—Store and dwelling, sixteen rooms, No. 133 8th st., two doors from Broadway; rent very moderate.

TO LET—First-class offices, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—No. 25 Clinton place, basement; rent low.

TO LET—No. 8 Union square, one of the finest lodge rooms in the City, 25x55, with extension of 55 feet; rent low.

TO LET—No. 7 Clinton place, first-floor store; also, store in the basement suitable for grocery.

TO LET—No. 11 Clinton place, first-floor store, suitable for tailor or piano business.

TO LET—No. 13 Clinton place, saloon parlor, suited for a mod

DRY GOODS.

"Unprecedented Reduction."

RODGERS & ORR BROTHERS,

83 EIGHTH AVENUE, 183,
between 19th and 20th sts.

Great closing out sale of Dress Goods, Silks, Cloaks, Suits, Laces, Notions, &c., previous to our semi-annual inventory. Ladies' linen Suits, richly trimmed and well made, $3 89, $4 50, $5 50; formerly $5 50, $8 50, $10. 500 richly embroidered Suits, $4 95, worth $9 50 each; not the cost of material. Basques and Overskirts, richly trimmed, very stylish, from $2 50 upward.

SEASIDE SUITS,

ready made or to order, in endless variety, from $7 85 to $22.

Silk Suits

$35, $39, $45; worth to duplicate $8 to $10 each more. We have reduced our entire stock, and all who favor us with a call will find an immense stock, and at extraordinary low prices,

Dress Goods,

Silks,

Hosiery, Notions,

marked away down to insure a total clearance previous to our taking an account of stock.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,
NO. 183 8TH AV.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
GEORGE KEYES,
NOS. 349 AND 351 8TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.,

Will be ready on Monday, July 12, to sell the goods damaged by fire and water on 5th inst., (caused by careless use of fire-works,) consisting of suits, shawls, undergarments, hosiery, bleached and unbleached muslins, flannels, prints, fancy dress goods, black and colored alpacas, poplins, mourning dress goods, black, colored, and striped silks, &c., &c., &c.

Most of these goods are but slightly damaged by water and must be cleared out in a few days, and will be sold at an immense reduction. Great bargains in black silks and housekeeping goods.

GEORGE KEYES,
NOS. 349 AND 351 8TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.

TOURISTS IN IRELAND

Recommended to visit the establishment of
TODD, BURNS & CO.,
DUBLIN.
Celebrated for
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Depot for genuine Irish Linens, Irish Poplins, Laces, Tweeds, Freizes, Balbriggan Hosiery, &c.
TODD, BURNS & CO., No. 47 Mary st., and Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 Jervis st. DUBLIN.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Grammar School No. 12, in said ward.
GEORGE G. HALLOCK, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the same place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing and painting Grammar School No. 8, in said ward.
CHARLES H. HOUSLEY, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 4 and Primary School No. 20, in said ward. FREDERICK HOLSTEN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the same place, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar School No. 20, in said ward.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the same place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairing and other work at Grammar Schools Nos. 6, 39, and 54, in said ward. GRANVILLE P. HAWES Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for alterations, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 63 and 65 in said ward. MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 13th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Primary School No. 22, in said ward. R. A. BARRY, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 50, and for furniture for Grammar School No. 40, in said ward.
JOHN F. TROW, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 53, in said ward.
JULIUS KATZENBERG, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the same place, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 23 and 24, in said ward.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the same place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs and other work at Grammar School No. 17, and for alterations to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 58, in said ward. JOEL W. MASON, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the same place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for furniture for Grammar School No. 32, and for repairs, &c., to Primary School No. 27, in said ward.
H. D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under Chapter 326 of the laws of 1874, entitled, "An Act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will receive sealed bids or proposals at their office in the First Ward of Long Island City, on Vernon av., near Flushing st., as follows:

For abutments, retaining and supporting walls, and piers, until WEDNESDAY, July 14, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, until FRIDAY, July 16, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For crosswalks, and for paving, curbing, guttering, and flagging, until FRIDAY, July 23, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The bids or proposals so received will be publicly opened and read at the place and times above mentioned respectively.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished on application at the Commissioners' office, on and after the 4th inst.

Dated, Improvement District, in Long Island City, July 2, 1875.

PETER G. VAN ALST,
H. S. ANABLE,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FURNISHED house delightfully located amid all country surroundings, shaded by old willows; fruit and vegetables in abundance; cow and horse if desired; also cottage by a running brook at moderate rent; possession immediately. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

COTTAGE IN THE CITY TO LET.—NO. 60 West 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; furnished or unfurnished; all the modern improvements; will rent low to a responsible tenant.
E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st.

TO LET—ON BERGEN POINT, FRONTING THE Kills, a first-class house with sixteen rooms and all the improvements
GEO. H. HILLYER,
No. 137 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING throughout their RETAIL STORE EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEASONABLE and DESIRABLE FABRICS AND COSTUMES SUITABLE FOR PRESENT WEAR.

SUITS, OVERSKIRTS, &c.

BLACK SILK SUITS from $40 each upward.
BLACC ALPACA SUITS from $10 each up.
LINEN SUITS from $5 each upward.
WHITE LAWN SUITS from $3 50 each up.
GUIPURE LACE OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES in PATTERNS, UNMADE, with LACE TO MATCH, at $10, $11, and $12 each, formerly sold at $18 $20, and $26.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC TRIMMED HATS,
PANAMA, CHIP, AND STRAW HATS
FRENCH FLOWERS,
STEAMER HOODS, &c.,
AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JULY 12, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

200 PIECES OF LYONS BLACK SILKS, 22 to 24 inches wide, EXTRA QUALITY, just received, at $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75 per yard, upward; the GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

COLORED SILKS in FIFTY DIFFERENT SHADES, ENTIRELY NEW, at $1 and $1 35 per yard, upward.

FANCY SILKS at 65c., 75c., and $1 per yard; DECIDED BARGAINS.

A LARGE INVOICE OF JAPANESE SILKS, commencing at 35c. per yard, LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE PRICES OF LAST SEASON.

DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY VARIETY AND DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING

1,000 PIECES PRINTED PERCALES, in NEW AND HANDSOME DESIGNS, SIDE BORDERS, at 6 1-4c. per yard.

1,000 PIECES PRINTED PERCALES, at 8c. per yard.

1,000 PIECES PRINTED CAMBRICS, at 12 1-2c. per yard.

TOGETHER WITH A FINE LINE OF
GRENADINE CRAM STRIPES,
POPLINS, MOHAIRS,
CRETONNE MIXTURES,
IOWA AND SUEZ CLOTHS,
LUSTRES, &c.,
AT CORRESPONDING PRICES.

Their Friends, Customers and Residents of neighboring cities, are RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO PAY THEM A VISIT.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING, NOTIONS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Toys, Dolls, Trimmings, Worsteds, House Furnishing, Keeping, and Ornamenting Goods.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND WOODEN WARE.
LA FORGE KID GLOVE, 2-BUTTON, 98c., warranted.
GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS SHOE, at $4 99.
Catalogues and samples sent free to any address.
Orders by mail attended to with special care.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV. N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.—THE FINE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE NO. 584 7th av., at junction with Broadway, and opposite the extensive first-class hotel just completed; is a great bargain; must be sold for business purposes; must soon double in value; price asked $22,500; easy terms. OWNER, No. 723 6th av.

AN ELEGANTLY-BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices Nos. 11 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., NO. 11 PINE ST. and No. 33 East 17th st., offers at REDUCED RENTALS first-class FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

$3,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE for sale in New-York, New-Jersey, and Virginia. Col. J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74 Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL ABOUT FLUSHING
and
HER GREAT ADVANTAGES.

1st. Flushing is the nearest place of note in the suburbs of New-York City.

2d. Flushing can be reached in forty minutes from James Slip Ferry, foot of Chambers st. and in twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

3d. Flushing has over 100 trains daily, two railroads, fare on each 7½ cents. Seven railroad depots within her limits, giving rapid transit and cheaper fares than can be had elsewhere.

4th. Flushing is situated on healthy, high, rolling ground; no heavy assessments for grading and no rocks to remove nor ravines to fill up, as in Winchester County.

5th. Flushing has sewerage, gas, water in pipes, excellent schools, churches of every denomination, banks, markets, stores, and good society; a population of nearly 10,000.

6th. Choice building lots at from $300 to $500 for residence, and from $1,200 to $3,500 for business purposes. Payments received to suit purchasers. Maps and full particulars by mail, or call upon BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York, and near Main Street Depot in Flushing. Half-hourly trains on both railroads.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON one hour from New-York, unequaled in beauty of situation; free from chills and fever; perfectly healthy; pure water; highly improved; fruits and flowers in profusion; well-built mansion, gardener's cottage, and all that is required for a charming country home, with twenty acres of land in lawn, garden, pasturage, and pleasure grounds; nothing on the river can surpass it as a residence. Address Box No. 252 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED OCEAN COTTage, carriage-house and stable, ice-house, (filled,) on Morris ave. at auction on the premises on Tuesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock, by Richard V. Harnett, Auctioneer; sale absolute. Maps, Permits, &c., of F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, or the Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

AT BARGAINS—HOMES AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Houses, with four, five, six, eight, and ten rooms; all full lots; prices to suit the times; terms easy; near depots, at Elizabethport, N. J. Look at them. Send for circulars. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 147 2d st., Elizabethport.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM PARK, ON HARLEM road, three minutes from station, lots and plots on the installment plan. Money advanced to erect buildings, &c. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY A WIDOW LADY, MOTHER OF SIX children, a POCKET-BOOK containing $6 and a bureau key in the *Times* Up-town Office. Finder will please leave it at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE MARLBOROUGH GEMS.

THE DISPERSION OF THE FINEST PRIVATE COLLECTION IN THE WORLD.

THE BLENHEIM CABINETS—FAMED COLLECTORS—ITS HISTORY—AN ONYX INTAGLIO COSTING ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS—THE CARBUNCLE WITH THE BUST OF PALLAS—GEMS GIVEN BY CHARLES V. TO CLEMENT VII.—CINQUECENTO WORK.

The splendid collection of antique and Renaissance engraved gems and cameos, formed by George, third Duke of Marlborough, in the latter part of the last century, and ever since then preserved in the cabinets of Blenheim, is now displayed in the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, in prospect of the sale which is announced to be held on Monday next. A reservation, however, appears conspicuously at the head of the catalogue to the effect that the vendors reserve the right to sell the whole collection in one lot. This raises the hope in every Englishman who has a feeling for classic art that a collection of such surpassing interest in art, and possessing important historic associations, will be retained in its integrity and be preserved among the art treasures of the country. Whether it be in the national museum or in one of our many noble private collections, these inestimable examples of art, which in their selection and preservation have employed the taste, learning, and the love of such distinguished men as Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, well styled the Mecænas of his time; of William, second Earl of Bessborough, and of Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, ought from every consideration to be saved from dispersion. As a whole, they serve as a complete encyclopædia of glyptic art, invaluable as a book of reference to all students of art and history. Parted out among the cabinets of the innumerable connoisseurs of the world they would lose half their interest and all the value to be derived from them as a series in which the varied styles of sculptural art of this nature can be traced or studied from the antique of the Greek and Greco-Roman to that of the Italian Renaissance later work. The vast importance in art of works of the kind now before us will be seen when it is understood that they contain, so to speak, the very essence of the finest art. The sculptor must be gifted with thought and feeling, and trained as to eye and hand to marvelous exactness and mastery over the most unyielding and opposive materials. He has to create anew and condense into reduced but perfectly symmetrical proportions some grand form before him, or in his mind's eye. So to epitomize his subject can only be within the power of a master; the mere copyist who reduces to scale would produce but a lame and lifeless image. It would seem that the great antique glyphists, as may be observed in many gems in this collection, were as sensible of their own repute as of the beauty they represented, for they cut their names proudly upon the face of the imperishable stone. The names of several of the famous artists of antiquity mentioned by Pliny have been handed down to us in such gems as the celebrated fragment of an onyx intaglio in the Devonshire cabinet, which was purchased by a former Duke of Baron Stosch for the large sum of 1,000 guineas, representing simply a cow lying down, but bearing the signature of Apollonides, one of the greatest engravers. A bull in the Paris cabinet bears the name of Hyllos; the beautiful sardonyx cameo of Amphitrite in the same collection, that of Glycon. One of the most remarkable and interesting gems of the Marlborough cabinet is No. 81, a deeply-cut intaglio in a large pale amethyst faced *en cabochon*—*i. e.*, as a carbuncle is usually cut—and measuring 1⅞ inches by 1⅛ inches oval, and ⅝ inch from the flat to the convex surface. The figure is a bust of Pallas, full face, wearing the helmet ornamented with a winged griffin on each side and two rams' or goats' heads, and on the shoulders the scale breastplate with twisted snakes, and the Medusa's head partly concealed by the peplum, a fold of which is held by the left hand. It is, indeed, a noble work, and is considered to be the original of one of the most interesting of antique signed gems. Stosch, who describes an impression he took in wax from an intaglio, which in all probability was this identical one, says that the head appears in the highest relief, which is extremely rare, on account of the immense difficulty of the work. Nothing can be more singularly fascinating than this gem, into which one looks as into deep water, to discover a beautiful vision of the stern goddess. It is not easy to see this properly, but with some care the figure comes out with wonderful effect. As showing the *finesse* and subtlety of antique art, it is altogether a most interesting and valuable work. In some respects to be compared with this is the small ring-set gem of the dog star Sirius, cut into a splendid garnet, (No. 270,) and taking rank for execution and finish highest among the gems of any age. The dog is radiated and open-mouthed in front face, and on his collar is the signature, in minute letters, ΓΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΟΙΕΙ. This stone is worthy of the art bestowed upon it, being of that rare kind of carbuncle (garnet) known as the Siriam or Syriam, found near the ancient capital of Pegu. Most of the finest cameos and intaglios are cut in Oriental stones of rare quality, such as are scarcely ever met with in modern commerce. This gem belonged to Lord Chesterfield, and Natter, the gem cutter, who described it in his *Traité de la Méthode Antique de Graver*, acknowledges that he copied it in topaz. Natter's copy is at St. Petersburg, and there are others in different collections, one in the Payne Knight collection in the British Museum, another in the Berlin Museum. A good specimen of Natter's skill may be noticed in No. 376, intaglio, copied from the original, No. 375, a profile of Marcus Junius Brutus, beautifully wrought in rich sard, but certainly not altogether the head of the coin that has been always received as the portrait of Brutus. It is in expression rather commonplace and meagre; but Natter always held it in great esteem as the original from which all the numerous copies were taken, and it is certainly a fine work of the Imperial time. This belonged to the Chesterfield and Bessborough cabinet. Laurent Natter catalogued Lord Bessborough's collection in 1751. The gems have all been identified with the exception of four, and are referred to in the sale catalogue. Before the Bessborough gems were purchased by the Duke of Marlborough, however, he had acquired the Arundel cabinet, formed by the Lord Arundel who died in 1646, which had passed through the possession of the sixth Duke of Norfolk, to whom Oxford is indebted for one portion of the Arundelian marbles. The Duke of Norfolk's son succeeded to them, but, by a strange fate, they passed away from the house of Howard, for they were retained as her property by the divorced Duchess, that Lady Mary Mordaunt, who in 1705 died, five years after the decree for her divorce was passed in the House of Lords, and bequeathed the gems to her husband, Sir John Germain. In 1718 Sir John married his second wife, Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, and left her all his property. A trustworthy record of the collection at this time remains in a manuscript copy of the catalogue, dated 1727, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. The "Lady Betty" survived till 1769, but in October, 1752, Lady Mary Beauclerk, her niece, was married to Lord Charles Spencer, brother of the third Duke of Marlborough, and as her wedding gift received the gems. Subsequently, by a family arrangement, the gems passed from this Lady Spencer to the Duke, her brother-in-law, who was then enthusiastic in his pursuit of art. And here they have remained at Blenheim till the present time, only known to the general public by the etchings of Worlidge, or by the superb work illustrated by Bartolozzi's engravings from Cipriani's drawings of the gems, with descriptions by Jacob Bryant, the accomplished antiquarian, which the Duke in 1783 had printed for presentation to Kings and Princes and to the great public libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—a work which was reprinted and published by Mr. John Murray in 1815. The British Museum was then only thought of, and the Portland Vase had not taken its stand in that curious little octagon room up stairs in old Montague House, where it was some quarter of a century or more ago smashed by a fanatic visitor; but these Marlborough gems, it appears, were offered by Lady Elizabeth Germain to the Trustees for £10,000, and declined. This sum, however, must have been far less than the actual cost of the collection. One other source of this magnificent collection was the cabinet of a Jewish dealer and collector, one Medina, at Leghorn, from whom came about forty gems, some of them very admirable and authentic pieces, and one particularly interesting, (No. 316,) a double nicolo, engraved on both sides, and massively set in gold, with large table diamonds and rubies alternately on either side, and a delicate filigree work of triplets of trefoil tied into a sort of fleur-de-lis. On one side is an antique cameo of Omphale, on the reverse a cameo bust of Hercules, of Renaissance work, while the stone itself is perforated horizontally by one of those wonderfully fine drill-holes made by ancient Indian skill, which are found only in the very choicest works. The historical interest attaching to this gem is that it was presented by Charles V. to Pope Clement VII., and by the letter to the Piccolomini of Siena. The setting bespeaks the authenticity of this legend by its fine work of the time. Another of the gems possessing an interest that comes nearer home is the large cameo, No. 390, a crowned head of Augustus, carved in a dead white layer of a reddish brown sard, set in an exquisite frame of gold and enamel work of Cinquecento design. This is the gem the Duke holds in his hand in the splendid portrait group of the Marlborough family at Blenheim, one of the masterpieces of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in which the Duchess stands as the centre figure, the Duke being seated with the young Marquis of Blandford by his side, holding under his arm a red morocco case, which is one of the ten such cases now to be seen in the sale-rooms of the auctioneers. This gem was, no doubt, chosen to be thus painted in the hand of the Duke as one he had himself discovered and selected as the finest of those due to his own research. The proportion which the gems thus acquired by separate purchases in Italy and at home bear to the whole cabinet is about half, and the whole collection as we see it now consists of no less than 739 gems. Making a rough guess at the relative numbers of antique, Cinquecento, and modern works, it may be said that there are about four antiques for three of Cinquecento, Renaissance, and modern, while the modern and the old Italian works are about equal in number. This is, we should say, a high average of antique work for any general collection. The Devonshire gems consist of 400 cameos and intaglios, eighty-eight of which form the celebrated parure, mounted in enameled gold, which was lent to the International Exhibition; and some thirty more antiques were placed in the South Kensington Museum in company with the fine collection of Rev. Gregory Rhodes, of 410 gems, Mr. H. Hawkins' fine cameo of the Apotheosis of Augustus, and other good examples of glyptic work in the special exhibition of 1862.

Fine as are many of the antiques in the collection, we should say that it was especially important for the Cinquecento examples, the beauty of several of which is worthy of Valerio Vincentino himself, the greatest of all the Italian gem workers, who can only be seen by his grand works in the Vatican and the Uppizi and Pitti cabinets.

It would be impossible to exhaust the wide and varied field of interest to be found in this collection, to some of the prominent beauties in which we have endeavored to direct attention, but we may refer to the catalogue furnished for the purposes of the sale, which has been abridged from the private catalogue of Blenheim, written by Mr. H. Nevil Story Maskelyne. We regret that Mr. Maskelyne, as will be seen from the letter we print below, finds cause to criticise the use which has been made of his labors. We feel no doubt of the benefit the catalogue would have received from Mr. Maskelyne's own supervision, but the visitor will probably experience a sentiment of simple gratitude for it, as it is. The introduction abounds with interesting points in reference to the different natures of precious stones employed by gem-cutters, besides giving a full account of the collection and referring to the most important gems. The following numbers will be found well to repay the trouble of finding them out in the collection: No. 160. The renowned cameo of the hymeneal procession of Cupid and Psyche, which has been so beautifully reproduced by Wedgwood; an Arundel gem, and either an antique or of the finest Cinquecento work and design, perhaps the finest of its kind in existence. No. 194. A cameo of great beauty—Ariadne or a Bacchante. No. 236. An onyx cameo—a nymph assailed by a satyr and defended by a soldier. No. 325. A minutely-carved cameo of exquisite Italian work; twenty-seven figures—the death of Meleager. No. 350. A shell cameo of the Laocoon, supposed to be the work of Fiammingo, but original, and not taken from the antique group. No. 358. Cameo head of Alexander the Great. No. 387. A fragment of a portrait of Augustus as Hermes with the caduceus. No. 150. A Cupid on a marine pard, an exquisite little work of the time of Hadrian. Nos. 165 and 166 remarkable as showing the skill of some copyist—No. 165 being the original, and a work of not later than the third century, B. C. No. 422. A large cameo bust of Claudius, set in a case of the most beautiful Italian, sixteenth century, arabasque, chased and enameled in gold. Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne writes:

"The great Blenheim collection of gems is announced for sale by auction at Messrs. Christie, Manson & Wood's, and a sale catalogue has been widely circulated by the auctioneers which purports to be an abridged form of a catalogue of that famous collection made by my hand. Such a catalogue, indeed, formed by me in my leisure hours for my own instruction, was given by me to the Duke as a small return for the splendid confidence with which he intrusted his gems to my care for study during a considerable time. His Grace was so good as to print my catalogue. The impression was a small one, sufficient, however, to supply copies to most of the great libraries and collections of this country and the Continent. I confess to some surprise at the auctioneers having reprinted a great part of my catalogue without having consulted me in any way about it; but I am still more surprised at the way in which my work is mutilated by omissions, to the extent of frequently having implied the very opposite of what is expressed in the original. I ask you, Sir, to insert this statement because it is due to myself, and in some sense, also, only justice to purchasers at the sale that it should be known that the catalogue thus put forth, with such little authority as it might receive from my authorship, does not convey the sense of the original; and that, ready as I should have been to help in converting it into an honest sale catalogue without any bias as regards criticisms on the dates and work of the gems, I am no party to its publication in its present form."—*London Times, June 29.*

A FEW COMMISSIONS.

"Habitués of the Summer hotels and watering places," says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, "will recognize the following as a correct specimen of the domestic dialogues which take place while paterfamilias is waiting for the omnibus to drive up to the front piazza, or his buggy to take him to the steam-boat landing, or for the whistle of the expected locomotive:

'You have got the pattern for the muslin, my dear?'

'Yes.'

'And you won't forget Charley's slippers and my bathing dress in the lower bureau drawer?'

'No, darling.'

'And the cold cream and camphor from the up per shelf in the closet, and to bring us some books from the library, you know, and a bottle of cologne.'

'Yes, yes.'

'And baby's caps, you know, and tell the dressmaker about having my dress sent by express, for I want it for the hop. And do ask Aunt Maria to send my driving gauntlets; I forgot them.'

'Anything else?'

'No, darling, nothing, only if you could step over to ma's and ask her to lend me that purple and white hood, and bring me down a new sun umbrella, and my India rubbers to wear when we go out in the boat, it is so damp that—'

'Stop, darling! I've just thought of something I want to do myself.'

'What is it, my dear?'

'Why, I want to run in my store for five minutes for my own business, if there's any time left after transacting yours.'

'Lor' now, Charles, I hope you are not going to be disagreeable about a few little errands, I'm sure.'

Charles—'Oh, not in the least, only I haven't quite got used to this express business yet, and I can only give nine-tenths of the time to it this Summer, that's all, tootsicums—there's the engine whistle.'

'Good-by, dear, don't forget the—'

But the rest of the sentence was lost in the rattle of wheels that bore Charles on his way to town."

MEETING OF BROTHERS AFTER FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Cortland *Republican* has an account of the strange meeting of two brothers after a prolonged separation. It says: "About sixty years ago, Mr. Richard Almy, then living in East Homer, had his wife's brother, John Wright, come from Schoharie County, to live with him. John lived with him until he was twenty years old, when he went to work for Gen. Miller, on what is now the Loring farm, and afterward for others. About 1825 he induced his brother, Eliakim, ten years younger than himself, to come to Homer. Eliakim lived with Mr. Almy for a while and then began to work for others. He worked a year for Mr. J. Barber, during which time he aided in digging the cellar of his present house. He worked a year for Mr. B. Tubbs. In 1827 John left Homer, lived several years in the western part of the State, and then moved to Michigan, where he still has his home. In 1828 Eliakim went to live in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where he still resides. In 1830 they lost track of each other. Neither, however, forgot the other's existence, and both lived on in hope of meeting again. Three weeks ago last Monday John left his Michigan home for the East, determined, if possible, to find his brother, from whom he had heard nothing in forty-five years. The next morning Eliakim started from his New-York home on the same errand. Each had decided to come to Homer and institute inquiry. They reached Syracuse within two hours of each other. John took the noon train for Homer, and Eliakim the evening train. Upon making inquiries here, both were separately directed to Mrs. St. John, their niece. Neither of them knew that she was here. They called upon her, and the next morning she had the pleasure of introducing them to each other. The meeting, as may be readily imagined, was an affecting one."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The second annual reunion of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment, will take place at Rockaway Beach, on Monday, the 19th inst.

George C. Bradley has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, vice C. W. Hayes, resigned.

Company I, Eighth Regiment, will hold its annual picnic at Terrace Garden, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue, next Tuesday.

John Gleeson has been elected First Lieutenant of Company I, and Nicholas Duffy First Lieutenant of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Eugene G. Cruger, of Company K, Seventh Regiment, has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, vice Henry Fulton, promoted.

Capt. John Penberthy, of Company D, Eighth Regiment, was presented with a very handsome sword on the morning of the 5th by the members of his company.

Capt. Sandhusen, commanding the Separate Troop Cavalry, Second Division, Brooklyn, has tendered, by cable, to Major Gen. Dakin, the escort of his troop on his return from Europe.

Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has received leave of absence for two months. He has also filed an application for a new armory under the law recently enacted.

The City Guard, of Richmond, Va., has challenged the Philadelphia Fencibles to a contest in drilling for the championship of the United States during the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, next year.

The several companies of the Seventy-ninth Regiment will practice at Creedmoor as follows: Companies A and B, Thursday, 15th; C and F, Friday, 16th; D and G, Monday, 19th; E and H, Thursday, the 22d inst.

The returns of the First Brigade show the aggregate strength of the several regiments in that command to be as follows: Twelfth Regiment, 341; Twenty-second, 514; Sixty-ninth, 285; Seventy-first, 421; Seventy-ninth, 275.

Gen. George B. Dandy, of the United States Army, formerly Colonel of the One Hundredth Volunteer Regiment Infantry, S. N. Y., is spending the Summer with his brother-in-law, Capt. Thomas M. Hempstead, of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn.

Companies B, Capt. O'Kelly, and F, Capt. Cushing, will practice in pursuance to orders from brigade head-quarters, at Creedmoor, to-morrow. Assembly at 8 A. M. Adjt. Duffy has been appointed acting Inspector of Rifle Practice during the practice.

Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. E. A. McAlpine commanding, will encamp at Bay Side, Long Island, for one week, commencing on Thursday next. Members of the regiment have been invited to participate. The hour for departure will be 7:30 A. M.

The Legislature of the State of Connecticut is more liberal in its appropriation of money for military purposes than that of this State, and every year several regiments go into encampment for a few days. The First and Third Regiments of that State will encamp at Niantic for six days, beginning Aug. 19.

The order disbanding the First Battalion has not yet arrived from Albany. In the meantime thirty men from Company A are making preparations to unite with Company I, Ninth Regiment, while about fifty men from Company G will form an additional company in the same command, to be designated Company F.

Through a blunder at the General Headquarters at Albany, Major C. W. Partridge, recently elected in the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has been commissioned Commissary of Subsistence in that command. Harris K. Smith has been elected First Lieutenant of Company C, vice T. J. Stevens, promoted, and Robert H. Haviland, Second Lieutenant in the same company.

The field and staff of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, recently offered a cash prize of $100 to the Captain recruiting the largest number of men during the month of June. Capt. Otto Heinzman was the successful competitor, having recruited fourteen men during that time. A gold medal will be offered on the same conditions for the current month.

The Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, paraded, in numbers, last Monday, as follows: Separate Troop Cavalry, seventy, officers, rank and file; Thirteenth Regiment, eight companies of eight front; Fourteenth Infantry, ten companies of ten front; Fifteenth Battalion, six companies of ten front; Twenty-eighth Battalion, seven companies of ten front; and Battery B, artillery, four guns and caissons, and a *personnel* of fifty men.

One of the victims of the South-side Railroad disaster, last Monday, was John D. Ellers, a private of Company A, Fifteenth Battalion. The deceased paraded with his company in the morning, and had been down to Rockaway for a few hours' recreation. He was a faithful soldier and possessed the esteem of all the members of his company, which paraded in full uniform at his funeral. The services were held at the Park Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, last Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The officers of the Thirteenth Regiment held a meeting at their armory last Thursday evening at which they decided to have single panes of ground glass placed in the doors of the company rooms, instead of sash and glass, provided in the original plan. Each pane will be decorated with the company monogram, and will enhance the general appearance of the building. Company A, Capt. Jacob David commanding, will visit Canarsie, for rifle practice on the new range, next Tuesday.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will parade in full uniform, mounted, without carbines, on Monday, the 19th inst., as an escort to Koltes Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, which will hold its annual festival on that occasion at Bender's Schuetzen Park, corner of First avenue and Sixty-first street. The rifle club attached to this command will hold its semi-monthly meeting at the armory next Friday at 8 P. M.

The acceptance of the resignations of the following officers has been received from Albany at First Division Head-quarters: Major Louis Hallen, Fifth Regiment; First Lieuts. Charles L. Vath, of the Sixth, W. R. Davis, Twenty-second, and W. J. Downing, Sixty-ninth Regiment. The resignation of Col. Sterry, of the Sixth Regiment, has been approved and forwarded to Albany. Private Henry J. Charlton, who recently applied for a transfer from the Twenty-second to the Seventh Regiment, has requested the withdrawal of his request.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will parade in chasseur uniform, by companies, for rifle practice at Creedmoor, as follows: Companies A and E, Monday, the 12th; F and G, Thursday, 15th; B and I, Friday, 16th; C and H, Monday, 19th; D and K, Thursday, the 22d inst. Adj't. William H. Murphy has been appointed Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice on those occasions. Company F will hold its annual picnic at Lion Park, corner One Hundred and Tenth street and Eighth avenue, on Monday, the 20th inst.

The Commander in Chief has indorsed the decision of the State Examining Board which recommended the vacation of the commissions of the following officers: Capt. Charles E. Williamson, Twenty-first Regiment; First Lieut. Louis Diehl, Twenty-seventh Regiment; Capts. John Weidehold, Conrad Von Gerichten, and First Lieut. Gustav Alting, Fifty-fifth Regiment, and First Lieut. Thomas Laba, Eighty-fourth Regiment. In consideration of the past services of Capt. Soobodin Morinsky, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, and First Lieut. Charles M. Colwell, Twenty-first Regiment, the board recommended that their resignations be accepted.

Col. G. W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has issued a third circular to the National Guard, giving a number of necessary directions in reference to rifle practice at Creedmoor upon which the subordinate officers had previously been in doubt. Its most important provisions are instructions to the Brigade Inspectors to prohibit the sale of malt or spirituous liquors on the range during practice, and directing Regimental Inspectors to notify the commandants of companies of members who have failed to qualify to wear the marksmen's badge, that they may order them to Creedmoor for further practice during the Summer.

The Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn, Col. Joseph Burger commanding, has recently added a new company to its muster roll, which brings its status up to eight companies, the minimum number prescribed for a regiment and application has been made for a company organization. Sergt. Robert Farmer has been appointed ordnance officer in this command, and Sergt. James J. Hinrichs has been reduced to the ranks. At a meeting of Company I, last Thursday evening, Christopher Illig was elected Captain, Adolph H. Getling, First, and Albert Fries, Jr., Second Lieutenant.

One of the leading infantry regiments in the in the First Division recently enlisted three recruits under singular circumstances. The one first enlisted had somehow obtained the impression that he could be enlisted and commissioned a Lieutenant by the same stroke of the pen. With this idea uppermost in his mind he was sworn in, and invited the entire company to drink to his success. While laboring under the delusion he induced two of his companions to become members of the same company. Subsequently he ascertained that the Lieutenancy of the company was still vacant, and that he could only hope to attain that honorable position by a long term of service as a private and a thorough knowledge of the duties of a soldier. Instead of adapting himself to the circumstances, however, he explained the situation to his companions, and the trio petitioned the Colonel commanding to release them, as they claimed that they had been induced to enlist by means of false representations. The Colonel informed them that while he would willingly release them, it was not in his power to give them their discharge, and referred them to Major Gen. Shaler.

Adjt. Gen. Townsend has issued an order prescribing the conditions upon which the handsome badge recently presented for competition by the National Guard of Nevada, to the National Guard of this State, will be contested. Any company in the State possessing forty-six members—the minimum number allowed by the State—may compete. The scores must be made under the supervision of the regimental and brigade inspectors of rifle practice. Weapons must be of the regulation State model, which must not be altered, the minimum pull of trigger being six pounds. A record of the scores made must be sent in by Nov. 1, and the winning company will be entitled to hold the trophy for one year. Col. William C. Church will be the judge.

Brig. Gen. Ward has directed Col. Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, to detail two surgeons from his command to perform duty at Creedmoor on Monday, the 12th, and Friday, the 16th inst. In compliance with this order Major J. D. Bryant and Capt. S. E. Allen have been ordered to report for duty at Creedmoor on those dates respectively. A committee was recently appointed in this command to ascertain the qualifications of such candidates as should be nominated for the vacant positions of Lieutenant Colonel and Major. The committee has held several sessions, and will report their action at the meeting of the regimental Board of Officers to-morrow evening. It is said that they have decided in favor of Mr. H. Charles Ullmann, a prominent lawyer of this City, for the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and Capt. E. A. McAlpine, of Company H, for Major. In compliance with orders from brigade head-quarters, this regiment will practice by companies, at Creedmoor, as follows: Companies C and D, Monday, July 12; A and B, Thursday, the 15th; E and F, Friday, the 16th; I and H, Monday, 19th; and G and K, Thursday, the 22d inst. The companies designated have been directed in orders to assemble in fatigue uniform, at the regimental armory, on their respective dates, at 8 A. M., and proceed to Long Island City in time to embark on the 9:30 train. Capt. Robert S. Orsor, of Company K, has been detailed acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, but will not be relieved from command of his company, excepting on the 22d inst.

Important changes are being effected in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding. The Garde Lafayette, formerly connected with this command, but latterly an independent organization, composed wholly of Frenchmen, and independent of the National Guard, will be enlisted in the Fifty-fifth and consolidated with Companies A and B. Adjt. Weill, of the Garde Lafayette, will probably be elected Captain of the former company. The resignation of Capt. Wokal, of Company A, has been accepted, and Capt. Morinsky, of Company B, who was among the number recently ordered before the State Examining Board by Col. Gilon, has escaped the odium which would attach to his failure to qualify before that body by tendering his resignation. Capt. Morinsky received his commission as commandant of that company in December, 1866, and ought to have been able to pass an examination. Ex-Major Henry J. Boehrer, of this command, who, previous to his majority, was Captain of Company F, has been strongly urged to reassume command of that company by its members as soon as the fate of its present incumbent, Capt. Von Gerichten, is decided. The latter has given the Examining Board considerable trouble by failing to appear before that body in obedience to orders, and it was finally found necessary to cause his arrest and forcible arraignment. Col. Gilon expects to parade a first-class regiment on the occasion of the next annual inspection and muster, and is working hard with the assistance of Adjt. Jackson to accomplish this result. Lieut. Keiller, formerly of the Seventy-ninth Infantry, has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Alexander Mack Commissary of Subsistence in this command. Sergt. Adolf J. Borckmann, of Company F, has been detailed Sergeant Standard-bearer, and Sergt. Charles Wilson, of Company C, has been detailed Right General Guide. Warrants have been issued to Sergt. Herrman Pagst and Corps. George H. Roth, Charles Schlaeffer, and Frederick Schoennagel, of Company D. The following non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks: Sergt. Charles Broadbeck and Corpr. Louis Maire and John Herkenreder, of Company D.

REGIMENTAL PARADES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you pay considerable attention to military matters in your Sunday issue, I appeal to you for aid in instituting a reform in the present system of brigade and division parades. For instance, the recent division parade on the 5th of July. The band of one regiment on the heels of its predecessor, bands ahead, bands to the rear, on the right, on the left, and chimes on top, all playing together, and all in different time.

The best drilled troops in Christendom could not march well under the same circumstances, and, as on the 5th of July, the men finally give up the attempt in disgust, and slouch along any how, but vowing "this is my last division parade." It would be far better to have no music, except the music of the feet.

It seems to me the commanding General could order regimental commanders to take more distance, or order all the bands to play in the same time, (for it is evident some of the leaders intentionally throw the rear companies of the regiment ahead of them out of step.) Or the bands could play alternately; at least, there could be great improvement made, not only for the benefit of appearance in marching, but for the "peace of mind" of the men who make the sacrifice of a sweltering parade in July.

If you will kindly aid in bringing about a reform in the matter, you can rest assured of the hearty thanks of many a Militia man.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 9, 1875.

LIVE NEW-YORK FROGS FOR EUROPE.

The Watertown *Times* has this paragraph: "The frog is a beautiful animal—that is, in a gastronomic sense. Its white, dainty, delicious meat is the delight of all true epicures. What dish is there, all things considered, comparable to a first-class frog fry with fried potatoes and lettuce salad? Well, mankind are finding out more and more the culinary value of the frog, and that the Watertown frog, so called, is the most valuable of all. Therefore it is not surprising that Tom Anthony, the celebrated froggist of Perch Lake, should be requested to capture a couple of dozen live ones to be shipped to Europe for breeding purposes. Mr. Anthony arrived here with them yesterday, and they were forwarded in a nice box with a bedding of nice grass to New-York by express. No finer specimens have been seen, as they would weigh about a pound apiece. We hope our European friends will receive them gratefully, treat them well, and succeed in good time, thereby, in furnishing their tables, from their own ponds and bogs, with the genuine Watertown frog flavor."

LETTER FROM COL. MOSBY.

Col. John S. Mosby, of Virginia, has declined the invitation to deliver an address in Tremont Temple, Boston. He says: "Although circumstances compel me to decline it, I assure you that I do so from no want of sympathy with the noble object you profess a desire to promote—the restoration of fraternal relations between the people of the long-estranged sections of our country. For the soldiers of the Union I cherish no feelings of bitterness, but on the contrary, sentiments of the highest respect, and I trust the day is not far distant when the soldiers of both armies will receive from the whole country the credit due to their valor and patriotic devotions in 'the big wars that made ambition virtue.'"

A QUEER CONTRACT.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has the following account of a queer suit: "An Iowa laborer has sued an old farmer on a rather queer contract. The man hired to the farmer on the condition that part of his wages would be paid in money, and that for the balance he should receive one of the old man's daughters in marriage. The labor was performed and the money was paid, but the girl was not forthcoming. This was not the fault of the old man, but of the daughter, who refused to be made the subject of bargain and sale. Whereupon the laborer sued the father upon the contract, but we are not informed whether the suit is for specific performance or for damages. If for damages, we apprehend that the laborer has a good cause for action, though his damages must be small if proportioned to the value of an unwilling wife. The great suit of Jacob vs. Laban (1st Moses, 39,) does not afford a precedent, as it was compromised by the parties, and it seems that the legal talent of Iowa will be forced to wrestle with a new principle in jurisprudence. The case will probably be left to a jury, whose verdict will largely depend upon the matrimonial experience of its component parts."

WHAT CAME OF EATING CHICKEN PIE.

A letter from Pierson, Mich., 6th inst., to the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, conveys the following: "On Sunday last the family and relatives of Asa C. B. Fields met at his residence in this village, and as it was the Fourth of July, each one had brought something good to eat, calculating on a good dinner and social visit. Among the fine dishes brought in was a large chicken pie. Immediately after eating of this chicken pie, all who eat of it were taken sick. Dr. H. S. Holden was called in, and found them all apparently suffering from a heavy dose of poison. The doctor immediately applied the usual remedies for poison with success, and the parties (ten in number) are all able to be up, though so violent was the attack that at one time recovery seemed doubtful. The provision has been thoroughly examined, and all agree that the poison originated from the chicken pie, which had been made of chickens which had been feeding on potato bugs."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 Ten. 6s, N. S..	50	300 Pacific Mail......	39⅞
310 N. Y. C. & Hud...	103	100 do.......c.	40
10 do.........	103⅛	200 do.......	40⅛
100 do.........	103	1100 do.......	40
200 Erie Railway......	15¼	600 do.......	39⅞
200 do........c.	15¼	1100 do.......	39¾
2800 Western Union.	80⅞	600 do.......	39⅝
500 do........c.	80⅞	500 do.....b3.	39¾
500 do......b3.	81	300 do.......	39⅝
400 do........	80⅞	200 do......c.	39¾
2900 do.......	81	500 North-western....	39
1000 do.......	81⅛	150 Illinois Central..	103
1200 do......s3.	81	200 Lake Shore......	59⅝
2700 do.......	81	500 do.......	59½
700 do.......	80⅞	500 do.......	59⅝
2200 do.......	80¾	300 do.....s4.	59¼
20 do.......	81	100 do......c.	59⅝
700 do.......	80¾	600 do......s3.	59¼
100 Union Pacific.....	75⅝	100 do.......	59¼
100 do.......	75½	800 do.......	59⅛
300 do.......	75⅝	200 do......s3.	59
400 St. Paul........	34⅜	50 do.......	59½
300 do.......	34¼	1300 do.....s3.	58⅞
100 St. Paul Pf.......c.	57½	300 do.......	58⅞
100 Ohio & Miss........	23	100 do......c.	58⅞
100 do.......	23⅛	1800 do.......	59
600 Rock Island.......	104		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........	118¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........	121⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.......	12.120⅛	2,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.	121⅝
		5,000 do......	12.121⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s.n.b.c.	49¾	20 Michigan Cen.....	67
2,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st, Coup. on..	36¾	240 Del.,Lac.&W.b. c.	121¾
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, N.	112¾	10 do.........	121½
4,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.	105¼	1400 Pac. Mail...b. c.	39¾
1,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div......	80	200 do.........c.	39¾
1,000 Erie 2d.........	100	200 do.......b3.	39¾
4,000 Mich. So. 2d..	101½	600 do.......b3.	39⅞
3,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.	106	500 do.........	40
7,000 Ohio & Miss.C.	95	200 do.........	40⅛
1,000 West. P. bds...	96	1300 do.........	40
10,000 C. P. Gold bds.	102	200 do.......s3.	39⅞
1,000 C. P. 1st, San Joaq. Branch..	92½	600 do.........	39⅞
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	102⅛	100 do.........	40
3,000 do.......b. c.	102¼	100 do.......b3.	39⅞
6,000 Un. Pac. S. F..	96½	200 do.........	39¾
5,000 do.....b. c.	96⅝	25 Adams Ex.....b3.	100
1,000 C. & N. W. C. Gold bds.....	82	10 American Ex.b. c.	58
1,000 Long Dock bs.	102¾	900 Erie Rail..b. c.s3.	15⅜
4,000 M. & E. 1st,C.	103⅞	300 do.........	15⅜
1,000 C., C.& I.C.1st.	45½	300 do.......b3.	15⅜
2,000 H. & St. J.8s,C.	83	100 Ill. Cen.....b. c.b3.	103
6,000 Mil.& St. P.1st, La Crosse Div.	90	700 L.S.& M. So.b. c.c.	59
2,000 Tol. & Wab.2d.	50	100 do.......b3.	59
24 Bank of America.	155	900 do.......b3.	59
20 Fourth Nat. B'k.	101	1200 do......b60.	58⅞
181 Phenix Bank.....	98	1300 do.........	58⅞
5 B'k of Republic..	98	100 do.......s3.	58¾
500 Quicksilver M.Co.	15	1400 do.........	59
100 do......b.c.	15	35 do.........	59¼
1000 Mar. Land & M. Ass. Paid.b. c.	13	1400 do.........	59
200 do.........	12⅞	200 do.......b3.	59
100 do.........	12¾	200 do.......s4.	58⅞
500 Chic. & R. I...b. c.	104	200 do.........	59
100 do..........e.	104	200 do.........	58⅞
200 At. & Pac.Tel.b. c.	23	2600 do.......s3.	58¾
100 do.....b30.	23	2100 do.........	58⅝
100 do.........	22¾	500 do.........	58¾
200 West. Un. Tel.b.c.	80¾	600 do.........	58⅝
200 do.........c.	80¾	700 do.......s3.	58⅝
500 do.......b3.	80⅞	1900 do.........	58¾
100 do.......s3.	80¾	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c.	5½
1000 do.........	80¾	100 do.......c.	5⅝
1400 do.........	81	100 do.........	5½
500 do.......b3.	81⅛	500 C. & N. W..b. c.b3.	39
1000 do.........	81⅛	100 do.........	39
100 do.......s3.	81	100 C.&NW.P.b.c.b60.	50½
5600 do.........	81	100 do.........	50
400 do.......b3.	81	100 do......b60.	50¼
300 do.........c.	81	200 C., M. & St. P.b. c.	34¼
600 do.........	81	100 do.........	34⅜
200 do.......s3.	80⅞	200 C.,M.& St.P.P.b. c.	57½
1400 do.........	81	100 Han.& St.Jo.b. c.	23¾
		40 Morris & Essex..	102
		100 St.L., I.M. & S.b. c.	18
		100 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	23
		400 do.........	22¾
		100 do.........	22⅞
		100 do.........c.	22⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 St.L.& I.M.1st.	91½	200 Lake Shore...s3.	58⅜
900 Western U.....s3.	81	1000 do.......b3.	58¾
600 do.........	81	1400 do.........	58⅞
200 do.......b3.	81⅛	15 do.........	59
100 Pacific Mail.....	39⅞	100 Ohio & Miss......	22⅞
200 do.........	40	100 C., C. & I. C......	3⅞
100 Erie Railway.b3.	15⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st,La C.D.b.c.	90	400 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	40
9,000 U. P. S. F.b. c.	96⅞	500 do.........	39⅞
10,000 do.......b3.	96½	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c.	58⅞
10 D.&H.CanalC.b.c.	122	1500 do.......s3.	58¾
100 M. L. & M., Assm't paid.......b. c.	12¾	10 N.Y.C. & H.R.b. c.	103⅛
		100 Erie Railway.b. c.	15⅜
100 Quick. Pf.......b. c.	21⅝	127 Michigan Central.	66
10 W. F. Ex.......b. c.	78⅛	100 C. & N. W.b. c.s5.	38⅞
100 West. U. T.b. c.s3.	81	100 Un. Pac...b. c.b3.	75⅛
200 do.......b5.	81⅛	100 do.......s3.	75
100 do.......s3.	81	200 do.........	75
1300 do.........	81	200 do.........	74⅞
100 do.......s3.	80⅞	500 D.,L.& W.b.c.opg.	121¼
300 do.......s3.	80¾	100 C., C. & I. C.b. c.	3⅝
700 do.........	80¾	100 P. R. of Mo..b. c.	50¾
500 do.........	80⅞	12 do.........	51
		100 N. J. South..b. c.	4½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 U. S.C.6s,'81.	123	1500 Western Union.	80⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20, R. '67..........	121⅛	300 do.........	81
		400 do.......s3.	81
5,000 U. Pac. 1st...	102	200 do.........	81
10,000 U. P. L. G't..	99½	400 do.......b3.	81⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf.....	21¾	100 do.........	81⅛
15 U. S. Express.....	42¾	200 do.......s3.	81
100 M. L. & M.,Ass.pd.	13	100 North-west.....s3.	38⅞
100 do.......b3.	13	100 do.........	38⅞
200 Erie Railway.....	15⅜	100 North-west. Pref.	50
500 Pacific Mail.....	39⅞	200 Ohio & Miss......	22⅞
100 do.......b3.	40	50 Tol. & Wabash....	5¼
300 Lake Shore...s3.	58¾	50 do.........	5½
1100 do.........	58¾	100 Han. & St. Jo....	23½

SATURDAY, July 10—P. M.

The bank statement, in consequence of a large decrease in legal tenders and a heavy gain in deposits, shows a loss in reserve of $1,185,325, but the banks have an excess of reserve amounting to $24,997,200. The specie is up $3,112,700, owing to the Treasury disbursements. The loans have been increased $1,469,600, while the circulation is down $127,700.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week compared with the last:

	July 3.	July 10.	Differences.
Loans....	$279,397,200	$280,866,800	Inc..$1,469,600
Specie....	13,824,600	16,937,300	Inc.. 3,112,700
Legal tenders	72,832,100	70,661,200	Dec. 2,170,900
Deposits....	245,896,700	250,405,200	Inc.. 4,508,500
Circulation..	18,982,500	18,854,800	Dec. 127,700

The volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day was small, but the market was firm in tone, particularly in the late afternoon dealings. The transactions footed up 87,900 shares, of which 37,800 were in Western Union, 25,300 in Lake Shore, and 12,100 in Pacific Mail. Western Union ranged between 80¾ and 81⅛, closing at the highest point. Lake Shore receded from 59½ to 58⅝, but was firm during the afternoon at 58¾@58⅞. Pacific Mail ranged from 39⅝@40⅛, closing at 40. Union Pacific advanced to 75⅝, reacted to 74⅞, and closed at 75@75⅛. North-western, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were firm on slight changes. Michigan Central was offered down to 66½.

The money market was easy throughout the day, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements mostly at 2@2½ ₱ cent., some transactions early in the day having been at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £23,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance to-day. The London market for securities was firm and closed as follows: Consols, for money, 94⅛; do., account, 94⅛@94¼; old 1865s, 106¾@107⅛; 1867s, 106¾@107; 10-40s, 104½@104¾, and new 5s, 103¾. Foreign Exchange was quiet, closing at $4 86¾@$4 87, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for long and demand sterling, respectively. The gold market, after a firm opening, based on the shipment of $1,600,000 specie by to-day's steamers, became weak, and in the afternoon the price made a rapid descent to 115⅞, against 116½ in the early sales. The market was free of any special excitement. Early in the day from 1 ₱ cent. per annum to 1-64 until Monday was paid for the use of cash gold; but after Clearing-house hours the supply was ample and loans were made flat to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm on a small amount of business. Railroad bonds were quiet, except for the Pacific issues, which were firm and in good demand. The consolidated gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Company were firm at 82. State bonds were quiet and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1875.

Gold receipts	$337,862 78
Gold payments	548,408 41
Gold balance	36,016,665 25
Currency receipts	587,239 56
Currency payments	985,348 14
Currency balance	53,850,111 91
Customs	172,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118⅜	118⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117⅛	117⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	121⅜	121⅜
American Gold	116⅜	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days'	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	102⅞	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	104	104
Pacific Mail	39⅞	40
St. Paul Common	34¼	34⅜
St. Paul Preferred	57¾	57½
Western Union	81	81
Union Pacific	75¼	75
Lake Shore	59⅝	58¾
Wabash and Toledo	5½	5½
North-western Common	39	38⅞
North-western Preferred	50	50
Del., Lackawanna and Western	121⅝	121¼
New-Jersey Central	111⅝	111⅝
Panama	129	129
Erie	15¼	15⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23
C., C. and Indiana Central	3⅞	3⅝
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103⅛	103	400
Erie	15⅜	15¼	2,100
Lake Shore	59½	58⅝	25,300
Wabash	5⅝	5½	400
North-western	39	38⅞	1,400
North-western Preferred	50	50	400
Rock Island	104	104	1,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅜	34¼	1,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	57½	57⅛	300
Del., Lack. and Western	121¾	121¼	250
Illinois Central	103	103	300
Union Pacific	75⅝	74⅞	1,200
C., C. and Ind. Central	3⅞	3⅝	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23¾	23½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	22¾	1,000
Missouri Pacific	50¾	50¾	112
Western Union	81⅛	80¾	37,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	23	22¾	400
Pacific Mail	40⅛	39⅝	12,100
Quicksilver	15	15	100
Quicksilver Preferred	21¾	21⅝	200
New-Jersey Southern	4½	4½	100
Iron Mountain	18	18	100
Mariposa	13	12¾	1,450
Total sales			87,902

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅝	122⅞	5-20 1865, n., c.	120¼	120⅜
6s 1881, r	120¾	121	5-20 1867, r.	121¼	121½
6s 1881, c	122¾	123	5-20 1867, c.	121⅝	121¾
5-20 1862, c	117	..	5-20 1868, r.	121¼	121½
5-20 1864, r	115⅜	118	5-20 1868, c.	121¼	121½
5-20 1864, c	118⅝	119⅛	10-40, r.	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 1865, r	120½	121	10-40, c.	119	119¼
5-20 1865, c	121⅜	121⅝	5s, 1881, r.	117⅝	118
5-20 1865, n., r.	120⅛	120¼	5s, 1881, c.	118	118½

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $280,000 for interest and $76,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$40,228,000
Gold balances	2,032,597
Currency balances	2,486,564

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$74,996,534
Currency balances	3,851,890
Gold exchanges	5,816,509
Gold balances	698,665

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$378,125,183
Currency balances	20,294,112
Gold exchanges	39,400,521
Gold balances	5,054,799

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s,Funded.	31	N.C.N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	16	N.C.N.C. R.. A. & O.	50
Ark.7s, Mem. & L.R.	16	N.C.NC.R.c.off,J&J.	38
Ark.7s,L.R.PB&NO.	16	N.C.NC.R.c.off,A&O	38
Ark.7s, M.O.& R.Riv.	16	N.C.Fund. Act 1866.	12
Ark.7s, Ark. Cen. R.	16	N.C. new bds. J.& J.	10
Connecticut 6s......	105	N.C. new bds.,A.&O.	10
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..	95	Ohio 6s, '75......	99
Indiana 5s......	100	Ohio 6s, '81......	103
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877.	101	Ohio 6s, '86......	104
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879.	101	Rhode Island 6s....	103
Illinois War Loan...	101	South Carolina 6s....	33
Kentucky 6s......	100	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	32
Michigan 6s, 1878-9..	100	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	32
Michigan 6s, 1883....	100½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	31
Michigan 7s, 1890....	100½	S. C.LandC.'89,J.&J.	31
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..	100	S.C.LandC.'89.A.&O.	31
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..	100	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6¼
Fund.bds..due 1894-5.	99½	Tenn. 6s, new bds...	49½
L. bs.,due'81to'91 inc.	100	Texas 10s of 1876....	102
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	106	Virginia 6s, old......	37
N. Y. Coup.B'ty L'n.	106	Va. 6s, new bds.,'66.	37
N.Y.6s,Canal L'n,'77.	112	Va. 6s, new bds., 67.	37
N.Y.6s,Canal L'n,'78.	112	Va. 6s, Consol. bds..	64
N.Y.6s,Gold Reg.'87.	116	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	56
N.Y.6s,Goldcoup.'87.	116	Va.6s,Cons.2d series.	46½
N.Y.6s,Gold L'n,'91.	116	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8¾
N.C.6s, old, J. & J..	20½	Dis. of Col.3-65s,1924.	71¾
N.C.6s, April & Oct.	20½		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bds...	105	C., P. & A., new bds.	102
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds...	100	Det. M. & Tol. bds..	102½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st...	25	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	100½
B. C.R.& M.1st,7s,G.	30	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	36¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st..	106½
Chicago & Alton In.	102	Mich. Cen. C. 7s 1902.	103¾
Chi., B. & Q.8p.c.1st.	112	N. J. Southern 1st,7s.	28⅛
Chi., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	103½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....	101⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	107¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	102½
Cen. of N. J. 1st, N.	112⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	101¼
Cen. of N. J. 1st, C.	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E...	100
Cen. of N. J. Con. C.	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...	100
Am. D. & Imp. bds..	99	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	103
M.&S.P.1st7s,G.R.D.	84	N.Y.C. & H.1st,conp.	115½
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D.	92	N. Y. C. & H. 1st. reg.	113
M.& St.P.1st,I.&M.D	80	Harlem 1st, 7s. reg..	110½
M.& St.P.1st,I.& D.	80	North Missouri 1st...	88½
M. & St. P. 1st, Con.	73	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F.	96
C. & N. W. S. F.....	105	Ohio & Miss. Cons..	94¾
C. & N. W. Con.bds.	95	Union Pacific 1st....	102⅛
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	99⅜
C. & N. W. 1st.....	103	Union Pac. S. F......	96¼
C. & N.W.C. G. bds.	82	At. & Pacific L. G..	47
Galena & Chic. extd.	107½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st...	95
Peninsula 1st conv...	96½	P. R. of Mo. 1st Car.	72
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	106	P. R. of Mo. 2d......	79
Del.,L.& W.7s,conv.	115	P. R. 7s, guar.by Mo.	100½
Morris & Essex 2d..	109	P., Ft.W.& Chic. 1st.	111
Erie 1st extended...	102	Cl. & P. Con. S. F....	105
Erie 2d 7s, '79......	99	C., C. & I. 1st......	45⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83......	98¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st..	91
Erie 4th 7s, '80.....	98	Alton & T. H. 1st....	105½
Erie 5th 7s, '88.....	96	Alt. & T. H. 2d, pfd.	90¾
Long Dock bonds....	102⅝	Bel. & So. Il. 1st 8s..	96
Han.& St.Jo.8s,conv.	82	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	62
Ind'ps, B. & W. 1st.	28½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	51
Ind'ps, B. & W. 2d..	5	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	80
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..	101¼	T. & W. 1st,St.L. D.	56
Mich.S.N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	107⅝	Tol. & Wab. 2d......	50
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...	104	Gt. West'n 1st, '88..	78¼
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	103½	Gt. Western 2d, '93..	51
C., P. & A., old bds..	101	Quincy & Tol.1st,'90.	50¾

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..........	155	Mechanics'	140
American Exchange	116	Mercantile	108
Butchers & Drovers	130	Merchants'	122
Central National....	96	Metropolitan	132¾
Chemical..........	1,600	New-York	134
City..........	300	N. Y. Na'n'l Exch.	100
Continental	100½	Phœnix	98
Corn Exchange....	132	Republic	98
First National......	200	State of New-York.	113
Imp't'rs & Traders	195	Tradesmen's	140
Irving..........	130	Union	139

The following is the Custom-house returns of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

July 7—Steamer Bothnia, Liverpool— Gold bars	$30,000 00
American gold coin	550,000 00
July 8—Steamer Georgia, Havana— Spanish gold	5,000 00
July 8—Steamer Cimbria, Hamburg— Silver bars	68,137 28
July 8—Steamer Cimbria, Plymouth— American gold coin	500,000 00
July 8—Steamer Cimbria, Paris and London—Silver bars	89,760 00
Silver coin	28,000 00
July 9—Brig John Masson, Porto Cabello—American gold	28,000 00
July 10—Steamer City of Chester, Liverpool—American gold	1,050,000 00
Silver bars	38,500 00
Gold bars	30,000 00
July 10—Steamer Neckar, London— Gold bars	50,000 00
July 10—Steamer Neckar, Southampton— Silver bars	22,120 00
American gold coin	450,000 00
Total	$2,959,605 28

The Executive Committee of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad have issued a statement embracing the first six months of the present year, which shows that the gross earnings from all sources amounted to $1,734,313 89, which, after paying operating expenses, taxes, and interest on bonds, to the amount of $1,549,613 77, leaves a balance of $184,700 12. No dividend has been declared.

The Bank of America will pay to New-York stockholders on demand the semi-annual dividend of *Four per cent.* declared by the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of *Ten per cent.* on the capital stock, and an interest dividend of *Three and a half per cent.* on the reserved fund, payable on demand.

Proposals for Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad bonds, amounting to $462,000, dated June 1, 1875, payable in twenty years, with semi-annual interest at five per cent. per annum, will be opened at Boston, July 15, by Mr. J. N. A. Griswold, Chairman of the board.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$100,000

MISSOURI STATE 6S, DUE IN 1894,

For Sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL ST.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 10—12:30 P. M.—United States funded loan, 103⅝. New-York Centrals, 91.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000.

FRANKFORT, July 10.—United States 5:20 bonds, 1862, 98⅝.

PARIS, July 10—3:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 63f.90c.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d.; sales 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7¼d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅜d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,800 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm; Corn, 33s. 3d@33s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 3d. ₱ cwt.; Bacon, 52s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, July 10—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@9d. ₱ gallon.

ARRIVAL OF CHINAMEN.

ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED LANDED AT SAN FRANCISCO—SCENES AT THE WHARF.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 2d inst. says: "The Oceanic had hardly discharged her cargo of 725 Chinamen, anxious to try their fortunes in the land of the barbarian, when the China touched the wharf with 975 more of the yellow brothers on board. The discharging of her live freight commenced this morning at about 6 o'clock, and is probably not yet ended. They file off the boat in pairs, heavily laden with boxes, bundles, and baskets, and are received in a corral, where they are stripped and their packages examined, that the Custom-house officials may be satisfied that nothing is smuggled into the country. Some very curious developments are made. In addition to the various articles of clothing and *vertu*, the boxes contain many curious things. Hideous family portraits, precious Josses, elegant opium pipes, cigarettes of excellent tobacco, volumes of Chinese literature, fantastically covered dice, embroidered table-covers, boxes of tobacco, skeins of silk, jars of celestial gin, ivory chop-sticks, &c. Some opium, upon which the duty is very high, was found concealed in a very ingenious manner. A joss as large as a six months old baby was taken out of a chest and overlooked by one of the officers; but another examining the image discovered that the hollow inside of it did not correspond in length with the external surface. The head of Joss was found stuffed with opium paste. Plaster of Paris has been glued over the orifice so that the head appeared solid. The way the luggage is rummaged over is discouraging to a Celestial traveler. One of the officials tore open a box, expecting to find silk or opium. At the first glance inside of it he turned as white as an Albino and dropped the box. Very cosily coiled up in cotton were a very fine pair of sacred snakes. Although perfectly harmless, they are hideous looking creatures. The owner of these singular pets grinned elaborately at the discomforture of the barbarian. After they had inspected their goods the Celestials gathered together in groups to wait until they could be expressed to the Chinese quarter. Each group looked a little anxious and forlorn, and each man seemed to realize that he was in a strange land, thousands of miles from home; but once upon the wagon all this despondency vanished, for they were compelled to hang on by teeth and nails as the wagons whizzed around the corners of the streets. The drivers of the express wagons seemed to delight in making the new comers as miserable as possible, and grinned with delight when the rat-like squeaks increased in pitch and volume. One of the drivers undertook to be a little smarter than his fellows in whirling his load around the corner of Third and Brannan streets at a three-minute gait. The horse got around and the wagon got around, but the air was full of bags, bundles, boxes and pig-tails. The Chinamen picked themselves up and blasphemed vehemently in their simple manner for some moments. The street was strewn with *débris* that resembled the scene of a junk shop explosion. To aggravate the calamity a valuable joss was discovered to have been smashed in the head. The heathen finally reloaded and again abandoned themselves to fate. The Mongolians reach our shores at a cost of $45 25 per head, and the immigration movement is therefore profitable to the Steam-ship Company."

THE PASTOR'S STRONG FLIP.

The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* tells the following story of the first minister at Pelham, Mass.:

"Some of the members of his church somehow got the idea that the minister was using too much rum in the way of flip, and a committee of five was chosen to wait upon and remonstrate with him, not against the practice, which was common, but in relation to the quantity used by him. Mr. A. was apprised of their errand, and knowing that, notwithstanding the object thereof, he would be expected to treat them to flip, instructed his wife in regard to the strength of the beverage. First time round, considerable water; second time, more rum and less water; third time, all rum, or as nearly so as possible, and have it palatable. The result was the committee passed a jolly evening, after concluding their business, and three of them passed most of the night on the floor, being unable to go until early morning. At the appointed time they made report to the church to this effect: 'Your committee called on Mr. A. and remonstrated with him, and have to report that he gave us Christian satisfaction.' We had this story from a grandson of the aforesaid Mr. A., and it ought to be true."

RELIEF FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A humane movement on the part of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis is thus spoken of by the Omaha (Neb.) *Bee* of the 6th inst.: "Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, now in command of Omaha Barracks, deserves great praise for his efforts to relieve recruits from the miseries incidental to an interrupted passage, by rail, across the continent. Under the present arrangement recruits are transported in emigrant cars from recruiting stations on the Atlantic sea-board, all the way to San Francisco without a day's rest at any intermediate point. The hardships of such a trip can readily be understood by those who have had occasion to travel even in commodious Pullman cars for more than three days without intermission. Gen. Davis is now advocating an arrangement by which recruits moving across the continent shall be permitted to rest a few days at Omaha, which is practically a half-way station between the two oceans."

NEW-YORK POLICE OFFICIALS INDICTED.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Wednesday evening, 7th inst., says: "Nine true bills of indictment have been found against the parties implicated in the Hilt case for their complicity in the furnishing of bogus capital to start the Safeguard Insurance Company. The charges were, first, for altering United States registered bonds; second, for forging assignments of bonds; third, for altering and publishing them. As Saturday was the last day of the term the bail-pieces of $20,000 each had to be renewed, and they were, except in Burns' case. Indictments have also been found against Capt. James Irving, Detectives Thomas Dusenberry, Thomas Doyle, Joseph Seilick, Patrick Kearne, Philip Farley, W. Reed, alias, J. Gillen, and John Battersberry, charging them with assault and battery with intent to take George F. Hilt from his residence, No. 1,705 Tioga street, on Thanksgiving day, beyond the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, without any legal warrant or authority."

A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.

A young man who took the lady of his choice to St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, Monday evening, to marry her, was afforded an opportunity of showing his valor. He had reached the church, and was about handing the young lady out of the carriage, when the bride's two brothers met him and tried to prevent him from entering the building, thereupon the bridegroom drew from his pocket a pistol. He did not fire, however, but engaged in a pugilistic fight with the brothers, from which encounter he emerged with a black eye and bleeding nose. In the meantime a Police constable had been sent for, and on his arrival quelled the disturbance. At the request of the lady the wedding party then adjourned to the parsonage, where the ceremony was performed by Rev. A. J. Broughall, with the assistance of the officer of the law, Police Constable Smith.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATE.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* informs us that the Republican nominations for the State Senate in Pennsylvania, thus far made, are all good and leave no room for doubt that the Republicans will retain their ascendency in that body next Winter. Last Winter the parties stood, Republicans, 30; Democrats, 20. Eleven Senators go out this year, and there is also a vacancy in the Clearfield District, caused by the resignation of Hon. William A. Wallace. Of these twelve places the Republicans last Winter held eight and the Democrats four. The *Commercial* anticipates that Democrats will be elected to fill all four of these Democratic vacancies, and that the Democrats will also probably elect a Senator in the Clarion District, while in the other seven districts Republicans will be chosen, leaving the next Senate twenty-nine Republicans to twenty-one Democrats.

THE ARREST OF CORTINA.

The following is Col. Christo's proclamation, announcing the arrest of Cortina:

Gen. Juan N. Cortina received repeated orders from the Minister of War to present himself at the Capital of the Republic, and he not having complied with any of them, as it was his military duty so to do, the President of the Republic gave orders through the Minister of War for his apprehension, which was executed by Lieut. Col. Parrat, that the said Gen. Cortina may be sent to the capital of the Republic. This circumstance caused him to be sent to prison to-day. All the inhabitants of this city can have the greatest confidence that nothing will occur to disturb the public order.

Your fellow-citizen and friend,

JOSE L. CHRISTO.

MATAMORAS, July 1, 1875.

NEW-ENGLAND MILLS.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of Tuesday, 6th inst., says: "Certainly these times are not exactly what manufacturers would choose if they could have what they wanted. Nearly all the mills in New-England are piling up goods. Sales of domestic goods of some mills are hardly twenty-five per cent. of production. The mills all over New-England are going upon short time. Thus far in this city only the Lincoln Mill has cut down. This mill has run only three days the past week. All the other mills are still on full time."

AN EDIFYING CRIMINAL.

A SOCIAL TRAGEDY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

ANGELIQUE NICOLLE CARLIER—HER WEALTH AND BEAUTY—HER UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE—THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE HER HUSBAND—DEATH OF M. TIQUET—THE PLOT DISCOVERED—SHE SUFFERS TORTURE AND IS BEHEADED.

Angélique Nicolle Carlier, the daughter of a bookseller at Metz, was born in 1657. She was of great beauty, tall, graceful, of noble bearing, and possessing that charm of manner and conversation which the French describe by the words *bel esprit*. Endowed with these gifts she could, despite her humble birth, look forward to securing a husband of excellent position. Her father was very wealthy, and had but two children, so that any obstacle to her future happiness was likely to owe its origin solely to the workings of her own heart. To become, as she did, the slave of her passions, and to have attempted the horrible crime for which justice overtook her, she must from the beginning have had a vicious disposition.

When she was only fifteen her father died, leaving to her brother and herself a fortune of 1,000,000 francs. Before this accession of fortune her charms had secured her plenty of lovers; now that she was rich as well as beautiful, their number largely increased. Among these figured M. Tiquet, a counselor of the Parliament of Paris. This gentleman, by no means a prepossessing admirer, would have stood small chance among his younger rivals had he not gained two powerful allies in Mlle. Carlier's brother and an aunt with whom she resided. A present of 4,000 francs was the argument he used with the old lady, who consequently was continually singing his praises in her niece's ears. It has been asserted that even at an early age Angélique had given signs of a vicious and depraved disposition, but nothing could ever be proved against her in this regard, either because the passions of which she afterward became the willing slave had not yet acquired their full force, or because she already possessed the skill to cover them with a profound mystery.

M. Tiquet, who was bent on marrying her, overwhelmed the young lady with the most magnificent presents, the prices of which the aunt took care to retail to her niece; and he capped the climax of a year's courtship by sending her on her birthday a bouquet of flowers interspersed with sprays of diamonds, and worth not far from 15,000 francs. This elegant gift, giving apparent token of a noble and generous disposition and the possession of great wealth, quite won Mlle. Carlier's heart, already favorably inclined toward him through the judicious praises of her aunt. She was fond of display, and thought there could be no better chance of gratifying her taste than as the wife of the Crœsus who could afford to make such superb birthday presents. Tiquet took care to exhibit only his better qualities when paying his addresses, and his mistress never supposed for a moment that he was as much enamored of her fortune as of her face. He expected with his wife, wealth, beauty, and virtue. She with her husband, wealth and position. Both were in part deceived; he, as to her virtue; she, as to his wealth. Thus they blindly entered into a marriage fraught with evil fortune for both. To the world it seemed to have been made under happy auspices, its commencements were smiling; a son and a daughter, who came in due course, seemed to be the pledge of their mutual tenderness and the seal of their good fortune.

This happy time did not last long. Mme. Tiquet was very extravagant, and her expenditures for dress and grand entertainments soon obliged her husband, much against his will, to disclose his financial situation, which was quite the reverse of what her fancy had painted it. He had lived for years from hand to mouth, and the very presents he had sent her before marriage had been purchased with borrowed money. While she was hot with anger at hearing these disclosures, she made the acquaintance of the Sieur de Mongeorges, a Captain in the Gardes, whom her brother one unlucky day introduced to her. He was *un fort galant homme*, and devoted himself to Mme. Tiquet, making her husband seem doubly odious in her eyes, both by remarks he made about him and the living contrast to his eccentricities, which the smooth-tongued officer presented. The latter seems to have fallen seriously in love with Angélique, and he used his best endeavors to awaken in her susceptible heart the passions which she had inspired in his.

The growing intimacy between Mongeorges and his wife soon aroused Tiquet's jealousy; but the exhibition of it only augmented his wife's aversion toward him. "When a husband," remarks a French writer, "seems only to try to be disagreeable and a lover to be amiable, both generally succeed, and even help each other on their way;" and the truth of the adage was never more forcibly exemplified. Mme. Tiquet hated her husband with a bitter hate, and conceived for Mongeorges a passion which undoubtedly urged her to attempt the crime for which she suffered. There is, however, one strange circumstance connected with the case: although she loved Mongeorges devotedly, her heart was capacious enough to hold others, and it was generally believed at the time that she had a host of lovers, some of whom, so said scandal, occupied very humble positions in the social scale. Whether this story be true or only an example of the old proverb, "Give a dog a bad name and hang him," it is hard to say. Judicial proof of it was never offered. Certain it is that Angélique always preserved the outward appearance of virtue, and comported herself in a manner which insured her reception in the best society. She was the ornament of the *salons* where she appeared. Her wit and beauty always attracted a circle of admirers, while her conversation was of that high order which bears the marks of thought and gives expression at times to the noblest sentiments. She was in fact a strange compound of grandeur and baseness, of noble feelings and unworthy passions.

M. Tiquet was loaded with debts. He had materially increased his expenses in getting his wife, and was closely hunted by his creditors. Thus, in addition to the restraint which he exercised over his wife's vicious passions, he had given her a serious cause of offense in the deception he had practiced upon her as to his wealth. She applied to the courts, and procured a decree placing the property she brought him under her sole control. Tiquet himself thereupon made use of his influential friends and procured a *lettre de cachet*. In an evil hour, however, he displayed it to his wife, threatening to shut her up in the Bastille unless she comported herself in a more becoming manner. M. Tiquet was old and feeble; Mme. Tiquet was young and active; she snatched the paper from him and threw it in the fire, and when he applied to his friends for another they laughed at him for a fool and declined to interfere.

Carried away by her passion for Mongeorges, and beset by a jealous husband who spied out her every step, her hatred became fury, and she formed the design of assassinating him. Neither the chances of discovery, the infamy which menaced her, nor the terrible death to which she hurried in satisfying her vengeance—nothing stopped her. She succeeded in seducing a mercenary wretch named Auguste Cattelain, who acted as a sort of *laquais de place* for strangers in Paris. She gave him a large sum of money, and promised him still more, if he would be the instrument of her vengeance in destroying her husband. She gained over the *concierge* of her hotel by the same means, and associated him in the plot with Cattelain. The plan was laid and the assassins posted on the watch for the counselor, but at the last moment her heart failed her, the orders were countermanded, her accomplices handsomely paid, and dismissed with injunctions of secrecy, Angélique representing to them that as they were involved in the affair equally with herself, any indiscreet disclosures on their part might cost them their lives.

M. Tiquet had formed suspicions as to the *concierge*, whom he believed to be in the pay of Mongeorges. He, therefore, discharged him, and his jealousy being on the alert, he kept the key of the front door himself, so that no one could enter or leave the house without his knowledge. When he went out he locked the door and carried the key with him; at night he slept with it under his pillow. Husband and wife occupied separate apartments, and only saw each other at table. They lived thus for three years without explosion, maintaining a gloomy silence when in each other's presence; but mute scenes often have more meaning than noisy ones. During this period Angélique, emulous of the fame of the Marchioness of Brinvilliers, undertook to poison her husband in a plate of soup, but the *valet de chambre* who was carrying it to him suspecting all was not right, contrived to stumble and spill it on the floor. Mme. Tiquet thereupon reverted to her first plan. This time she only took the *concierge* into her confidence, he promising to find the necessary subordinates and arrange the whole plot.

One afternoon, apparently much agitated, she entered the apartments of the Countess d'Aunoy, where a numerous company was assembled. Two or three asked her what was the matter. "I have just been passing two hours with the devil," she replied. "You were in bad company, then," remarked the Countess. "When I say the devil I mean a famous diviner who predicts the future." "What did she tell you?" asked some one. "A most flattering tale. She said that in two months I will be rid of my enemies and no longer in any fear of their malice, and that I will be perfectly happy. You see, Madame," she added, "that I cannot count on such good fortune, for I can never be tranquil while M. Tiquet lives, and he is in too good health for me to expect so sudden a dénouement."

As that very day was the one on which M. Tiquet was assassinated, this conversation excited a strong suspicion against her. Whether the prediction was really made, and, being in accord with the plot she had arranged, struck her as curious, or whether she invented the story to account for the agitation which she could not avoid exhibiting on the eve of executing a terrible crime, was never ascertained. She soon after returned home, where she found Mme. De Senonville, one of her most intimate friends, waiting for her. She had now gained that control over her feelings which she retained to the last, and which has made Angélique Carlier beautiful, accomplished, and of excellent social position, a prominent figure among criminals. As the hour fixed for the assassination drew near she remained perfectly self-possessed; all the feelings which remorse might excite in her heart she choked at their birth. Her face did not betray her. She talked with perfect tranquillity and with her usual display of wit. She persuaded Mme. De Senonville to stay late in order, she said, to inflict on M. Tiquet the petty annoyance of having to get out of bed to open the door for her.

M. Tiquet had gone that evening to visit his cousin, Mme. De Villemur, and did not leave her house till late. Shortly afterward pistol-shots were heard, and the servants, hastening to the spot, found him stretched on the ground wounded and bleeding. He refused to return home, and asked to be carried to Mme. De Villemur's. Immediately on hearing of her husband's attempted assassination, Angélique hurried to his cousin's, but he would not allow her to enter the room where he lay, and she had to return without seeing him. He had received three wounds which, although dangerous, were not mortal; the most serious one was near the heart, and with regard to it the doctors in attendance advanced a curious theory, which excited much discussion at the time. The ball would certainly, so they said, have penetrated the heart, had that organ occupied the space it usually did, but terror at the sight of his murderers had given him a shock which caused a violent contraction of the heart, and the bullet had missed its mark by a hair's breadth. His excessive terror had saved his life.

The Commissary of Police, who promptly visited the wounded man, asked him what enemies he had. "None but my wife," he replied. This answer confirmed the suspicions already formed as to the author of the crime, whose outward appearance, however, gave no sign of disquietude. However agitated she might be within, externally she was calm and self-possessed. She went the next day to visit the Countess d'Aunoy, and in the midst of a throng of visitors who regarded her askance, she conversed with her usual animation. The Countess asked her if M. Tiquet had recognized any of his assassins. "Ah! Madame," she replied, "he knows them well enough, but he will not tell who they are; it is I who am to be assassinated now." Although she read in the looks of all present that she was herself suspected, she was not one whit disconcerted, and seemed to brave them with the calm assurance of innocence. As soon as she returned home her friends urged her to fly, but in vain. A week thus passed away, when a monk who had always been a good friend of hers suddenly presented himself and told her she would be arrested if she tarried any longer. He had brought a disguise for her, and a sedan chair was waiting for her at the door. The bearers, he said, had directions to hurry off to a post-chaise, which would take her to Calais, whence she could escape to England. She said, however, that flight was for the guilty, not the innocent; that M. Tiquet was the author of all these rumors so injurious to her character; that his design was to excite her fears by a false alarm, so that she might take to flight, leaving him in the enjoyment of her fortune. She thanked the monk for his kindness, but said she was prepared for the worst, putting her trust in God and the justice of her cause. She evidently felt secure of the means she had taken to conceal her second plot; with regard to the first she had no fear as it had come to naught.

Next day Mme. De Senonville called. When she was about to leave Angélique begged her to remain, as she expected to be arrested in a few minutes and wanted a friend with her. She had hardly ceased speaking when the Lieutenant Criminel made his appearance. "You could dispense, Monsieur," she said, "with so large an escort; I awaited your coming quietly; I had no intention of running away, and would follow you were you quite alone." She then took leave of her little son, to whom she was devotedly attached, quieting his alarm with soothing words, bade farewell to Mme. De Senonville, and entered a carriage with the officer. In passing through the streets she recognized several acquaintances, to whom she bowed, preserving in the midst of the escort of police which surrounded the carriage the same manner as if she were going to pay a call. On her arrival at the Châtelet Prison she changed color for a moment, but soon recovered; she gave no other sign of weakness, and her perfect self-assurance staggered public opinion for a time.

Her case, however, was soon decided. The arrest was hardly noised abroad when Auguste Cattelain voluntarily presented himself to the authorities, testifying that three years before she had bribed him to murder her husband, and that the *concierge* was in the plot. Both were at once arrested. No proof could be procured as to the second crime, but, as the first attempt was itself a capital offense, the authorities had ample grounds for conviction, and on June 3, 1699, sentenced the *concierge* to be hanged and Mme. Tiquet to be beheaded.

Her approaching execution excited general attention. M. Tiquet's wounds were healed; he had survived the attempt on his life, and there was no proof that it was the work of Angélique or her accomplices; she had been condemned solely for the first plot, which had never injured any one, for at the eleventh hour her heart had failed her, and it had come to naught. Then she was beautiful, fascinating, moving in good society; her amours with Mongeorges were condoned by the laxity of the times, and her ill-assorted union with the old Counselor excited general pity. It was confidently expected that a royal pardon would spare her life. Tiquet went to Versailles, accompanied by his two children, and having obtained an audience of Louis XIV., flung himself on his knees before him. "Sire," he said, "I implore your clemency for Mme Tiquet. Be not more severe than God, who will surely pardon her. Justice has not suffered greater wrong than I have, and I forgive her. My children extend toward you their innocent hands, craving your pity for their mother. The remorse and terror which my unhappy wife has experienced is surely expiation sufficient!" To this earnest appeal the King remained inflexible, whereupon Tiquet quickly changed his tune and asked for the confiscation of his wife's fortune, which was granted him. He thereby utterly spoiled the effect of his first request; his cupidity made him odious, and consequently created more interest in his wife.

Through the exertions of her brother and of Mongeorges, many of the highest rank and of considerable influence at Court interceded for the criminal. The King would perhaps have yielded to their prayers had not M. De Noailles, the Archbishop of Paris, represented to him that the safety of every married man in the Kingdom depended on Mme. Tiquet's punishment. Already, he said, the crime which she had committed was become fashionable; the confessional was daily besieged by women who confessed that they had made similar attempts; a severe example was needed.

Mme. Tiquet meanwhile had remained in ignorance of her sentence. On the day fixed for her execution she was conducted to the torture-chamber. On her way she asked impatiently if her affair would never end? "Yes, very soon," they replied, and conducted her into the presence of the Lieutenant Criminel, who read her sentence. Although watched by eager eyes, she heard it without wincing or changing color. The Lieutenant addressed her, reminding her of the difference between her former position and the one in which she now found herself, telling her she would need all her firmness to sustain her to the end. She replied that the humiliating position in which she was placed made her fully feel the difference between the happy days she had passed and the terrible hour that awaited her. "I appear before you," she said, "in the posture of a suppliant. You know, Monsieur, that in those happy days you recall to me, I played a very different part before you." (He had been one of her suitors before she married.) "I am not terrified at my approaching execution; the day which ends my life will end my sorrows too; without braving death, I will support it with firmness when it comes. I have heard my sentence read without trembling; I shall not be untrue to myself on the scaffold."

The Lieutenant Criminel urged her to confess, but she refused. When, however, the torture began, she saw she would only prolong her agonies to no purpose by her obstinacy, and acknowledged her guilt. When asked if Mongeorges had been privy to the crime, she replied: "Ah, no, I took good care not to let him know. I would have lost his esteem forever." She asked the Curé of St. Sulpice to be her messenger to ask her husband's pardon, and to assure him she felt a return of that tenderness she had toward him at the commencement of their marriage. She gave utterance to the most pious sentiments, and made every preparation for the edifying Christian death, which, strange to say, is so often the case with the greatest criminals.

The streets of Paris had rarely seen a greater crowd than filled them on the day she was conducted to the Place de la Grève. Several people were smothered to death in the throng. Mme. Tiquet was brought in a cart, accompanied by the *concierge* and the Curé of St. Sulpice. Her white dress heightened the effect of her beauty. When she beheld the immense crowd of people, whose looks were fixed upon her as if seeking to pierce to her very soul, she realized the full extent of her ignominy, and shrank down in the bottom of the cart. At a few words from the priest, however, she regained her courage, raised her head, and looked around with a glance firm and assured. The *concierge* asked her pardon for having, by his confession, brought her to this ignominious death. "My poor man," she replied, "I should ask yours for having engaged you in so terrible a crime."

When she arrived at the scaffold a thunderstorm burst over the city, and the execution was suspended till it passed. All this time she had before her eyes the preparations for her execution and the hearse which stood waiting to carry off her remains, but she did not quail. Had she been one of those innocent martyrs, who near a century later were offered up as a vicarious sacrifice for the sins of their ancestors, she could not have displayed greater calmness nor more Christian resignation. She saw the *concierge* executed before her eyes, uttering a few commonplace words of pity at his fate, and seemingly ignoring her own. When she mounted the scaffold the executioner, Sanson De Longval, the first of that name, extended his hand to assist her; before giving him her own she pressed it to her lips as if to show him she felt no horror or repugnance at touching him. She kissed the block, arranged her hair, and put herself in the required position with as perfect self-possession as if she were acting a part. This was Sanson's first public execution, and he missed his stroke three times, amid the sympathizing cries of the spectators. At last the head was severed and placed on the scaffold, where it remained some time. A lady who saw it said nothing could be more beautiful; that it was actually dazzling. Although forty-two years old she had retained all her good looks, and as she died in perfect health death at first seemed to make no change in her face. Her husband carried the body to St. Sulpice, where he buried it with funeral ceremonies.

Thus died with the grace and calmness of a Roland or a Corday, and, if her confessor was to be believed, in the odor of sanctity, a woman of most depraved tastes, and the attempted perpetrator of a horrible crime. The hour of death is far from being a safe criterion of human character.

THE CONSTITUTION OF NEBRASKA.

The Convention in Nebraska called to prepare a new Constitution for that State, concluded its labors on the 12th of June, and submitted the Constitution to a vote of the people, to be taken on the second Tuesday in October, 1875. The Constitution, like many of the State Constitutions framed since 1870, is modeled upon the new Constitution of Illinois. The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following summary of its provisions. It embraces the same regulations as the Illinois instrument governing legislative proceedings; the same prohibitions of special legislation; the same prohibitions of amending laws by mere reference; and the same requirement of an affirmative vote by a majority of the members elect of each House on the passage of a bill. It abolishes all compensation by fees for State officers, and provides for specific salaries. The fees are to be turned into the State Treasury. It confers the right of suffrage on all adult male citizens of the United States, and upon all alien-born inhabitants who have taken the initiatory steps toward naturalization. It makes liberal provision for education; it prohibits all sectarian instruction in any school or institution supported in whole or in part by the State, and prohibits the acceptance by the State of any grant, conveyance, or bequest of money or other property to be used for sectarian purposes. The revenue article is like that of Illinois; it prohibits the diversion of the State revenue for any local purpose; limits county taxes to one and one-half per cent.; prohibits subscription by municipalities to railroad stock, but allows donations of money when sanctioned by a vote of the people; provides large powers in the Legislature over railroad management; declares railroads to be public highways, and authorizes the Legislature to establish maximum rates for transportation. Municipal indebtedness for ordinary purposes shall not exceed five per cent. of the assessed value of the property. The Illinois oath against bribery has been adopted, and drunkenness is made a cause for impeachment and removal from office. A separate article was submitted prohibiting a removal of the State capital without the affirmative vote of a majority of the voters of the State. Another separate article provides that at any election of members of the Legislature immediately preceding a vacancy in the United States Senate from Nebraska, the electors may, by ballot, express their preference for some person for the office of United States Senator, and such vote is to be canvassed as other votes. Taken as a whole, the Constitution is an excellent one, and probably will be adopted. If adopted, it will take effect Nov. 1, 1875.

A BURGLAR'S RECEPTION IN A COLORADO HOUSE.

The Denver (Colorado) *News* of the 1st inst. describes a recent night incident in that city thus: "Hon. Hugh Butler is a better lawyer than he is a marksman. He lives on Welton street, in a stylish mansion. Knowing that the burglar was abroad in the city, Mr. Butler has been using lately a six-shooter for a pillow, and sleeping with one eye open, which, together with the eye Mrs. Butler kept open, made a watchful and wide-awake pair. Mr. and Mrs. Butler had agreed that if one heard a burglar in the house the other was to be apprised of the fact by two gentle taps with the hand or foot. Night before last, about 2 o'clock, Mrs. Butler awoke from an unpleasant dream, and heard some one trying the chamber door. Forgetting to make the sign agreed upon, she seized the pistol and rose up in bed, when Mr. Butler awoke to the situation. Swinging his feet around to the floor, and taking a comfortable seat on the side of the bed, he was in a position to shoot somebody. The burglar was at work at the lock, and making considerable noise. Mr. Butler's intention was to shoot the thief just as he entered the room, but his wife whisperingly interposed an objection, saying that if a man were to be killed in that room she could never sleep another night in the house. Butler himself didn't like the idea, and concluded to give the young man a chance. Tiptoeing it to the door, while holding the pistol with the right hand he quickly turned the door-knob with his left. As the door flew open he heard the burglar strike the first landing of the stairway with a heavy thud, and at the same instant he fired. He didn't hear the burglar drop—didn't hear him gasping out dying messages—but he did hear him going out the back way at a rattling speed. When the light was brought a bullet-hole big enough to hide a burglar in was found in the wall at the first landing. It was a close call for the intruder. Further examination developed the fact that the thief had entered by way of the cellar, regaled himself with a bottle of champagne, scratched the plated table-ware to test its genuineness, and departed no richer than when he came. Two or three other houses in different parts of the city were entered, and from one, at the corner of Lawrence and Twenty-sixth streets, the sum of $35 was abstracted."

SHAKING HANDS WITH THE POPE.

The story some returned sojourners in Europe tell is thus related by the Allentown (Penn.) *Register*: "An incident we hear of connected with the recent visit of some Catasauqua people to Rome, seems to be interesting enough to publish, and we give it as we heard it. Some of the party were very anxious to see the Pope, and their desire to see that famous old gentleman made them willing to comply with the necessary formalities, one of which is to kiss the Pope's hand. But on account of an occurrence a short time previous they could not obtain an audience, and that occurrence was that a gentleman from New-England, after promising to kiss the Pope's hand and having obtained access to him, took hold of the hand he was to have kissed and shaking it heartily inquired of his Holiness how he did. This excited the indignation of the Pontiff and has rendered it exceedingly difficult for un-Catholic Americans to get into his audience room."

JEFF. DAVIS TO WRITE A BOOK.

The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* contains the following statement: "An association has been founded at Marshall, Texas, the object of which is to raise funds for the purchase of a homestead for Hon. Jefferson Davis. After Mr. Davis is settled in his new home, it is understood he will write a history of the war between the States. This is a work much needed, and it is presumed that Mr. Davis, from the position he occupied during that eventful period, can relate events such as no other man can. This, in connection with Mr. Davis' ability as a writer, will render it the most interesting book of the age."

AN OLD SPORTING BOOK.

HOW WE ARE GRADUALLY IMPROVING OUR AMUSEMENTS.

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE OF 1802—RECORDS OF OLD EVENTS—ADMIRAL ROUS AND COCK-FIGHTING—STRANGE WAGERS—BELCHER AND THE PRIZE RING—BULL BAITING—TIGER HUNTING—THE NUMBER OF RACES IN 1802.

A cynical philosopher has argued with some ingenuity that signs of decadence, arising from an over-civilization, are apparent, whenever men indulge in dangerous feats, either for their own pleasure or for the amusement of others. Between the rough rider following the fox, imperiling his own neck and that of his steed, and the saltimbanque who crosses the Niagara on a rope, our philosopher sees no difference. Now, your English hunting man, with hand as light as a feather, with knees as supple and firm as steel springs, when he lifts his brave horse over the rasping five-barred fence, but for the influences of a bettering civilization might have used this prowess of his, had he been born only a few centuries before, in a much more terrible way. Human nature has been modified. Entirely, radically changed it never will be. "What shall we kill to-day, or chase, or worry?" is certainly the predominant feeling in at least eighty out of one hundred boys, and the man does not outgrow it. It is simply the old original need of securing food by the chase which crops out, and this trait of atavism will be of constant recurrence. Your educated man, brimming full of vital force, as he rides the fox hunt, utterly indifferent as to broken collar-bones or fractured ribs, finds in perilous sports the safety-valve for his pent up energies. Nowadays, should unfortunately an accident occur, either to the man or his beast, a certain amount of pity is indulged in, and in some cases it is the animal which has the preponderance of such sympathy. A humanizing influence is observable in all modern amusements. Men are not worse to-day in their play, but better. Gentlemen no longer fight dogs, nor draw badgers, nor bait bulls, and even Admiral Rous can never revive that sink of vice the cock-pit. Pigeon shooting day by day is losing ground. In England, if gentlemen of the Gun Club still show their skill at this cruel slaughter, "those fat Herods standing over their traps," as the English Admiral calls them, they disguise their presence, and appear under pseudonyms in the pigeon lists. A leading sporting journal in England, *Land and Water*, has for years entirely ignored these wretched performances, and trap-shooting now only serves as a kind of lure to draw a rather motley crowd of demi-monde to Baden or Monaco.

Old books treating of sporting matters are interesting as showing the gradual modifications of taste, and their study gives us clearer ideas of man's progress in his amusements. There lies before me a tattered copy of the *Sporting Magazine*, published in London in 1802. Though not so very old, the paper is blue, the ink is faded, and its pages are blotched with that russet brown which sometimes so strangely freckles the faces of old books. I am pretty sure, from occasional marginal notes, written in ink which is so pale to-day as to be rather illegible, that this ancient chronicler has been to India. I can make out "Bombay, 1804. Bought a rifle, £28. Major Ormsby and party go up country to-morrow." Then, further, I read: "Sent to-day to my dear Lucy my tiger skin. My second tiger." Alack, poor tiger skin! Long ago have the moths devoured it, and Lucy—she is food for worms. I find, too, another note: "Bet Lieut. Prindle £5 that I will ride my black mare Sloe from the station to (something or other) *poor*, ten miles, in forty-five minutes." Then, a little further on, I make out: "Paid Prindle £5," which seems to show that Sloe must have been at fault somehow, and the bet was lost.

My sporting chronicle, throughout its columns, makes frequent reference to events which have occurred fifty odd years before, just as we would to-day tell of matters transpiring in 1820. So we learn that in 1740, two couriers sent by Gen. Amherst to Gen. Murray, skated from Quebec to Montreal, a distance of 190 miles, in eighteen hours. Some marvelous bets were made in 1765. Here is a curious one: "On the 28th of June, was determined by wager between two noblemen, for 1,000 guineas, that a boat should go twenty-five miles an hour." The one offering to perform this feat had a circular trench dug, 100 feet in diameter and 9 feet wide, which was filled with water. A mill-horse was put on the dry ground in the middle, which horse turned a beam attached to the boat; and in this prosaic way, with proper machinery, the craft was made to course around the ring of water. Everything worked well before the trial, but on the day of the wager either the horse got "the studs" or something broke, and the wager was lost. Since 1765 we have found how to make boats attain pretty nearly this speed, and are independent of mill-horses.

If Admiral Rous speaks deprecatingly of the *battue* of 1875, even in 1802 it was looked at with disfavor. It is true that in the beginning of this century the indiscriminate slaughter of animals was a kingly privilege; but it must be remembered that few people dared find fault with Kings. Describing an Italian hunt, our magazine says: "The King of Naples in cold blood killed, or had killed, in a single day, 160 deer, 100 wild boars, 300 hares, and eighty foxes. What a shambles!" In our own country, in some of the benighted regions, where sensible men are in the minority, and game unfortunately in abundance, such *battues* are still carried on. Nothing can be more stupid than the idea of two parties setting out with the determination to kill every bird or beast which they should stumble across. Of course, in an indiscriminate slaughter of this character, creatures game or otherwise are killed, and crows, tom-tits, and robbins count as would deer or pheasants in settling the wagers of the two parties.

Eighteen hundred and two was apparently the golden age of the prize ring. Then the great Belcher flourished, and pounded human beings to a jelly. Nevertheless, this mighty bruiser does not seem to have had that exact freedom of action which his calling required. We read of frequent interruptions to fights. Belcher meets Berks and Gamble, lesser worthies, at the Pea Hen public house, for a fight, when a number of constables, "armed with cutlasses" arrest the boxers and the pugilists are carried to a place of safety. But Belcher and Berks were not to be put aside, so on June 20, 1802, they went to Grewelthorp to fight it out, but here the Dean of Ripon with a dozen constables interfered. The Town Clerk read the Riot act to the mob, while the crowd, "with loud huzzas, made all the noise they could to prevent its being heard." The match, however, was off for the nonce, to be fought without interruption in London two months later, in an open space through Tyburn Turnpike, on the Uxbridge Road, behind St. George's Chapel or St. George's row, which faces Hyde Park. Fourteen rounds were fought, when Berks gave in, Belcher having almost killed him. Anglomania in France under the Consular Napoleon was not much in vogue just then. Belcher's prowess, however, seems to have crossed the Channel, for our sporting magazine states "that the fight had found its way into the French papers, but as the translator was unable to explain the technicalities of the art, the Parisians are puzzled to take in the meaning of "straight ones, closing daylights, drawing the claret, &c." One or two amusing incidents in regard to France are recorded. France then, as now, wanted horses, and our magazine says: "The breed of horses is now becoming an object of serious attention in France; but our Gallic neighbors, though they ran faster than we on the sands of Egypt, will ever be outstripped on the plains of Newmarket." Napoleon had just then felt the power and military force of English arms, at Acre. In referring to the pomp of Napoleon, we learn that "The horse wardrobe of the First Consul is perhaps the most superb and valuable in the world. Some of the saddles of his horses are valued at 80,000 francs." If no Paul Boyton lived in those days, there were rivalries existing between Englishmen and Americans for aquatic fame. We learn from our old chronicler that in 1802 an Englishman and an American, for a wager of £200, had a test of endurance under water in the Seine. The Englishman remained under water five minutes and fifteen seconds, the Yankee five minutes and forty seconds. Eating-matches against time were heralded as leading events seventy-three years ago. Let us hand Daniel Crosswhite's name down to fame. This human cormorant, after a hearty dinner, for a wager, ate thirty-six boiled eggs, four pounds of bacon, the same of cheese, three penny loaves, and drank four pints of strong ale in less than eleven minutes.

In the House of Commons, in May, 1802, Mr. Dent moved the second reading of a bill to prohibit bull baiting and bull running. The advocates for the abolition of this sport were the mover, Mr. Dent, Sir Richard Hill, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Newbolt, and Mr. Sheridan. On the other side, in favor of torturing the bulls, were Mr. Windham, Mr. Courtney, Col. Grosvenor, and Gen. Gascoine. Had Admiral Rous been alive then, probably he would have sided with the latter party on sound Conservative Tory grounds. Mr. Windham's speech favoring bull-baiting declares that "this new system of reform arose from two things—Jacobinism and religious fanaticism." He even declared "that he would not compare boxing or bull-baiting to so low an amusement as horse-racing." Mr. Windham asserted "that bulls that had once been baited liked it." Then he indulged in a series of nice phrases in behalf of the dogs. "Who could deny," he asked, "that the dog had pleasure in the contest?" In his opinion it was "the least cruel of field sports." Mr. Sheridan, in defense of the bill, asked, "what sort of moral lesson would it be to the wife and children of the farmer, who sold his bull for the purpose of being baited, to see the poor, simple harmless animal, tied to a stake, worried by dogs, and his bleeding tongue torn out of his mouth by the roots? But cruelty to the bull was not the only cruelty. What sort of moral lesson, for instance, was it for the children of the farmer, who brings his bull bitch, many years a faithful sentinel of his house and farm-yard, surrounded by the pups, to prove, in the bull-ring, the stanchness of her breed? He brings her forward, sets her at the infuriated animal; she seizes the bull by the nose and pins him to the ground. The owner of the dog calls for a hedging-bill, and to prove her breed hews her to pieces without her quitting her grip, while he sells her puppies at five guineas a piece."

The necessity of abolishing such brutalities was not apparent in England in 1802, for notwithstanding the eloquence of a Wilberforce and a Sheridan, the bill was lost, there having been 51 yeas and 64 nays, and bull-baiting kept its hold in England for years. Researches in such matters show that bull-baiting first came from Spain, but what is more curious, and not as well known, is the fact that pigeon-shooting from traps owes its origin to the same country. If we owe the discovery of America to Spain, she has certainly given us certain ferocious sports for which we cannot be exactly grateful, some of which she still retains. There is something strange about wolves in France. These animals seem to have always existed in France, and in 1802, wolves are cited as ravaging certain departments. If you pick up a French newspaper of to-day you can read about wolves, just as in our old sporting magazine of seventy odd years old. Some time ago a strange discussion took place in the leading English sporting papers in regard to tigers in India. Complaints were made as to their growing scarcity. "Everybody has a right nowadays to kill a tiger," said one. "They ought to be killed whenever seen," said another. "Not at all" insisted a third. "Tigers are privileged. It is cruel, unsportsmanlike to kill all the tigers one sees. If you did, what would become of a privilege which only India's officers ought to enjoy?" The upshot of quite a curious and angry correspondence was, that there were certain men in India who thought tigers a necessity in nature's economy, while it was apparent that others really were of the opinion "that, should a tiger pick off a native or so every other day, it was of no consequence, so the tigers kept in condition and offered good sport at certain seasons." Wolves in France, so far as their existence goes, seem to be judged in this same manner. French wolves afford opportunities for exciting hunts at times, and rich *seigneurs* to-day follow the wolves, but are as careful not to exterminate them as are Englishmen in regard to their foxes. Sporting parsons, in 1802, even in England, got occasional raps over their knuckles, as may be noticed by articles written for and against them. "Altharicus" writes: "A gentleman in orders has as much need of air, exercise, and amusement, as any other gentleman; and it is unreasonable to require that a clergyman should debar himself of any reputable diversion that contributes toward diminishing the vapidity of a life spent in a recluse parish." In England to-day, though the sporting parson in its vulgar sense has passed away, and the vapidity of a parish life, though it might exist, would not be dwelt on in argument, gentlemen in orders still indulge, and very properly, in manly pastimes. If you take the cricket record, you will see among the famous bowlers and batters many a Reverend, and in dog shows the English clergyman stands at the head of the fancy breeders of pointers and setters and secures the lion's share of the prizes.

Our sporting magazine concludes with the racing calendar for the year, where some eighty meets are heralded. Reference to late English sporting papers shows about the same number of races for the present year. The favorites of those times have undoubtedly transmitted their royal blood to the winners of the Epsom and Derby of to-day. If horse patronymics have been changed the names of their owners have withstood the caprice of time. It is curious to note that in many cases it is the grandsons of the very same gentlemen who ran their horses at the beginning of this century who in 1875 still struggle for the blue ribbon of the English turf.

DUELING.

The London *World* has the following: "There was a French regiment in which dueling was all the rage. The officers were always fighting each other, or getting up little affairs with the officers of other regiments. At last the War Office, wearied out of patience, changed the commanding officer. A Colonel was sent down who would be sure to stamp out such nonsense. A few days after his arrival two of the officers came to ask his permission to go out and fight. To the amazement of everybody he gave his consent; the officers went forth to fight, they slightly wounded each other, and 'honor was satisfied,' as the phrase goes upon these occasions. They were no sooner recovered than they received an order to wait upon the Colonel. 'You have to go out and fight again to-morrow,' he said; and as they looked at him with questioning astonishment, he explained, 'When officers fight in the regiment I have the honor to command, they kill. Go!' The officers went out again, and this time made right good holes in each other, which it took them six months to heal. The story is very horrible. They were sent out again and again, and at last they killed each other; but henceforth for ever in that regiment, and a good many besides, there was an end of dueling. The fate of the young men who were sacrificed to bring about such a result was sad, but they brought it on themselves, inasmuch as being fully aware that this Colonel was sent to repress duelling they chose almost on his arrival to demand that he should stultify himself and permit them to have their way. It is, we have said, only on condition of the duel being thoroughly in earnest and a fight to the death that it has a *raison d'être* in modern society, and the history of this French regiment proves that it flourishes in these modern days chiefly on the credit of being innocuous. When the duel comes really to mean death, and not merely an exchange of shots, it must be an event of the rarest occurrence in refined society. We shall not undertake to kill each other without the most irresistible reasons; and if we can settle our bargains without killing, we may laugh at the code of honor which insists on pistols. There is a comical story told of two Americans who settled their quarrel in a fashion that would have made the hair on a Parisian fencing-master bristle with horror, but which, nevertheless, had an inspiration of common sense in it. They were both in love with the same lady, and it became necessary to their feelings that they should fight for possession of her. One of the two must clearly be put out of the way. Yet why should they kill each other? They bore each other no malice; each would be glad that the other should speed with some other fair one; they only insisted upon being left in sole possession of the lady in dispute. The question resolved itself to a simple issue—which was the better shot? And they determined to settle this question by shooting, not at each other, but at a tree. The tree was shot at; the inferior marksman perforce admitted that he would have been annihilated by his rival, and agreed to vanish, not by giving up the ghost, but by leaving the country. Here were all the results of a duel obtained without its mock heroics, and without more tragedy than belongs to all renunciation."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The London *Lancet* says: "We have been informed that the men and officers proceeding on the Arctic Expedition are for the most part men of fair complexion. This is a point of some interest in an ethnological point of view. Do the fair complexioned races bear cold better than the dark? The fair complexion and light hair are indications of what the older writers used to call a sanguineous temperament, and belong to men of good physique, strong heart, active circulation and powerful muscles; but we should scarcely have expected such men to bear cold particularly well, for their thin skin and free capillary circulation seem rather adapted to lose than to retain heat. And though the fair complexion belongs properly to the temperate zone, and to the more northern portion of it, yet the Esquimaux, the Lapps, the Finns, the Kamschatkans, the Northern Tartars, and the Northern Indians are all dark races, and there is a well-known historical fact which seems to point to the dark Southern races as being better adapted to bear intense cold than the Northern. It is given, we believe, in Alison, to the effect that of the twenty or thirty thousand men who formed the relics of the Grande Armée, and returned from the Russian Expedition, nearly the whole had been drawn from the regions south of the Alps. Have any of our readers heard how Scoresby selected his crew? He had a large cube of ice in a tub; as each man presented himself he was directed to stand with bare feet on the ice, while particulars were taken of his age and experience. The time when distress was clearly evinced was carefully noted, and the most enduring men secured. There can be little doubt that the nervous system plays an important part in the production and maintenance of the heat of the body, and it is the large-brained races that in all probability are best able to resist the depressing action of cold. Such large brains are prevalent in the fair-complexioned men of the northern districts of these islands, many of them the descendants of the Danish and Norwegian settlers of early times, and we may thus perhaps explain their preponderance in the crews of the Alert and Discovery."

THE LAST CARGO OF SLAVES.

CURIOUS STORIES BY CAPTURED AFRICANS—HOW THEY WERE BROUGHT TO NEW-ORLEANS LESS THAN THIRTY YEARS AGO.

A paper printed at Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, La., tells the following: "There remain yet some natives of Africa in our parish, one of whom is Joe Williams, about forty-five years of age, now on the Matthews and Selby Plantation, who was taken from his native land about twenty-eight years ago. He was stolen from Lower Guinea by one of the natives of his country, who employed him with about forty boys of his age to pack cocoa-nuts and other fruits, such as bananas, &c., to the ship. After having worked all day they were told to remain on board the vessel until morning. In the morning, however, they found themselves upon the high sea, and they were then nailed up in boxes, and holes were made in the bottoms through which they were fed. When they arrived at the Passes the Captain instructed them to keep very quiet; that a man was coming on board (supposed to have been the Inspector or Collector of Customs) who would kill them, but he did not discover them. They were then sold some distance below New-Orleans. Joe says he then passed from hand to hand until bought by his last owner, John Lyall, of this parish, then residing in the city, with whom he remained until emancipation."

Commenting upon this story the New-Orleans *Times* remarks: "This man must have been one of the negroes brought here in 1847, by a Spaniard who traded largely in negroes at that time. Several hundreds were imported that year. Many of them were landed near Cote Blanche Island in Atthafalaya Bay. A large lot were sold to the late Meredith Calhoun, who planted the great estate of that name on Red River. William Weekes, Esq., of Weekes Island, in the parish of St. Mary, bought some, as also did the late John M. Pelton, who about this time was opening the well-known Lake Plantation in Terrebonne. Don Juan Egana, then the owner of the Fanny Plantation, about thirty miles below this city, bought that year forty-two Africans, and he must have been the first owner of Joe Williams. The last cargo of negroes ever imported into this State—and indeed the last ever imported South—were brought here in the Wanderer, in 1858, by Charles Lamar. They were readily sold many prominent citizens of this State and Alabama being the purchasers. Through the efforts of Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, at that time United States District Attorney, nearly all of the purchasers in this State were indicted at the next term of the United States District Court, Judge McCaleb on the bench. Among them was Hon. Henry W. Allen, afterward Governor of the State and General in the Confederate Army. There was much feeling in this State in consequence of his attempt to reopen the slave trade, public sentiment being very strongly against it. Negroes born in Africa are by no means uncommon in Louisiana. There are quite a number on the plantations above the city, between here and Donaldsonville, and some also in the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne. The voudou queen who reigned before Marie Lavaux was an African, and a princess in her own country. Many of our citizens will remember that she conducted the more occult ceremonies of the voudou rites—particularly the invocation to the Spirit of Evil—in the dialect of her African tribe. She said fifteen years ago that she was 100 years old, and she had every appearance of having reached that great age."

"DUST TO DUST."

Mr. John Leighton writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "How to resolve animal matter into dust being at present a topic, perhaps you will permit me again to say (as in February last) that it is more often the quality of the soil than the coffin that is at fault, and that basket burial will do little to advance the desired result. Three weeks ago I inspected the collection of wicker-work exposed in the hall of Stafford House, and can see small advantage and much positive inconvenience that would arise from their use. Placed in the damp clay of our metropolitan cemeteries, they would positively aid preservation; while in dry gravel or sand, osier work would be quite as lasting as a box made of poplar or deal, both cheap, soft woods, that would absorb enough of the moisture given off during the period between death and burial as is necessary, guarding against the painful instances that daily occur where death is caused by a superabundance of moist matters in the body. The selection of sites for cemeteries is merely a geological question; a dry, sandy soil is all that is required, sandy ground being of small worth, though magnificent evergreens, roses and flowers may be reared thereon, while arable land producing lilies, violets, and daisies is fertile and valuable from its moisture. In our temperate climate burial within twenty-four hours after death is neither prudent nor necessary, nor is separate interment essential, though that could be effected upright with great economy, as I have seen in Circassia. Vaults may be rendered innocuous by the introduction of earth, and many minor abuses easily met, care being taken while legislating upon the subject to avoid the sad wrongs every now and then perpetrated under panic and pressure. It would be of great benefit in country places to have (as in the olden time) a bier and pall for the common use; then persons could be borne by their relatives or friends, a light coffin of poplar or deal being the only other thing necessary."

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE FLAG.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says: "At a recent meeting the Palmetto Guard were made the recipients of the first Confederate flag raised in the late struggle, and as this banner was identified with the career of the company it is doubly prized as a relic of the past. The donor, Mr. John S. Bird, of Laurens, an old member of the company, in a letter accompanying the flag, thus gives its history: In 1860, before the passage of the ordinance of secession by this State, Capt. Edward Mills, of the bark Jones, belonging to the Palmetto Line of New-York packets, raised this flag at his masthead in New-York harbor, and his vessel was mobbed, but they could not compel him to strike his colors. On his return a gold-headed palmetto cane was presented to him by some of the Palmetto Guard, and in turn he transferred to them the custody of the flag. The secession of the State was quickly followed by aggressive military movements, and the flag accompanied the Palmetto Guard in their various encampments. At the siege of Sumter it marked their parade ground, and was used in the truce boat that met the United States barges. The Palmetto Guard occupied the fort immediately after the surrender of Anderson, and this flag was the first raised on its walls after the salute, and before F. J. Moses, Jr., had arrived at the fort. The flag remained with the company until they were mustered for the war, and was then taken by Mr. Bird to his home, and has since remained in his charge. Time and exposure have dimmed the lustre of the old relic, but the Palmetto Guard only prize it the more and have accorded it an honored place. The field of the flag is white, with a green palmetto tree in the centre, and a red star in the upper corner near the staff. When the Palmetto Guard were enrolled for the war they ceased to be State troops, and the insignia of the flag was unsuited for Confederate soldiers. The flag will be taken good care of, and at the coming centennial of Fort Sullivan it may again be flung to the breeze."

BURIED HIS BONDS.

The inconvenience occasioned by a miserly misanthropical man who died in Mobile, Ala., is thus set forth by the *Register* of that city: "Some time ago, John R. Tompkins, Esq., as attorney for the heirs of the late William J. Cole, deceased, offered a large reward for the recovery of seventeen of the sterling bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, upon which the deceased had been collecting the interest for a number of years prior to his death. Since his death no trace of these bonds could be had until within the last ten days, when the attorney felt justified in increasing the reward as an inducement to others to search for what was obviously somewhere hidden under ground. At the time indicated Officers Bressingham, Eastburn, (the Chief of Police,) and others, undertook what to some appeared the absurd idea of digging up the ground to a depth of two feet all over the premises of the late deceased. They had scarcely worked four hours when the lucky spade struck the prize, a common starch box, in a great state of decay. The bonds have been delivered to the attorney. These bonds were evidently buried by Cole in person before his death, and, as he had neither family nor intimate personal friends in Mobile, the secret of the whereabouts of his property has slept with him in the grave for a year and a half."

A CONTRAST.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* of Thursday says: "It is not often that we are called upon to chronicle the self-sacrifice of a salaried man asking to have his salary reduced, but such an event has occurred in our city recently. A clergyman who refuses to have his name known, receiving about $1,200 salary, the other day signified to his church committee that he desired $200 taken off, as he felt that during these hard times the burden was too heavy for the parish to carry. Such liberality is worthy of commendation at all times, and coupled as this is with worthy self-abnegation, the act rises in moral dignity as high as the low, selfish, salary-grabbing conduct of political officials has sunk them in infamy."

THE DEATH OF COL. FRY.

The Denver (Colorado) *News* of the 1st inst. gives the following particulars of the death of Col. Fry: "He joined a party at Empire, last Tuesday a week ago, bound for Hot Sulphur Springs, in Middle Park. Near what is known as the Junction, fifteen miles this side of the Springs, he was taken suddenly ill, and died Friday morning. Frank Lambert, Justice of the Peace, organized a jury and held an inquest. The verdict was 'death from inflammation of the brain.' The body was buried in the same neighborhood."

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

SEASONABLE GOODS AND NEW ADORNMENTS.

STRIPED GOODS AGAIN IN FAVOR—FRESH COMBINATIONS—TOILETS ON A BRILLIANT RACE TRACK.

The latest fashion authorities announce that striped goods are regaining ground, though checked and plain materials are still in vogue. The favorite colors for all thin materials are blue and pink combined with cream color. All foulards and batistes are in these contrasts. Mouse color and carmelite are the colors adopted by the fashionable world for traveling wear; woolen goods trimmed with silk make the most stylish suits for this purpose. A gray zephyr cloth suit, with fine lines of blue, may serve as an example of this style. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with a single large flounce surmounted by puffings and a heading bound with sky blue silk. The tunique is tight fitting; the apron is trimmed with three bias bands, half faille and half cloth, is rather long in front, and is tied low in the back in order that the hips shall appear small. The bows are of cloth, lined with faille, which combination produces a beautiful effect.

In the line of fancy tuniques, those most worthy of mention are of white tulle, covered with appliqué of batiste in flowers, or in a wheel-pattern worked in blue, pink, ecru, or violet. These tuniques form long aprons, pointed in front, and are ornamented with three small embroidered ruffles. The basque of the cuirass, which is rather long, forms a fourth ruffle; underskirts of sky blue taffetas are suitable for wear under these tuniques. Another beautiful style for young ladies is plain pink batiste dresses. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with a plaiting, surmounted by an embroidered band, above which is a batiste plaiting, fastened down each side, thus forming a heading. The apron is trimmed with lengthwise insertions of nainsook worked to correspond with the embroidered band upon the skirt. The tunique is trimmed with a similar band and fastened in the back under three bows. The train batiste skirt is puffed and ornamented with lengthwise bands of embroidery in the same pattern as those upon the remainder of the dress. Though this trimming is rather heavy, the simplicity of the material of which the dress is made admits of the elaborate trimming, and a toilet made in this way is very elegant.

An elegant black faille dress may be made with a train skirt trimmed in front with two box-plaited flounces, surmounted by a deep flounce, with heading, and bordered with black lace. The back of the skirt is puffed crosswise, and each puff is surrounded by black lace; the lower part of the train is trimmed with two narrow box-plaited flounces, surmounted by a very deep gathered flounce, with ruched heading; the lower part of this flounce is cut out in large scallops, and trimmed with black lace. The black lace apron is joined in the back under short falling ends. The waist has a flat basque trimmed with black lace; it is open in shawl-shape at the neck, and surrounded by a fichu of faille and lace. The sleeves are cut out in points down the outside seam, and each point is fastened down by a button; under the points are puffings of lace; the sleeves are finished at the wrist with lace ruffles. The lingerie worn with the suit should be of plaited crêpe lisse. The aumonière is made of daisies and leaves. The hair is ornamented with similar flowers. A small bunch of daisies is placed at the opening of the neck.

A pretty mantilla, called mantille Mercédes, is made of Spanish lace. It is crossed over the breast. A bias fold of black or colored crêpe de chine is sewed around the top, by which it is fastened across the shoulders. It has long ends in front, reaching to the knees. The bows with which it is ornamented correspond in color with the fold around the shoulders.

A cuirass may be made of two shades of sicilienne or cachemire. The side pieces are in the lighter shade, and the back in the darker; the latter is embroidered by hand with silk in the light shade. Light silk galloon surrounds the worked pocket pieces, arm-holes, and seams of the cuirass. It may be made in two shades of blue, brown, or gray. Another cuirass may be of black sicilienne, trimmed with galloon covered with metal or straw spangles. The collar is scalloped and also worked with spangles; spangled lace is around the arm-holes. The cuffs of the sleeves are black and spangled like the remainder of the cuirass. They are divided through the centre by a twisted piece of faille.

A bridal dress may be made as follows: The skirt is of white faille, with a Bulgare plait in the back, and a long plain train. The front and sides are very complicated. The skirt is shirred down the front in one small and one large shirr on each side, and ornamented with three bows with short ends; on either side of the shirring is a large cording and a ruffle. A gauze apron extends from under each side of the ruffle, and is draped up in the back; it is also bordered with a cording and ruffle. Each side of the skirt under the apron are small gathered flounces placed on lengthwise, and extending to the Bulgare plait. The faille waist laces in the back, has a cuirass breast piece in front, and is cut square in the neck; the flat basque is trimmed with Malines lace. Similar lace is placed on flat around the square opening in the neck, on one side of which is the customary bunch of orange blossoms. Under the opening in the neck is a fichu of crêpe lisse and ruched lace. The duchess-formed sleeves are trimmed with gauze ruffles and shirrings, the under-sleeves are of Malines lace. The hair is dressed with orange blossoms and covered with a long veil a la Juive.

At the recent Parisian races the toilets were superb. The most conspicuous colors were cream, French blue, and white; the materials were magnificent silk, lawns, transparent tissues and gauzes, worked with English embroideries, worn over colored silk dresses; while, surpassing all, was a profusion of laces, ribbons, and flowers. The handsome heavy silks were made in a new style. One of these was arranged thus: the waist was long and flat; the skirt was rather short, falling in large folds, and draped on one side to show a bright silk train skirt, trimmed with a deep flounce, ornamented with plaitings. The plaits on the side of the skirt were fastened down by a faille aumonière, in the color of the under-skirt. Several toilets were made in this style. Another variety was a Marguerite dress of white barége, cut in princess form in front and having long basques in the back, under which the sides of the princess-formed apron were fastened. The long train-skirt was trimmed with plaitings and flounces alternating. The aumonière and collarette with revers, and also the bindings were moss green. In lieu of a bonnet, a wreath of tea-roses and ivy was worn. Another costume was composed of striped blue and white batiste, comprising an under-skirt with train, surrounded by two deep plaited flounces, with lace insertions, an apron and a garment called Madame l'Archiduc, trimmed in a similar manner but with narrower lace. The sailor collar and duchess sleeves were of batiste and lace. Ribbon bows completed the ornamentation of the dress. The Leghorn bonnet was trimmed with a garland of pale blue bottles, mingled with wheat. Most beautiful batiste and lawn toilets were to be seen. One was cream color placed over a pink underdress, and was perfectly simple, only being raised in different places under pink butterfly ribbon-bows. Another toilet was cream-color batiste, trimmed with blue. A white lawn suit was trimmed with plaitings, flounces of Russian guipure, and black velvet bows, which formed a beautiful contrast. The bonnet was pure white, with a soft silk crown; it was trimmed with a bird's wing and black velvet. Some gray batiste scarfs were ornamented with the same colored lace and taken in bias form across French blue faille skirts. With these suits the batiste waist had sleeves made of insertion. Mention must also be made of long tunique blouses, and of aprons with their cuirasses made of gauze embroidery or insertion, the latter mingled with bands of black velvet or batiste. They were also made of embroidered muslin and Valenciennes or point à l'aiguille. Sometimes the innovation is carried so far as to place the insertions and lace flounces over black foulard plaiting. A suit made in this style had a Louis XV. waist open square in the neck, with sleeves terminating at the elbow, trimmed with white lace; on one side of the square was a bouquet of red roses placed in a shell-shaped trimming of lace. The skirt and apron were trimmed with plaitings and lace. The bonnet was black straw enriched with falling cherries.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per Cent., a limited amount of the bonds of the LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, due in 1900, bearing Seven per Cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania.

Each bond is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, with the assent of its stockholders, and by virtue of a special act of the Legislature, a sinking fund of ten cents for every ton of coal mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. For the remaining bonds, about 200 only, apply to

BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., 50 Wall st.
Or to G. G. HAVEN & CO., 17 Wall st.

St. Louis County GOLD 6S.

PARK ISSUE, FOR SALE BY

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

PROPOSALS FOR CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD BONDS, amounting to $462,000, dated June 1, 1875, payable in twenty years in Boston, with interest semi-annually at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be opened by the undersigned on THURSDAY, 15th July, at noon, and will be awarded to the highest bidders, reserving to the company the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory.

Alternative bids for an equivalent amount in Sterling, for the same amount of bonds, payable principal and interest in London, will at the same time be received and considered as above.

For the security of the above bonds an equal amount of the eight per cent. bonds of the Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines Railroad Company, secured by a first mortgage on the Albia and Knoxville Division of said road, which has been leased to the C., B. & Q., will be deposited with the New-England Trust Company, as Trustees, which Trustees are to apply the whole difference of interest between the five per cent. and eight per cent. bonds to buying, upon public proposals, and canceling the said five per cent. bonds.

This sinking fund should, by the tables, absorb the whole issue of $462,000 of bonds in less than twenty years, if the holders are willing to sell at par and interest, and as it will thus steadily appreciate the value of the bonds from year to year, it ought to make them a very advantageous investment to Trustees and others who seek a safe and moderate rate of interest with an improving capital.

Payments to be made on 20th July, and the remainder in three installments, one fourth July 20, on the 20th of each succeeding month; or by giving notice at the time of paying the first installment, they may be anticipated at the rate of five per cent. per annum discount.

By order of the board.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.
BOSTON, June 23, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION, NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY, No. 96 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company who have not received plan for the re-organization of said Company, will please send in their names without delay to this office. On receiving the same, the necessary papers will immediately be mailed to their address.

C. A. WORTENDYKE,
Chairman Committee of Reorganization.

WE ARE OFFERING

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WELL-SECURED

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.

RAILROAD BONDS

AT 90 AND INTEREST.

JOHN J. CISCO & CO.,
No. 59 Wall st.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The United States Circuit Court have appointed July 13 next, as the time when they will enter a decree of foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises. Such of you who wish to participate in the benefits of the purchase are requested to send your bonds at once to N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st., of whom you can procure all desired information. We now have deposited with us over $2,700,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds at their face value. We believe we represent half of the whole mortgage.

C. N. JORDAN,
F. P. JAMES,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
HENRY AMY,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale of the whole or any part of $40,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the C. C. & I. Co., at this office.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

TO INVESTORS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,
$200,000 good safe Seven per Cent. Municipal Bonds;
Also,
$100,000 sound and desirable Eight per Cent. City and County Bonds.

These bonds represent the highest grade of security and combine perfect safety with desirable profit.

For full particulars, address
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie - $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. for the three months ending 30th June, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 16th inst.

W. I. EMMET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. was declared, payable on and after July 14.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY Fire Insurance Company.

ORGANIZED 1853.

Offices: Corner BROADWAY AND 1ST ST., Brooklyn. NO. 20 COURT ST. NOS. 208 and 210 BROADWAY, New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1875	548,523 61
ASSETS	$798,523 61

BROOKLYN, July 9, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.

EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MERSEROLE, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
(ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Cash Assets	1,952,835 09

No. 179 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable on demand. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 167 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS $235,000

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY CORNER RECTOR ST. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1875	417,373 86

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent. is payable on demand at this office.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Howard Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand. NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, No. 1 CENTRE ST., Opposite City Hall, New-York.

July interest, 1875. A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after July 21. Bank open from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Books in German, French, and English.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th av. and West 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1875.

Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, MARRIED, NO children, would like to take charge of a house while the family is out of town, or to look after a tenement house; good reference. Apply to Mrs. Lawretson, No. 426 West 53d st.

A WIDOW LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE reference desires the care of a gentleman's house during the Summer. Address Mrs. Nichols, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant woman as chamber-maid; is a good seamstress; willing to go to the country; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 625 2d av., near 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A woman with good City references as a capable, tidy chamber-maid and a thorough washer, ironer, &c., for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a Scotch girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 100 West 50th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS plain cook, washer, and ironer; speaks good English; gives good testimonials; is neat, clean, and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; a real cordon bleu getting up hot and cold jellies and gelatines; equal to a man cook; City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau, with references.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; BEST of City references; a real cordon bleue, with a thorough knowledge of hot and cold artistic cookery; all kinds of jellies and gelatines. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; City or country; will do the coarse washing; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 801 Lexington av., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH woman as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, IN THE COUNtry; private house or hotel; is an experienced and capable cook, and has good references. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, WHO understands her business in all branches, in a first-class family. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

DRY AND WET NURSES—WITH REFERENCE; large selection, from 10 to 4 daily, at HANSEN'S NURSE AGENCY, (established 1860,) removed from 6th st. to No. 144 East 32d st., near Lexington av.

DRESSMAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will go out by the day or week; perfect fit; $2 per day. Inquire in cigar store No. 608 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR MONTH, on reasonable terms; would like to go in the country; can cut, fit, and trim in the latest style; has her own sewing machine; best of reference. Call at No. 278 4th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at moderate prices; best of City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; all latest patterns; City or country; references. Address M. F., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, take care children, wait and tend, and be useful, for City or country, for small wages; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good references; City or country. Call at No. 57 West 18th st., in the rear.

LADIES' DIRECTORY, NO. 1,502 BROADWAY, under the management of ladies. Dress-making Department—Handsome suits are made at from $8 to $12; dresses from $1 50 to $3. Cooking Department—Meals cooked to order, sent out or served in the dining-room. Superior table board, $7 per week. Capable servants for City and country.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID to travel around; is a very highly-recommended person; capable, and refined, and thoroughly understands her duties as lady's maid; speaks several languages; dresses hair, dress-maker, and is an excellent worker. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on several machines; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL TO wash and iron plain pieces, or to wash in a hotel or large boarding house or restaurant; table-cloths, napkins, bed linen; and otherwise make herself useful. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has three years' City reference; leaves on account of family going to Europe. Call at No. 215 East 29th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, just from school, to go to the country to care for and instruct a family of children. Inquire in the cigar store, No. 608 3d av.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—BY A MIDDLE-aged Norwegian, to wait on children or an invalid; speaks German and English fluently. Call or address No. 422 6th av., first floor.

NURSE.—A HEALTHY WOMAN WITH PLENTY OF milk desires a baby to nurse; best of reference. Apply to Mrs. Raynor, No. 455 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF children; is a good plain sewer; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 28th st., on Monday.

NURSE.—BY A REAL FRENCH INFANT'S nurse, with the best of City reference; can take an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress, and speaks English. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress for grown children; cuts and fits, and sews on the machine; has good references, and lady in the City to be seen. Call or address Seamstress, No. 1,233 Broadway, in the French office.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 159 West 28th st.

REMOVAL.

CARPENTER'S large Employment House, established many years at 11th st. and 6th av., is now removed to No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., where families, Summer houses, &c., can be supplied promptly with help of any kind and nationality.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, to go out by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business. Miss Schröter, 486 8th av.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' and gentlemen's washing and ironing, and fluting, to take home, or go out by the day; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 443 East 13th st., rear house, first floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes to go out by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 230 East 29th st., top floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take washing to her residence; has a nice clean place, with all conveniences for washing; fine washing and fluting done; best City reference. No. 62 East 41st st.

MALES.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AS clerk, correspondent, or in any capacity in an office; has also a thorough knowledge of the French language; can furnish the very best City references. Address B. K., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN 30 years of age, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is first-class groom and excellent driver; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; first-class City reference. Can be seen, or address T. F., at his present employer's private stable, No. 127 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, sober, industrious; five years' reference from last place; left on account of last employer disposing of his horses. Address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; is a first-class stableman and a neat, steady driver; highest reference from the highest families in the City. Call or address, on Monday, Coachman, No. 12 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his business in every particular; fifteen years' reference from one place in this City; either City or country. Call on or address J. C., No. 29 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands his duties thoroughly; good reference. Address R. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE young married Scotchman; no incumbrance; can milk and do plain gardening; best reference. Address M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; six years' best City reference from last place; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed; City or country. Call on or address P. K., No. 1,252 Broadway, in harness store, or Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is also a good plain gardener; will be found willing and obliging; best of City and country reference. Address C. S., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STEWARD OR WAITER.—BY A COLORED man as first-class steward or head waiter in a good hotel; understands hotel in every particular; good references. Call or address No. 26 West 23d st., present employer's.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply to Robert Carson, No. 145 Madison av.

WAITER—LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG French married couple, in a private family, the man as waiter and the wife as lady's maid; have five years' City references from last employer; no objection to the country. Address P. S. S., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITERS.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS WAITERS; City or country; hotels, restaurants, or private family; speak French, and have the best of references. Address R. W., No. 241 3d av., third floor.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A FIRST-CLASS BOILER-maker; capable of taking charge of a shop; will go to any part of the country. Address B. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, POSITION IN A doctor's office; willing to make himself useful and give his whole time; best City reference. Address C. B. G., No. 41 Lexington av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY SIXTEEN years old; is a good writer, and resides with his parents. Call at or address No. 102 Cedar st.

HELP WANTED.

COACHMAN WANTED—APPLY TO W. J. SYMS, No. 183 Broadway.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, unmarried, who is fond of country pursuits and accustomed to the care of cattle and other animals, is wanted in the neighborhood of the City; he must be a good, quick milker, be active and cleanly in his habits, and disposed cheerfully to give all his time for the benefit of his employer. Address USEFUL, Box No. 2,805 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE TO GO in the country; the man must understand the care of horses thoroughly, and plain gardening; the woman as first-class cook and laundress. Address J. O. G., Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST THOROUGHLY understand glass, flowers, vegetables, and the care of a place; must also be well recommended in all respects. Apply to Post Office Box No. 468, Newport, R. I.

WANTED—FOR PHILADELPHIA, A FIRST-CLASS cook; white; good references required. Apply at No. 23 Clarendon Hotel, for two days.

PERSONAL.

IF ANN McCABE, WHO ARRIVED FROM Ireland in steamer Atlas on Sunday, is in New-York, send her address to No. 121 Cooper st., Camden, N. J.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA REGATTA

VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

On and after July 13 enlarged accommodations will be offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line steamers by the addition of another large and elegant steamer to those now running from this City to Albany and Saratoga, so as to offer staterooms and superior comforts to the thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting the Springs in time for the Regatta on Saratoga Lake. The steamer ST. JOHN has been expensively decorated and improved with special reference to this occasion. A great reduction in excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, Round Lake and return, and to Albany and return, is now offered at the Company's office, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT,
COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA.—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—Morning and evening at 8, 5, and 7:30 o'clock. Terms—Full scholarship, FIFTY DOLLARS. ROOMS, NO. 56 WEST 4TH ST., WASHINGTON SQUARE, Broadway cars.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 BOWERY.—BOOK-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 per quarter; writing lessons $3 monthly; vacation students received; day and evening; ladies' department.

TWENTY LESSONS FOR $6.—FRENCH, GERman, and Italian, by an experienced French lady teacher. Translations made. Call at or address No. 107 West 23d st., corner of 6th av.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOTH sexes. Address EMILY J. LEONARD, Meriden, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

HEADS OF SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES will find competent teachers for all departments, especially for the languages and music, at Mrs. MITCHELL'S Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 12 WASHINGTON PLACE.
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CASH.—WE ARE PREPARED TO BUY FOR CASH any and every description of merchandise in lots of from $500 to $10,000. Furniture, new and second-hand, a specialty. H. M. LEWIS & CO., Auctioneers, &c., Eagle Storage Warehouses,

Nos. 103, 105, and 107 West 33d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Our storage facilities are unrivaled. Mr. Batterson is interested in our business.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Lowest rates; every convenience; separate rooms; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped in best manner. MICHALES & SON.

Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce, near Bleecker st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PARK PHAETON, built by Dusenburry; gold mounted; a neat set of double harness. Also, a handsome pair of bright bay horses, sound and kind, will be sold cheap as the owner has no further use for them. Call and see at the Metropolitan Club stable, 22 East 18th st., near Broadway.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.—A full assortment of Summer goods, lap dusters, linen sheets, &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,
IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This house is now open for the reception of guests; the proprietor has secured two elegant cottages known as the "Villa" and "Kathrina Cottage," in which suites of rooms suitable for families can be had; gas, water, bath-rooms, &c., in both cottages and hotel.

C. DE LA VERGNE, Proprietor.

BEN LEWIS HOUSE, REDFIELD, OSWEGO COUNTY, N.Y.—House newly built and furnished; location delightful as a Summer resort; every convenience of a home for families; best trout fishing in the State; best hunting in its season; American and French cooking; good opportunity for acquiring the French language. For full particulars and terms address V. DEWEZ, Proprietor, Box No. 80 Redfield Post Office.

N. B.—Hotel easily reached by daily stage from Williamstown, N. Y., New-York Central Railroad.

HATFIELD HOUSE, MASSENA SPRINGS, St. Lawrence County, New-York, now opened for the season, has first-class modern improvements. Magnificent surrounding country. Pleasant drives. Excellent fishing and shooting. The medicinal properties of the water highly recommended for every class of invalids. Circulars sent on application. Apply at hotel, or to HATFIELD & BENSON, No. 114 Water st., New-York.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
(152d st.,) CARMANSVILLE ON THE HUDSON.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Elevated; connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.

S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

CASCADE HOTEL.

At Highland Falls, one and a half miles below West Point, on the Hudson. House and furniture new. Location very attractive. Furnished cottage, containing six rooms, to let for the season, at $250. Address as above, or E. J. KILBOURNE,

Westmoreland Hotel, Union square.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

South Durham—Excellent board may be obtained at the foot of High Peak for $7 and $8 per week; scenery unsurpassed. For further particulars address

E. A. B., Box No. 2,756,
New-York Post Office.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Rail road; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

WEST POINT HOTEL.

WEST POINT, N. Y., ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., is now open for the season and prepared to make arrangements for boarders. W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations; four counters to let; suitable for fancy goods.

CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

NORWOOD HOTEL.—AT NORWOOD, TWENty miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.

Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

THE SEA BREEZE HOUSE, WEST TISBURY, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., is again open to Summer boarders.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHESSMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM .... Wednesday, July 14
CHARLESTON .... Saturday, July 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO	July 24	HINDOO	To follow
OTHELLO	Aug. 15	COLOMBO	To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port-Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA .... Tuesday, July 13
CUBA .... Thursday, July 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau) Thursday, July 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA .... Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A DELIGHTFUL, COOL LOCATION, NO. 143 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy Park Hotel; finely furnished rooms, en suite, with bath attached; also single rooms for gentlemen; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Two large, square rooms; all modern conveniences; terms low for the Summer; homelike; neatly kept.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Choice of large and single rooms, with or without board; house strictly first class; transient guests accommodated.

NO. 132 EAST 57TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4TH AVS.—Two large rooms, with board, till October; three hall rooms for the Summer, or permanently; references.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Elegant second floor to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen. Summer prices. References exchanged.

LARGE COOL ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, bath, &c., connecting, with first-class board at Summer rates. References. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, AIRY and pleasant, handsomely furnished; transient or permanent, with first-class board; Summer rates; also table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR BLEECKER. —Furnished rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 350 WEST.—Desirable rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board; near elevated railroad; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 43 EAST 18th st., between Broadway and 4th av.; references exchanged.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board; terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY LIVING A SHORT DISTANCE in the country would take one or two children to board; persons having children afflicted and wishing to find a home for them where they will have the best of care would do well to apply. Address Mrs. C. DOUGLASS, Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y., or apply at No. 76 Perry st., near Bleecker st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A PRIVATE RESIdence at Sag Harbor, Long Island, on Gardiner's Bay; ten minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat landing, with fine bathing, boating, and fishing; pleasant rooms, good table; terms reasonable. Address or apply to WALTER S. HICKS, Nos. 157 and 159 Hester st., New-York, or No. 283 State st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND; LARGE, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; 1 hour and 20 minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM EUROPE, BOARD in a suburb of New-York, for herself and young child, in return for instruction in French, German, drawing or music. Address A. B., care of C. Burr, Esq., West Hoboken, N. J.

AT A FARM-HOUSE IN THE CATSKILLS—Good board; beautiful location. Call for two days at No. 11½ and 13 College place, or address GEO. HEDGES, East Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE—IN A PLEASANT locality, near the Catskill Mountains, twenty miles from Catskill. WM. BORTHWICK, Cornwallville, Greene County, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA	WED., July 14	SCYTHIA	WED., July 28
ALGERIA	WED., July 21	CHINA	SAT., July 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC .... SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC .... SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC .... SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC .... SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER ...... Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER ...... Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ...... Wednesday, Aug. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.... Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......... Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.......... Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...... Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......... Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, or Glasgow, $28, currency.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA .... Thursday, July 22, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M. | Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.
Spain, July 17, 3 P. M. | England, July 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING .... July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO .... July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA .... July 27, at noon.
NEVADA .... Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA .... Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN .... Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ANDES .... July 10
ATLAS .... July 27

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ALPS .... July 14
CLARIBEL .... Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR ...... July 10 | DONAU ...... July 24
MOSEL ...... July 17 | MAIN ...... July 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

MEETINGS.

WAX FLOWERS.

An informal meeting will be held at No. 153 East 39th st., near 3d av., in the interest of wax-flower makers, TO-MORROW, (Monday,) July 12, and every day this week from 2 to 4 P. M. Ladies of the profession please call.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAREFUL INVESTORS.—$12,000 WANTED; special capital in manufacturing musical instruments; business established and very profitable; will secure the amount by unincumbered real estate; best of references; will guarantee a liberal percentage in lieu of profits. Address CONSERVATIVE, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE .... Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,

who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

GRAND NATIONAL SUMMER FESTIVAL.
ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Under the patronage of the following societies:
ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE, JOSEPH STRAUSS, President.
PATRIOTIQUE ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE, V. FORTWENGLER, President.
L'UNION ALSACIENNE, JOS. WIRGLER, President.
L'ESPERANCE, EMILE WIEDMER, President.

AT JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM,
corner 66th st. and Avenue A,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875,
with the participation of "L'Orpheon Français" and the "Gardes Lafayette."
Music by "L'Union Musicale Français."
Admission for gentlemen and ladies, 50 CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the principal French business places, hotels, and restaurants, and of Joseph Strauss, No. 88 6th av. and No. 24 West 11th st.; V. Fortwengler, Nos. 3, 5, and 7 William st.; F. A. Schilling, No. 252 East Houston st., and Charles Becker, No. 30 3d av., corner of 9th st., and of A. D'Ouville, No. 717 Broadway.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST AND BROADWAY.
COOLEST THEATRE. VENTILATION PERFECT.
POPULAR PRICES.

Eighth Week and Crowning Success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

The great sensation, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Introducing the Cousins and Grisettes in Act II. Also the famous dansante de la vie Parisienne in Act III., by ladies not surpassed for Grace or Beauty.

EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JULY 11, AT 8,
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
an attractive and brilliant programme will be presented.
Admission tickets, fifty cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE .... Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.

SATURDAY, July 10, TUESDAY, 13th, THURSDAY, 15th, and SATURDAY, 17th.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

People's Line for Saratoga.

State-Rooms for All.

Two Steamers on Tuesday Evening, July 13.

Special Excursion to Saratoga Regatta.

The elegant steamer, DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, July 13, at 5 P. M., and the commodious and newly-decorated steamer, ST. JOHN, same evening, at 6 P. M.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, will be sold during the regatta and races in July and August; good until Sept. 1. To Albany and return, $3. To Saratoga and return, including railway fare from Albany, $5.

St. John's Guild Excursion.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 20.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

A special select Excursion for the benefit of the ST. JOHN'S GUILD FLOATING HOSPITAL FUND will be given under the management of the Board of Trustees, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 20, the route being DOWN THE BAY,
and in the evening, a grand moonlight excursion UP THE HUDSON.

TICKETS (admitting gentleman and lady) .... $3.

To be obtained only of the Committee:
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.
E. A. QUINTARD, Vice President.
WM. H. GUION, Treasurer.
J. P. SOLOMON, Secretary.
ALVAH WISWALL, Master of St. John's Guild.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE,
No. 263 Canal st., New-York.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boats WATER LILY and OSSEO will be chartered on moderate terms and short notice to respectable parties. If desired, a private picnic ground can be had in connection with the boats. Apply to Capt. S. BULLOCK, Morris Landing on Harlem River, (on board the boats,) or to Morrisania Post Office, care of L. G. MORRIS.

N. B.—Above boats are also for sale.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSION
THIS (SUNDAY) MORNING, JULY 11,
UP THE HUDSON AS FAR AS WEST POINT,
STOPPING AT IONA ISLAND.
Leaves foot Murray st., North River, at 9 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 9:30.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glen Wood. The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck Slip,) on SUNDAY, July 11, at 9 A. M.; 9th st., 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15 for the above landings, and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS OF IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia, and Anna. Eaglewood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silverware bought, and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LAW-BREAKERS PROTECTED BY THE POLICE.

PERSONAL INVESTIGATIONS BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON CRIME—THE ASTOUNDING STATEMENTS OF CAPT. M'DONNELL REFUTED.

During the proceedings of the investigation by the Committee of the Legislature, on Friday last, into the causes of crime in this City, Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, was called upon to testify to the number and character of the disreputable houses in his district, and to suggest measures which in his opinion were necessary for their suppression. It was well understood that the precinct which is under his jurisdiction is notoriously the worst in this City, and it was mainly with respect to it that the commission itself was appointed. Accordingly, much interest was evinced in Capt. McDonnell's testimony, and a great deal of valuable information on the subject was anticipated. Contrary to all expectation, the Captain, under oath, made the astounding assertion that all such disreputable houses were under proper restriction, that they were in no sense offensive to the general public, and that the constant importunities from windows which were the source of so much annoyance, had entirely disappeared. He also claimed that his precinct was entirely free from gambling houses, and though there might be a few reputed policy shops in the district, he was unable to obtain proper evidence of their existence, and was utterly ignorant of who conducted them. Such testimony was so strangely at variance with the preconceived opinions of the members of the committee that they determined upon a personal investigation of the matter. Acting upon this resolve, Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell, Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Hess, one of his associates, after the adjournment proceeded through certain portions of the Eighth Precinct to test the accuracy of the Captain's statements. In one street alone they found nearly forty houses open, with doors and windows unclosed, and the importunities of the inmates of the most barefaced character. These gentlemen were forced to the conclusion that such dens are under the protection of the Police, and they express themselves unable to account for the extraordinary statements of Capt. McDonnell. This and other matters will form the subject of special action at the next meeting of the committee.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSIONER PYBURN WISHES TO TURN OUT REPUBLICAN EMPLOYES—AN EFFORT TO SUPPRESS NEWS.

For some time past it has been known that a want of harmony existed among the newly-appointed Democratic Commissioners of Police and Excise in Brooklyn. Commissioner Pyburn, after taking his seat in the board, expressed himself in favor of turning out all the Republicans serving in the department. As this course of action, if carried out, would lead to great confusion, and practically paralyze the business of the board, it was opposed by Commissioners Briggs and Hurd. The first fight took place on the appointment of George R. Ammond, the general clerk and book-keeper. Mr. Ammond is a stanch Republican, and when the new commissioners came into office tendered his resignation. Knowing the usefulness of Mr. Ammond, Commissioner Briggs not only refused to accept his resignation but, aided by the vote of Commissioner Hurd, raised his salary from $1,500 to $1,800. Commissioner Pyburn voted against the appointment, and declared himself in favor of discharging all Republicans, no matter what their capacity, and filling their places with Democrats. This policy the other Commissioners are willing enough to carry out as a general rule, but they have enough sense to know that to discharge the men holding positions of trust who were selected by the Republican Commissioners solely because of their fitness, would bring the department into disrepute at once.

It appears, from the action taken by the Commissioners, yesterday, that cases where the Police fail to make arrests are to be suppressed as far as possible. In pursuance of this novel method of conducting a Police Department an order has been issued directing that the Police returns sent to Head-quarters every morning be sent to the Commissioners before the newspaper reporters are allowed access to them. All the occurrences reported at the different station-houses during the night are on these returns, so that the Commissioners can, if they choose, prevent publicity of all cases in which they may be interested. It has heretofore been the custom to have the returns which reach Head-quarters early in the morning open for the inspection of authorized reporters immediately on their arrival.

MR. CHESTER CARPENTER'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Yesterday morning Chester Carpenter, foreman of the jury on the Beecher trial, appeared in the City Court of Brooklyn as the defendant in a suit, brought against him by Messrs. John F. Geils and P. Hineman, to recover $115 for groceries furnished by them. Mr. Carpenter was sworn before Judge Reynolds, and was then examined in the court-room in which the scandal trial was held. Mr. Brewster Kissam appeared as attorney for the plaintiffs. Mr. Carpenter testified that he had no property with the exception of some furniture, but expected some extra compensation from the Board of Supervisors for his services during the trial. His statement was taken down in writing and afterward signed by him in the presence of Judge Reynolds. Mr. Kissam then stated before the Judge that he wished to have a receiver appointed so as to put his clients in a position of being paid the amount due to them in case Mr. Carpenter should receive the expected allowance from the Board of Supervisors. Judge Reynolds said it was very doubtful whether he would ever receive it, and thought the plaintiffs would have to wait a long time. He consented, however, to appoint Mr. George Knaebel, Clerk of the Court, receiver in the case, after which Mr. Carpenter left the court room.

MORE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Emigration and Quarantine Commissions held its preliminary session yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. There were present as members of the committee Jeremiah McGuire, Speaker of the Assembly and Chairman of the committee, G. W. Schuyler, of Tompkins; L. C. Waehner, New-York, F. W. Vosburg, Albany; Thomas E. Alvord, Onondaga; and J. W. Gedney, New-York. Messrs. Forest and Lynch, of the Emigration Commission, and Dr. Vanderpoel, of the Quarantine Department, were in attendance, and expressed their willingness to obey any summons issued by the committee, and to furnish such information with respect to the workings of their respective departments as might be required. The proceedings were conducted in private, but no action was taken concerning the purpose of the committee. It was determined to meet on Monday morning at the rooms of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden, to which time there was an adjournment.

UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTED GOODS.

The report of the merchant appraiser, Mr. Frederick A. Constable, made in connection with Gen. A. P. Ketchum, the General Appraiser of the port, in regard to five invoices of silk and cotton velvet ribbons imported by the firm of Messrs. P. Schuloff & Co., was handed in at the office of the Collector of the Customs yesterday. According to this report the goods were undervalued in the invoices, as follows: 1 case per steam-ship Holsaria, 1 1-15 per cent.; 3 cases per steam-ship Abyssinia, 2½ per cent.; 4 cases per steam-ship Calabria, 2 5-9 per cent., nearly; 2 cases per steam-ship Algeria, 4 9-11 per cent.; 2 cases per steam-ship Cimbria, 6¼ per cent., nearly.

A MOTHER'S THANKS.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Delaney, who made heroic efforts to save from drowning the late Mr. Hanekamp, at the New-York Athletic Club grounds, on the 4th inst.:

My Dear Sir: Permit me to offer you a mother's heartfelt thanks for the noble manner in which you endeavored to save the life of my dear son. Your bravery entitles you to the respect and thanks of the entire community, and, if not appreciated by some, believe me, it will never be forgotten by

Yours, very sincerely,
MARY HANEKAMP,
No. 304 East Twenty-first street.

The family of Mr. Hanekamp are not, as has been stated, in reduced circumstances.

RELEASE OF A CONVICTED MURDERER.

Lewis Waldenberger, who had been sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 25, 1861, and whose sentence was afterward commuted by the New-Jersey Court of Pardons to imprisonment for life, has been granted a full pardon by the court and released from the State Prison at Trenton. Waldenberger, his wife, and three children resided for several years at Egg Harbor City, N. J. The wife was about twenty-eight years old, and in April, 1860, she gave birth to a child, which was said to be the offspring of John Keller, who also lived in Egg Harbor City. The child was poisoned soon after its birth, and from Waldenberger's actions, suspicion that he poisoned the child was awakened. He was arrested and taken to May's Landing, Atlantic County, where he was tried on a charge of infanticide. Great excitement prevailed among the Germans of that locality, who were much incensed against Waldenberger. The case was rushed through, and Waldenberger was convicted and sentenced to be hung. His death warrant was signed by the Governor, and the date of his execution was fixed as above mentioned. A short time previous to the date on which he was to be executed certain facts were made known to Mayor Bierworth, of Egg Harbor City, which strongly implicated Waldenberger's wife and her paramour in the death of the child. Upon these facts being made known to the Governor by Mayor Bierworth, his Excellency immediately respited the doomed man. The utmost efforts were made to discover the wife and her seducer, both of whom had fled. The officers learned that she had gone to Philadelphia, and they followed her thither, and the aid of the local authorities was invoked for the arrest of the fugitive. It was subsequently learned that her paramour was with Mrs. Waldenberger. Keller was arrested, and some time afterward the delinquent wife was also taken into custody. Since Waldenberger's incarceration in the State Prison, now nearly fifteen years, facts have been brought to light, partially by the death-bed confession of the wife and partially through other channels, such as would, had they been adduced before the jury who tried him, have caused a doubt sufficiently strong to have resulted in Waldenberger's acquittal. Yesterday Waldenberger called at the New-Jersey State-house, and seemed to be the happiest man alive.

YACHTING IN PROSPECT PARK.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NEW AQUATIC SPORT —MINIATURE YACHTING AS A SCIENCE —SOME EXCELLENT RACES YESTERDAY.

A slight shower of rain yesterday afternoon interfered somewhat with the progress of miniature yachting at Prospect Park, and delayed the sport an hour later than usual. Several steps in advance have been made recently in the sailing of these tiny vessels; in fact, it is fast being reduced to such a science that a fast boat, poorly handled, may be beaten in a race by one not so fast, if the latter be ably handled. Hence, in judging of the respective merits and speed of the different boats, one has to watch closely, and make a little allowance for the way in which the yachts are handled. One man may err a little in judgment in tacking, and leave his yacht shaking in the breeze before the sails will fill, while the others are spinning away a dozen yards or more; while another man, with a little more muscle and energy, may row his boat up alongside his yacht, tow her a length or two, and then, after putting her about, give her an extra shove ahead, and thus gain an advantage. In order to obviate this some of the yachtsmen are experimenting upon various plans. The Daytons, for instance, were the first to introduce the experiment of sailing a race before the wind, or to windward and back, and the novelty of the idea, together with the successful manner in which they accomplished the feat, attracted considerable attention. Yesterday, Mr. Good's Armenia and Capt. Stephenson's Vision gave a practical illustration of another method of sailing before the wind, invented by Mr. Good, and which bids fair also to prove successful. It consists simply in trimming the sails well off and ballasting down the stern of the yacht, so as to hold it steadily in the water; and both boats went across the lake without varying more than half a point. These gentlemen are sanguine that they can make the plan work successfully. In addition to this, some of the members of the American Club are experimenting on a plan for rigging their yachts so as to sail a triangular race, having stake-boats anchored at the three points of the triangle, with a man in them to tack the yachts, not allowing any one to follow in row-boats. Then it is proposed to station men on the shore, at convenient points, and have no row-boats except in the creeks, between the islands. All these plans and experiments add to the interest and novelty of the sport, and render it certain that the spectators will be treated to something new almost every sailing day.

There were a great many yachts on the lake yesterday afternoon, and several races were witnessed. The first match was between Capt. Stephenson's Vision, 48 inches long; Mr. Northrup's Millie, 68 Mr. Conklin's Republic, 63 inches, and Mr. Kershaw's Kate, 60 inches. The Kate was an old favorite at the lake last Summer, but yesterday was her first appearance this season. Mr. Bunce acted as starter. The four boats were sent off together, the Vision being favored with the windward position on account of being the smallest boat. They all started on the port tack, but the Millie, which was the first boat to leeward of the Vision, shot ahead, and the Republic, which was next, started across the bow of the Vision, and the two came in collision. After turning around in the water they parted company, and the Vision went off on the starboard tack, the balance of the fleet standing well down toward the eastern shore of the lake. On the first starboard tack of these three, the Millie was first, the Kate second, and the Republic third, all three pretty close together. Meanwhile the little Vision was doing well, and when the last tack was made, and the yachts stood across on the second starboard tack, the homestretch proved an exciting one, and the Millie, maintaining her lead, crossed the line first, the Kate only a little way behind her, and the Vision close to the Kate. The Republic failed to weather the point and did not reach home at all. The Republic, Kate, and Vision were brought back again to the starting point, the Millie hauling out of the contest. Away they went, the Vision again to windward, the Kate to leeward, and the Republic in the centre. The race was nearly as exciting as the first, the Vision making the course in two stretches and the others in four. This time the Kate was in first, the Republic second, and the Vision third, not more than ten seconds intervening between the two first, and about the same between the two last.

Several very fine races were sailed afterward, among which was one between the Eclipse, Hercules, and Unknown, of the Long Island Club, which was won by the Eclipse; another between the Republic and Henrietta, and still another between the Republic and Kate, both of which were won by the Republic; and one between the Vision and the Dream, both owned by Capt. Stephenson, which was won by the Dream. Commodore Stenler, of the Long Island Club, has launched a fine pair-oard skiff, called the Mary Ann, which will hold the post of honor as the Commodore's boat. Mr. Stenler had his yacht Sappho out yesterday, as did also Mr. Altmeyer his Wing and Wing.

THE POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

At the quarterly meeting of the Police Mutual Aid Association yesterday, Sergt. William H. Lefferts, the President, presented the following statement for the three months ending on the 30th ult.:

The association has lost thirteen members by death during the past quarter.

RECEIPTS.	
Collected during that time	$16,047 50
DISBURSEMENTS.	
To funeral expenses of Patrolman Augustus B. Crosby, Sanitary Company...$190 54 Balance to his friend, John Hiscox, 1,059 46	$1,250 00
To the heirs of ex-Patrolman John McGrath, formerly of Central Park Police	1,250 00
To Mrs. Coyle, widow of Patrolman Bernard Coyle, Eleventh Precinct, New-York	1,250 00
To Mrs. Reed, widow of Patrolman William Reed, Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn	1,250 00
To Mrs. Williamson, widow of Capt. John J. Williamson, Thirty-first Precinct, New-York	1,227 50
To Mrs. Miller, widow of Patrolman Peter Miller, Thirty-first Precinct, New-York	1,227 50
To the sisters of Patrolman John P. Sheridan, Thirty-fifth Precinct, New-York	1,227 50
To the son and daughter of ex-Sergt. John Stillwell, formerly of Seventh Precinct, Brooklyn	1,227 50
To Mrs. Hauseman, widow of Patrolman Abner Hauseman, Thirtieth Precinct, New-York	1,227 50
To the mother of Patrolman Robert F. Metz, Fourteenth Precinct, New-York	1,227 50
To Mrs. Sullivan, widow of Patrolman Miles Sullivan, Thirteenth Precinct, New-York	1,227 50
To Mrs. O'Grady, widow of Patrolman Thomas O'Grady, Seventeenth Precinct, New-York	1,227 50
To Mrs. Ryder, widow of Patrolman Edward J. Ryder, Twentieth Precinct, New-York	1,227 50
Total	$16,047 50

Number of members in good standing 2,455.

BETTING ON THE REGATTA.

Very little betting was indulged in at either the Turf Exchange or Johnson's Pool Rooms last evening, on the result of the intercollegiate regatta which will take place at Saratoga on Thursday next. In the Paris Mutual pools, which were the only ones sold last night, the Yale crew were decided favorites, selling at nearly even against the field. The following is the number of tickets sold on each crew:

KELLY AND BLISS'.		JOHNSON'S.	
Cornell	6	Cornell	7
Amherst	1	Columbia	4
Bowdoin	1	Wesleyan	5
Columbia	1	Dartmouth	2
Wesleyan	2	Yale	17
Princeton	3	Harvard	6
Dartmouth	1	Field	8
Yale	22		
Harvard	9		
Field	6		

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bartley Campbell, the dramatist, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Thomas G. Cary, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Hoffman House.

Paymaster Edmund H. Brooke, United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. E. Da Rocha, of the Brazilian Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. George J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Commander William D. Hoff, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, and Richmond Pearson, United States Consul at Verviers and Liege, are at the Union Square Hotel.

Thomas F. Wilson, United States Consul at Matamoras, is at the Sturtevant House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The receipts for Croton water rents, penalties, &c., last week were $63,157 64.

Major Hart, of the Mayor's office, issued 167 permits last week, for which he received $140.

Nineteen hundred and sixty-two persons were arrested by the Police in this City last week.

The Excise Commissioners received 183 applications, and $10,055 for licenses last week.

The Arion Society gave its first Summer night's festival at Terrace Garden last night.

The steam-ship Mosel, which left Bremen, June 20 and Southampton June 29, reached this port yesterday. Her news is later by two days.

Anna Clark, aged eighteen months, of No. 20 Bedford street, who fell from a fire escape on the third story of her residence on the 6th inst., died yesterday from the injuries received.

William Bennett, a colored man, of No. 29 Grand street, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, suffering from lock-jaw caused by a fracture of one of his thumbs.

The German Printer's Union, (Typographical Union No. 7,) gave an annual picnic and Summer night's festival at the East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street, yesterday.

On Friday evening the residence of Mr. Joseph Yates, No. 247 East One Hundred and Eleventh street, was visited by sneak thieves, who carried off a gold watch, two silk dresses, and three shirts, valued in all at $216.

The fines imposed in the various Police Courts during the past month were as follows: First District Court, $1,466; Second, $1,657; Third, $541; Fourth, $911; Fifth, $210; Sixth, $100. The amounts have been paid into the City Treasury.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during the past week, 746 deaths, 446 births, and 198 marriages, being an increase of 129 deaths, and 17 marriages, and a decrease of 40 births, as compared with the preceding week.

The annual picnic of the Lincoln Guard, Fourteenth Regiment, will take place at Schutzen Park, Third avenue and Fiftieth street, on Friday, July 16, on which occasion there will be an exhibition drill at 5 P. M.

The New-York Press Club gave a pleasant reception yesterday, at its rooms, No. 6 Centre street. Among the guests of the club were Hon. Thurlow Weed, Hon. T. L. James, Superintendent Walling, Sheriff Conner and other well-known gentlemen.

On Friday afternoon two young men entered the drug store of W. M. Olliffe, No. 6 Bowery, and while one of them engaged the attention of Raymond Grauerend, the clerk, his confederate slipped behind the counter and abstracted $.00 from the safe, which was open. The thieves escaped with the money.

At noon yesterday a middle-aged man, whose attire did not indicate wealth, entered Marshal John Tyler Kelly's office in the City Hall. Upon reaching the desk of Mr. Kelly he said that he was the adopted son of Jay Gould, and desired to see how business was transacted in one of the departments. A glance at the wild eyes of the visitor convinced the clerks that he was insane, but he seemed to be perfectly at home in that branch of the Mayor's office. He retired, exclaiming, "I have adopted Jay Gould as my father."

Detective King and Lyon, of the Central Office, aided by Patrolman Beck of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested last night three young men, giving their names as Daniel Warner, Wm. Byrnes, and Wm. J. Glynn, on suspicion of being the prisoners, who on Friday morning last succeeded in making their escape from the prison of the Fourth District Police Court in Fifty-seventh street. Warner and Byrne are charged with felonious assault, and Glynn was awaiting trial on a charge of forgery. The prisoners were locked up at Police Head-quarters and will be taken to the Fifty-seventh street Court this morning for identification.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 509 arrests during the past week.

During the past week the tax receipts amounted to $56,185 81.

The Board of City Works have certified the assessment roll for grading and paving Rogers avenue from Dean street to the city line. The amount of the assessment is $36,747 30.

Edward W. Connor, a witness for John J. Price, who is now in jail on a charge of perjury, was placed under $500 bonds yesterday to contribute $4 a week toward his wife's maintenance. The complaint of bigamy was dismissed.

According to the completed assessment of the city for the present year the increased valuation on the increased valuation over the total of last year is $3,000,000. The addition to the taxable valuation of this year by refusing to allow exemption for military service is $600,000.

Property-owners on Myrtle avenue protest against making that thoroughfare the route of the proposed rapid-transit railroad. The original intention of those having the matter in charge was to have the road built on Park avenue, but recently a change of route, in order to bring the line nearer to the City Hall has been advocated.

On the 24th instant the children in the Kings County Nursery will, in accordance with a law passed by the last Legislature, be transferred to the different private charitable institutions for children in the county. The children will be paid for by the county, and distributed in the different institutions according to the religious belief of their parents.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors held yesterday a communication was received from D. A. Smith, on behalf of the Vestrymen and Church Wardens of the Church of the Redeemer, asking to be relieved of the tax on property owned by the church. It was referred to the ward committee. The North Third Street Mission was ordered to be be exempted from taxation.

LONG ISLAND.

The census so far taken in Long Island City shows a population of 15,000.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Dutch Kills will be dedicated to-day at 10:30 A. M.

The Italians at work on the Grand street extension into Queens County having struck for higher wages, their places were yesterday filled by others of the same nationality.

Beachen Christian, a New-York thief, who assaulted Officer Fanty, in Astoria, on the 3d inst., biting away the officer's upper lip, was yesterday remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.

James Livingston, yesterday, while at work in roofing the residence of Mr. F. W. Walcott, at Astoria, accidentally fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and broke his spine. He died shortly after in great agony.

A daughter of Mr. John McClurg, of Astoria, while attempting to light a fire on Friday last with kerosene oil, had her clothes ignited, and before assistance could be rendered was burned to a crisp. Her mother was lying seriously sick in the same room, but being too weak to render assistance, she was compelled to see her daughter burn to death in her presence.

Coroner Baylis, of Oyster Bay, has closed the inquest in the case of Miss Dora Benkert and her child, which has for some time been in progress at Farmingdale. It was established by the testimony that the child died in about an hour after birth, from hemorrage, and that the mother died in about four hours, from the same cause, neither having had any medical attendance. The child bore no marks of violence. The jury found that there was gross negligence on the part of the unfortunate mother, and that she alone was to blame.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

According to the returns of the census enumerators there are in the town of East Chester 1,559 houses, 1,757 families, and 8,339 inhabitants.

Rev. Charles Cowper, Pastor of the Methodist churches in the township of Westchester, was prostrated by the heat a few days ago and is now so seriously ill that even his most intimate friends are not permitted to see him.

A verdict has been obtained in favor of Mr. Robert Masterton for $2,500 against the village of Mount Vernon for damages sustained by leaving an excavation for a sewer unprotected. A public meeting of the taxpayers has been called to take some action in the matter.

STATEN ISLAND.

It is proposed to establish a permanent ferry from Ellis' Point to the station near the shore at Woodbridge, N. J., where there has been an occasional ferry for the past thirty years, and another one from Rossville to Blazing Star, N. J., where the road runs near the river and strikes off through Rahway.

The Richmond County Medical Society have elected the following-named officers for the year: President, Dr. C. Henry King; Vice President, Dr. Frank E. Martindale; Treasurer, Dr. Isaac L. Millspaugh; Secretary, Dr. Edward F. Arnoux; State Delegate, Dr. J. J. Van Rensselaer; Censors, Drs. A. L. Carroll, Theodore Walser, and R. H. Golder.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Township Committee of Guttenberg have decided to issue $50,000 in street improvement certificates next week.

The residents of Westfield and Scotch Plains are indulging in a hot fight over an old cannon captured at the latter place from the Hessians during the Revolution. The Westfieldians borrowed the gun in 1826, to fire a salute, and never returned it. They have buried it, and the Scotch Plains people are very indignant.

The Treasurer of the Hudson County Hospital and Home has reported the net proceeds of the fair in aid of the institution held last Winter at $2,000.

Twenty-six pigs of lead were stolen yesterday afternoon from a barge lying at the old White Star Dock, in Jersey City, by river thieves.

Peter Heinrich Ebs, a deck-hand on the steam-ship Neckar, fell overboard while attempting to board his ship last night while intoxicated, and was drowned. The body has been recovered.

Patrick Waters, a drunken man, lay down yesterday on the Erie Railroad track in Jersey City, and was only saved from instant death by a Police officer, who pulled him out of danger.

The Newark M. E. Conference Camp Meeting at Mount Tabor Camp-ground, Durvell, will open on Aug. 10, and will continue ten days or more. The grounds have been vastly improved.

Frank McGovern, aged twelve years, arrived in Jersey City last night on an Erie train from Lafayette, Ind., whence he had fled to escape a flogging from his father, the City Marshal of Lafayette.

Yesterday morning George Smith, Jr., a prisoner in the New-Brunswick jail, and awaiting transportation to Trenton to serve a two years' sentence for robbery, escaped from the jail, but was recaptured.

Judge Depue yesterday appointed four Commissioners to make assessments on Newark street improvements. Each of these Commissioners will have certain improvements assigned to them next week.

A woman, very respectably connected, has been detected robbing vases in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange. She confessed her guilt and made reparation, and on account of her respectability the managers of the cemetery decided not to prosecute her.

On Friday night the 10:10 o'clock train from Jersey City was stoned by tramps or roughs when between Elizabeth and Waverley, and two pistol shots were fired into it. It is supposed that the shots were fired at Frank Robertson, the baggage master of the train.

Elizabeth is nightly the scene of bold burglaries. Yesterday morning a window in H. Van Hoeyenburgh's residence on Westfield avenue was forced open with a jimmy, but a burglar alarm aroused the family. Mr. Van Hoeyenburgh fired four shots at the burglars, but missed them.

An application was yesterday made before Judge Knapp, of the Hudson County Courts, for the granting of a writ of habeas corpus to bring before him James Dempsey, accused of the killing of Butterby, for admission to bail. It is claimed that Dempsey is held on insufficient evidence. Judge Knapp said he would confer with other Supreme Court Judges before rendering a decision.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Six European steamers sailed yesterday—the Ville de Paris, of the French line; the Germanic, of the White Star Line; the Neckar, of the North German Lloyd Line; the City of Chester, of the Inman Line; the Queen, of the National Line, and the Bolivia, of the Anchor Line. They carried out 1,802 passengers, and, in addition to the regular merchandise, $1,300,000 in specie, of which sum $520,000 was shipped on the Neckar. Among the cabin passengers of the several steamers were Thomas G. Shearman and wife; George Clark, the actor; Charles Gayler, the dramatist; Baron De Bussiere, of Paris, and A. De G. De Fonblanque, British Consul at New-Orleans. The Germania carried out five Japanese students. The following is the full list of the passengers:

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre.—Fernand Boissier, Mr. Julien, Charles Oehler, Mr. Laroche, James Muno, R. Palanca, Mrs. S. M. Harris, I. Ehrich, M. B. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Victor, R. Carriere, W. C. O'Driscoll, H. Giraud, E. L. Chittenden, Isidore Hernandez, A. Garza, Mrs. M. L. Milford, Miss M. A. Russell, Mrs. J. D. Liverre, S. Montalvo, Benito Rabal, Mrs. Josefa Cevallos, Mrs. Jacinto Ortis, Mrs. Barbara Iznaza, E. Justh, George Bailey, P. Dardan, H. Freilsen, Miss Freilsen, F. Bey, W. Grayson Mann, A. Kohn, Mrs. Catharine Bayliss, Miss Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cestia, W. Schleidon, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mathers, E. Noel, Mrs. E. Soule, Miss Sarah J. Haney, Mr. and Mrs. Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. E. Viot, Miss Eglee Lebrun, Mrs. Margaret M. Brodar, Miss Anna M. Brodar, Mrs. Caroline Dardouillet, Mrs. Vincent Lepezron, Holland C. Anthony, Baptiste Vilain, Pierre Sieza, Auguste Moreau, A. Durand, Pierre Bellinetti, Hugh King, L. Viple, Joseph J. Skinner, D. C. Cavaressa, Frederick Jacquemin, R. Hubert, A. Kelly, Rev. P. Menti, C. Rouyer, A. Nadel, D. Lopez, E. Nounou, F. Colom, Mrs. J. Mailhes, Mrs. Basselt, Miss Basselt, Mrs. L. Dufossi, Mrs. R. H. Bull, Mrs. A. Durand, Mrs. A. Hubert, Miss Celina Jacquemin, Miss Charobert, Albert Troy, A. Featherman Mrs. Morrel Jolie, Julien Couzane, Louis Valdfogee, Adolphe Hunkeman, Mrs. Susan Perrin Cunot, Henrie Cunot, Miss Susan Cunot, Michael Krutten, Pierre Meridit, Dominico Ferro, Pedroni Albondio, Robert Victor, Mrs. Melanie Block, Pierre Barrot, C. Neugass, Louis Babatoux, Louis Basch, Nicolas Quiri, Philippe De Guentz, Mrs. Froquet and child, Mrs. Agray, Mr. and Mrs. Duval, P. A. Tumaille, J. Ardouin, Mrs. J. Ardouin and two children, Paul T. Hebler, Louis Brizzolara, Charles Harris, Louis Freuthard, Samuel Metzger, Henri P. Wallcott, Edwin Russel, Stephen J. Henry, A. Straus, B. Lalouch, Louis Jaconet, Mrs. Hortense Bauck, Charles Martin, Arthur Freling, Burth Claude, Mrs. Burth Claude, Joseph Claude, Paul Meyron, Pierre Legeaz, Abraham Barthmann, Mr. Keary, Miss Ernestine Keary, B. Laurrie, Mischel Variol, Simon Block, L. P. Max Fourchon, Albert Duclos, Mrs. L. Fischet, P. Vial, Maramis De Casa Mailbran, Mr. Kinslie, Miss D. Ferriere, Joseph Ferra, J. Duval, Mrs. Bataille, P. Beret, Mrs. Katharine Kramer, Jacques Baztico, Daniel Wierz, Auguste Lachappelle, Mrs. Caroline Lachappelle, Miss Maria Lachappelle and infant, Pasquale Petraglio, Mrs. Pesquale Potraglio and child, Mrs. Gagnon and child, Albert Poidevin, Mr. and Mrs. Mousley, M. A. Jubel, Mr. Chavannes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Benjamin and child, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Antoine, Pierre Martin, Paul Laroche, Henri Letiche, Marchioness de Chambrau and three children, H. B. Reed, Mrs. Stehle, Mr. Fournou, Mr. Chavet, E. Ozanne, Mrs. Dargenton and two children, Miss R. Ruthre, M. and Mrs. Camy, P. J. Boris, C. O. Whitman, Mrs. Fournerre and two children, E. Marabie, B. S. Lewis, W. S. French, John P. Brown, A. Lodeman.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.—Edward B. Glasgow, Aaron Coe, Master Horace S. Osborne, Rev. Richard D. Smart, Hugh Hendry, John Ross, John Anderson, Rev. W. H. Porter, P. R. Smith, Robert Harper, Mrs. Robert Harper, Miss Annie Crawford, Mrs. Margaret McKay, John A. Faulds, Mrs. John A. Faulds, James Muir, Mrs. James Muir, Master John Muir, Miss Isabella Muir, Abel Hunt, Mrs. Abel Hunt, Mrs. Margaret Fordyce and infant, Master Alexander Fordyce, Miss Margaret B. Fordyce, L. Hall Grandgent, Mrs. L. Hall Grandgent, Master Charles Hall Grandgent, Francis Johnstone, Miss Mary Johnstone, Mrs. J. Younghusbund, Miss Ada Rouget, Mrs. Minnie Warren, P. A. Cox, Mrs. P. A. Cox, Mrs. Walter R. Gillette and infant, C. H. Stillson, Mrs. C. H. Stillson, Rev. Hugh Elder, Walter Scott, Mrs. W. D. Campbell, W. R. Jenkins, Miss Maggie Morton, Miss Jennie Morton, B. B. Campbell, George Walker, J. B. Mathew, Mrs. Ann Wilson, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Swanney, Mrs. Margaret Swanney and infant, Alexander Kennedy, Donald Nicholson, William Craig, H. B. Anderson, Mrs. H. B. Anderson, James Pearson, Mrs. White, Christian Boseker, Mrs. Christian Boseker, Master Harry Boseker, Master Lida Boseker, John P. Harbison, John Darin, Miss A. M. Verner, Miss Mina Belles, Samuel Latham, Angus MacDonald, W. J. Donald, Mrs. W. J. Donald, Miss Susan Burkett, Dr. Robert K. Colville, Andrew Moore, Capt. Frederick Graff, United States Navy; Mr. Serwerkrop, John J. Thompson, J. C. Tipper, Miss Ochsenbein, Miss Beckwith, C. S. Draper, A. F. Wisner, James P. Pomeroy, H. M. Willard, Warren A. Reed, W. A. Pew, Jr., Miss Alice Worcester, Miss Eliza B. Brady, Miss Clara M. Wilbur, Miss Ella J. Page, Francis Hall.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—A. B. Darling, T. G. Shearman, Mrs. Shearman, Miss Hattie Partridge, Miss Jennie Partridge, James F. Weuman, Stephen J. Menzies, Mrs. Menzies, E. J. Downing, Mrs. Downing, Miss Downing, Mrs. R. Neely, Miss E. McLaughlin, Charles E. Whitehead, Mrs Whitehead, Ira E. Walraven, Peter Dolan, Miss Fannie Dolan, Miss Theresa Dolan, A. Dougherty, Jr., E. B. Castner, Miss Jennie Palmer, Thomas Turner Odell, Miss Odell, Mrs. A. Emiline Irving, Dr. J. Jameson, Edward Kinnane, Mrs. Kinnane, H. C. Demarest, W. Jennings Demarest, A. Burrowes, George Candy, A. S. Webster, George Overbury, Peter K. Wilson, Julius Chambers, Mrs. Chambers and infant, Funaki, Maruta, Takaki, Matsumura, Miyahara, Yendo, Imyrie Bates, Hugh C. Farrie, D. McLaren, F. B. Clark, James Jackson, R. D. Jackson, R. E. Henderson, B. S. Hurtt, F. W. Hurtt, Miss Annie Hurtt, John McPhail, Harrold Smythe, George Alling, Mrs. Alling, Charles E. Alling, Mrs. Alling, Master Arthur Alling, E. J. Minot, H. W. Wetherell, Lino Baquero and companion, John Thompson Mason, Dr. S. A. Raborg, Mr. Felch and friend, Baron de Bussiere, W. Jarvie, Jr., Dr. H. G. Mirick, Mrs. William Armstrong, Miss Minnie Armstrong, John M. Denton, J. S. Inglis, Dr. P. L. Scheuck, J. C. Hutchinson, John A. McKinless, A. H. Lee, I. C. Grubb, W. C. Gilley, R. D. Muir, George Warren Smith, Francis Smith, Edward S. Isham, Mrs. Isham, A. A. Munger, George F. Canfield, P. G. Giunio, A. R. Wilson, W. B Somerville George Clark, C. Brown, Mrs. Brown, J. P. Fellowes, C. Barrow, Capt. Brown, Master Annesley, Tom Gaylord, J. W. Carroll, Arthur Coleby, W. A. Smith, Mrs. P. E. Lockwood, Miss M. E. Scott, J. P. Scott, K. H. Loomis, James Morand, R. Frewen, J. J. Sealby, Mrs. Sealby, E. R. d'Artelani.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—Mrs. C. A. Falke and child, Miss Mary A. Finnan, Mrs. Proverbs and infant, Mrs. Miss Glenns, Miss Kate King, Miss Adams, G. W. Armstrong, Mr. Adams, Major John English, A. De G. De Fonblanque, E. J. Moore, W. J. Moore, Hon. Lewis Pughe, John S. Harris, Miss Ashbury, Mrs. Falle, Emill Millett, A. J. McQuaid, R. F. Smith, Edwin Powell, Master Harry Gratton Powell, John Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Maynard, Miss Mary H. Maynard, John H. Maynard, Rev. Mr. Lars, Rev. A. Ottedal, T. J. H. Daum, Mrs. T. J. H. Daum, Prof. Vincent, William Rogers, Mrs. William Rogers, Mrs. Patton, Miss Annie C. Patton, Miss Lillie E. Patton, Mr. Pearce, Geo. W. Meuce, Rev. William Pollard, C. H. Corbishley, Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Rev. Matthew Darcy, John Parks, A. Goldsmaid, Henry Evans, B. Finnan, F. O. Burridge, L. S. Burridge, J. De N. Lamb, Mrs. Burridge, Miss E. F. Burridge, W. H. Winans, Miss Winans, Miss E. Winans, Mrs. John Brown, C. H. Phelps, Mrs. C. H. Phelps, child and infant, Miss E. Winter, Mrs. R. Staley, Miss Helen Staley, Miss Mary P. Staley, L. M. Blackford, T. Daniel, W. F. Place, J. Nisbeth, Mrs. J. Nisbeth, Lysander Farrar, Miss Harriot Farrar, Mrs. E. J. Moore, Samuel H. Kennedy, George H. Larue and friend, E. De Buck, J. H. Anthony, Gen. Teafik, H. Fleetwood, Mrs. H. Fleetwood and two children, John K. Jacomo Hood, Hon. George M. Gordon, Mrs. George M. Gordon, John H. Williams, Mrs. John H. Williams, Dr. C. Clapham, Samuel Dietz, P. Russell, James Russell, George Russell, E. S. Cox, J. W. Carlisle, J. C. McGuire, F. A. Haserick, Robert Hardie, J. H. Elliott, E. Bickford, José Pericas, Rev. H. H. Waters, Charles Harris Phelps.

In steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.—George Kremelberg, Mrs. George Kremelberg, Miss Edith Kremelberg, Thomas M. Brewer, Miss Lucy S. Brewer, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Ludwig Marx, Walter Trimble, Surgeon J. W. Ross, U. S. N., John C. Tiemoyer, J. A. Day, Jacob Weidmann, Mrs. Jacob Weidmann, Mrs. Thomas, M. Brewer, landt, E. R. Hunter, Rudolph Dresel, Mrs. A. Van Cortlandt, Auguste Dresel, Gustav Dresel, Rudolph Dresel, Jr., Miss Anna Dresel, Miss Bertha Dresel, Miss Johanna Goldschmidt, Gustav Bense, Mrs. Mathilde Siekmann and two children, Francisco Sanchez, Delfino Sanchez, Crescencio de Leon, Mariano Enriquez, Dr. C. T. Liebold, M. C. G. Witte, Elmer Ellsworth Witte, Miss Mary Eliza Witte, Frank Ph. Becker, Mrs. Frank Ph. Becker and child, Mrs. Rosenbaum and three children, Herman Bamberger, August Wohler, Mrs. H. Simonds, Miss Irene Simonds, H. Herwig, George Tobler, Mrs. George Tobler, C. Kreesner, Alex. Sulhanyi, H. Triedorfer, Aug. Panzig, Heinrich Schmieder, Miss Schmieder, Miss L. Husemeyer, Frederick Schmidt, J. Leeser, Henry Klee, Henry Riedemann, Isaac Katz, Joseph Bock, Miss Jenny Cronheim, Miss Margaret Walker, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Julius Hesse, August Lauterbach, Frank Lauterbach, Charles J. Walser, N. S. Wex, Konrad Muller, Mrs. Konrad Muller and two children, Adam Metz, John Pfister, Jacob Springer, Henry Jacobsen, H. W. Leonard, Mrs. J. Goebel, J. W. Montcrief, Adolph Amson, Theodor Eccard, C. O. Beckle and son, William Schlott, Albert Heins, Mrs. Anna Heins and two children, Miss Katharine Klink, Moritz Bleyer, Charles Schultze, Master Karl Schultze, M. Fels, Mrs. Friedericka D. Kammann, Mrs. Dorothea Falke, H. Voskotter, H. Vos, Miss Auguste Rueckeisen, Alfred Koerner, Amandus Breitung, Philip Dorn, Adam Funk, George Basler, Miss Sophia Rueckeisen, Mrs. Maria Venter and two children, F. L. Bredel, Isaac Adams, Jr., Louis Schott, C. G. Walser, Edwin Russell, Thomas J. Maujer, Miss Augusta Winterbauer, Ferdinand Muer, Mrs. Ferdinand Muer, Miss Pauline Stewart, George Ph. Holler, Mrs. George Ph. Holler, George W. Moody, Frank Young, Thomas Horner, Charles Steuerlein, Mrs. Elizabeth Seizer, Mrs. Barbara Rastedter, Max G. Zeller, Miss Elize von Sothen.

In steam-ship The Queen for Liverpool.—Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, Hon. John Stevenson, A. P. Rudolphe, P. Shay, H. Parnall, Mrs. M. Parnall, John A. Williams, Rev. Henry S. Getz, John Lane, Mrs. John Lane and infant, Mrs. E. Hunter, M. L. Rabillon, Robert Steele, George Bruck, T. M. Sloane, John J. Haines, Jr., Mrs. John J. Haines, Jr., John Hyams, Mrs. John Hyams, E. J. Phillips, Mr. Simpson and son, B. Westwood, M. Parodi, Miss Bertha Cronin, Mrs. F. W. Walsh, James Walsh, Miss Margaret Walsh, Luke Morgan, Charles Gothrie, J. W. Allinson, Mrs. J. W. Allinson and two children, Rev. B. Degrez, Miss Lizzie Degrez, Rev. G. Speir, C. A. Rider, W. B. Page, A. Gainsford, Mrs. A. Gainsford, H. Voorhees, Mrs. Berger, Miss Berger, Mrs. Brockie, Capt. James Ward, Miss M. F. Ward, Miss Lillie A. Ward, Mrs. M. I. Fulliger, James Glendinning.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—C. W. Niver, Thomas Pattison, E. R. Trafford, Rev. J. L. Lyons, John Klein, L. Caldwell, L. S. Caldwell, L. D. Caldwell, J. Quackenbush, J. M. Pendleton, William Knox, Henry Yonge, Mrs. Hettie Houston, A. B. Clancy.

In steam-ship Colombo, for Southampton.—William A. Marsh, Mrs. Capt. Marsh, James Smith, Mrs. Brody, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Jenkinson, Miss Edith Jenkinson, C. A. Collins, Miss Alcott, James Adams, C. Collins, Nathan Heyman, William Nutbrown, Newton Adams.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—Capt. J. F. Lewis, Capt. R. C. Johnson, R. T. Percy, C. M. Fletcher and family, J. Yranazaral and family, George Rummell, Mrs. Provost and family, Mrs. Morales and family, James A. Smith, L. D. Canfield, S. Cushing, A. Raphael, C. McGee, J. Burrill, A. Pradella, Towe, Frances Bolton, Rudolph Degner, B. P. Parchs, Joseph Crampton, Mary Crampton, N. Vienna, Mary Cromwell, H. Desmond, Jessie Thorington, J. S. Guards, N. Garrola, R. A. Martin, S. W. Gifford, P. Murphy, Mrs. Miller and daughter, Mrs. Mathy, C. E. Sturgis, Jamon, Chesney, Lewis Jenny and wife, J. T. Hurt, M. H. Hooper, Andrew Haley, F. Wyman, S. D. Edgar and wife, A. Ferega, F. W. Chilos, L. C. Parker Mullarky, Joseph Etde, Aleck Green, J. C. Hall, L. Dippell, William Derrick, D. Adley, James Reichman, James Saunders, C. F. Hausen, Charles Miller, R. Hunter, Thomas Harrison, A. Smith, J. Kennedy, J. F. Irwin, Daniel Murphy, F. A. Whelan, Mrs. Proctor and child, Mrs. Edd, and daughter, Miss Merritt, G. D. Biglow, Miss Loag, Mrs. S. Hall, A. C. Burnett, A. Dandell, Mrs. Spear and daughter, Mrs. Crosswell, Mr. Crosswell, M. Neil, W. H. Brown, C. Cummings and wife, J. Cummings, S. Delmar and wife, J. H. Moore, J. Hillmason, Mrs. Roelfso, William Potter, L. H. Taft, Miss Palmer, H. E. Gill, Misses Tilton, T. Elderskiner, Mrs. Woodworth and children, G. W. Bellinger, Mrs. K. Sturt, Mrs. Gillen, J. H. Ross, E. W. Richmond.

In steam-ship Mosel, from Bremen.—F. Starhemberg, Franz Redtenbacher, C. Schierenberg, C. Otto, C. Müller and family, Albert Kulenkampff, Miss Emma Von Seyfried, Hugo Koeppen, Darwin R. James and family, Grant Thornburn and family, Carl Voigt, Miss Elise Kister, Louis Bamberg and wife, Hermann Hess, H. König, Mrs. Rosalie Engländer, August Höfjen, Carl Lanz, Joseph Nietzicizki, Miss Lina Naigetz, Mrs. M. Zink, Menko Halle and family, Miss Rosa Mai, Miss Frederike Suffert, John D. Rossmann, Conrad Schüette, Dr. Frederick Bergold, Nicholas Foeller, William Günther, W. A. Willig, Mrs. Meta Willig, Miss Selka Brachrach, H. Garms, Miss A. Garms, Paul Hammer, R. Waring, H. Perlo, G. Homery.

In steam-ship Switzerland, from Antwerp.—E. Bergmann, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, Carl Naudascher, Miss L. Wehrle, Mrs. Mary Clark, James T. Clark Mr. and Mrs. A. Tenner and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tenner, Miss Maria Tenner, Miss P. Bertieaux, William Schmitz, Mr. and Mrs. G. Baraczi and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:38 | Sun sets.......7:31 | Moon sets.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:27 | Gov. Island..2:16 | Hell Gate..3:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY, July 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Lachesnez, Havre, George McKenzie; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; City of Waco, Greenman, New-Orleans via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Colombo, (Br.,) Burkett, Hull, E., C. L. Wright & Co.; Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison.

Barks Emelia Ciampa, (Ital.,) Catiero, Bristol, A. P. Agresta; Ada Gray, Race, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Son; Carrier Dove, (Br.,) Simonson, Rotterdam, George E. Cook & Cook Co.

Brigs Ernestine, Mc[illegible]t, Portland, Me., Brett, Son & Co.; William, (Br.,) [illegible], Harbor Grace, &c., R. P. Currie & Co.; Leander, (Br.,) Jones, Penzance, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Aldrich, Key West, Benner & Pinckney.

Sloops Fred Brown, Wilson, Providence; Mary Atwater, Hankins, New-Haven.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Switzerland, (Belg.,) Jackson, Antwerp June 26, with mdse. and 20 cabin and 111 steerage passengers to G. W. Colton. July 5, lat. 42 37, lon 48 40, passed a German steam-ship, bound E.; same date, lat. 42 37, lon. 49 19, passed two large icebergs.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen June 26, via Southampton 29th, with mdse. and 60 cabin and 218 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 3, lat. 46 29, lon. 31 38, spoke bark Maramichi, (Br.,) bound E.; 6th, lat. 41 56, lon. 49 6, passed three icebergs.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston, July 7, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Rotterdam June 26, via Flushing 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, White, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark Kelso, (of Shields,) Dodds, Singapore March 8, and St. Helena May 28, with mdse. to order. Passed Anjier March 23; was off Cape of Good Hope 21 ds. with strong W. and N. W. gales; sprung fore yard, bowsprit and damaged fore-rigging; rounded the Cape May 5 and crossed the equator June 8, in lon. 25 W.; July 8, lat. 35 42, lon. 71, signaled a brig steering E., showing house flag, blue and white border, red diamond in centre.

Bark Simeto, (Ital.,) Lima, Palermo 42 ds., with mdse. to Sgoool & Day. Passed Gibraltar June 10.

Brig T. Remick, (of Boston,) Rose, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Hanna, New-Haven, in ballast to James Henry.

Schr. Martha M. Heath, (of Providence,) Nichols, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Waldema, (of Bucksport,) Barker, Trinidad 16 ds., with sugar and molasses and one passenger to Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Millie Trim, Drinkwater, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Yellow Pine, Clark, Savanilla 18 ds., with fustic and cedar to order—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Katie D. Turner, Chambers, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie—vessel to order.

Schr. Lavinia, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. Henry H. Pitts, Bright, Virginia.

Schr. Alice L. Pearce, Green, Virginia.

Schr. Nettie, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Britt, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lady Antrim Carter, Wareham.

Schr. Angler, Bessie, Wareham.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lewis Jane, Harvey, New-London.

Schr. Eugene, Foster, Boston.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. Annie B. Stewart, of and 9 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Waterloo, Beck, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Niantic, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. William T. Elmer, Tribble, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. Hoffman, Holmes, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. L. A. Tollef, Day, New-Haven.

Schr. C. W. Lock, Tunck, New-Haven.

Schr. Asa Biglow, McLean, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mathew Vassar, Freeland, New-Bedford.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, Wixon, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elias Ross, Lewis, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry A. Deming, Boardman, New-London.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. B. Darling, Pendleton, Fall River.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Lynch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rightaway, Crossley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hogan, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Temple, Scofield, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Frank, Williams, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Dexter, Clark, Curtis, Augusta, with lumber to Scofield & Wilson.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Lindsley, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Orion, Clark, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

London, July 10.—Sld. for the United States, Fornjot, City of Brooklyn, John Gambles, Quatre Soeurs, Herbert Beach, Espana, and Glacier.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Antoinetta C., Delphine—last two at Elsinore.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Superior, Albatros, and Julie Ernestine.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Giuseppe, Accame, Medusa, the latter at Deal, Eveline, Queen of the West, Luigi, and Leaping Water.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Transit, Aurora, Red Jacket, Ocean Phantom, Agathe, the last two at London, Radiant, Raspegadera, J. H. Kimball, Acme, Larkspur, Little Harry, Saguenay, and Jens Hintze.

Also arr. out, Dart.

Queenstown, July 10.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York June 30, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock last evening.

"Nothing Succeeds Like Success."
—French Proverb.

DECENNIAL YEAR.

Celebrated by Another

NEW DEPARTURE!

ANOTHER ADVANCE!!

The Cost of Life Insurance

FURTHER REDUCED TO

"Hard-Pan" and "Bed-Rock" Rates

For Best-Grade Risks!!!

!!!

$10,000 Assurance

FOR

!!

$60 Premium,

From 25 to 55 years of Age.*

* (This Company does not believe in the increasing risk from year to year of the best grades; it has proved that this is a fallacy of the actuaries of the old plan, arising from averaging the inferior with the superior grades. For explanation of this point send for document.)

The success of nine years' experience in the grading and rating of lives has proved that the only true and safe principle and methods of Life Insurance are those practiced by the

AMERICAN POPULAR

LIFE INS. CO.

The lessons of Biometry (the science and art of measuring life-times) have been proved, by their scientific application, to be the true guide to successful Life Insurance; these are thoroughly applied as yet by this Company *only*, and form the grand basis of its business, (although every other company is trying to imitate it at least in words.)

Its ratio of deaths to policies—the true test of successful principles in this business—is, and has been from its inception, the lowest of any Company in existence, averaging per year less than four per thousand amongst ALL grades, and only *one per thousand in its best grades.*

An Insurance Editor says: "The annual report of the Secretary, Dr. Cruikshank, gives facts the cause of which it would be well for other companies to investigate, to wit:

Death Claims per 1,000 persons Insured.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
American Popular Life, all grades.	4.5	†3.7	3.7
All New-York Cos. averaged	11.2	12.7	11.00

†(The reason for the small ratio in all grades is owing to the fact that most of the insured belong to the best grades. The inferior grades prefer generally to risk insuring in the old-plan companies, at their average premiums, which, of course, are lower to the inferior risks than the graded rates of the American Popular. For explanation of this point send for document.)

Among all those insured in the best grades during the last three years, *not one* has died; among all risks taken since January 1, 1870, but three have died. Of those insured by Term Life, not one has died in that time.

Another Insurance Editor says: "The ratio of losses of the company, according to the New-York Official Report during 1872-73-74, was the smallest of any company, and while the ratio of the American Popular was only 37 and the percentage in its best grades was almost nothing, that of the companies collectively was more than 100."

This has demonstrated the fact that the ordinary premiums for life insurance are entirely too high for the *best grade risks*; the ordinary cost to such being three times too great, working *to them* the greatest injustice by compelling them to pay an inequitable proportion of the losses resulting from the insurance of inferior risks, which in other companies are placed upon the same footing as the best grades.

True, some companies claim that they accept only the best risks! but, read their ratio of losses!! 8 to 30 per thousand!!!

In this Company the selection is made in favor of the Company, while in all other Companies the selection is always against the company, as well as against *the interests of the best grade risks*—all insured at the same age being charged equal premiums, whether of superior or inferior grades.

The *principle* of grading each risk, and rating its premiums accordingly (as in fire and marine) is styled

"Bed-Rock" Insurance.

2d. The true purpose of life insurance is to protect the dependent family from the loss of income occasioned by the untimely demise of the bread-winner. It should be divested of all speculative ideas and practices, and is legitimate only when so conducted.

Much so called insurance is not insurance; many insured so called, do not need insurance, in fact cannot be insured, properly speaking, having no anxiety about any dependent; they pay premiums but do not receive a consideration in peace of mind, which is the true object of all insurance.

(Send for documents upon the point "Who should not insure?")

To this ideal the *American Popular* conforms its METHODS, hence recommends "*Term Life*" *insurance* (natural premiums), "Pay as you go," "*The most insurance for the least cost,*" for the *period*, during which insurance is *required*. This "Term Life" *method* is styled

"Hard-Pan" Insurance.

3d. The experience of this Company imparts a facility possessed by no other, of very nicely adjusting the premium in each case, naturally, according to its grade, and it now offers what may be styled the

COMBINED

"Hard-Pan" and "Bed-Rock"

INSURANCE,

viz. for the best grade risks aged from 25 to 65,

!! !!!!!

$60 Premium for $10,000 Assurance,

and for other grades in proportion. For example, $60, $150, $300, $600, and even higher premiums, for precisely such persons as in other companies are called "best" or "insurable," and "averaged" by them at a premium of about $200 for $10,000; too small, in fact, for all such grades together, but *vastly too large for the best grades, classed by themselves, as is done in this company,* ☞ *and as yet and thoroughly in this company only.*

Let no one believe that this "cannot be done safely," that $10,000 for $60 "cannot be afforded," &c., &c. It *can* be done, it *has been* done, it IS done *daily*, with *profit* to the company and its agents, as well as with great advantage to the *best grades*. We do not ask the opinion of *agents interested in speculative plans.*

Listen to what they say if you will, then come and see and judge for yourselves how little *it really costs* to insure the "best grades" by the PRINCIPLES and METHODS OF THIS COMPANY, which are the *best and cheapest in the world* for all who can obtain the best rating.

This Company offers to grade and rate all cases without charge. It can be done through the mail. Insurance can also be effected through the mail.

Call or send, (if by mail, send stamp,) for explanatory documents to

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FOREIGN PORTS.

Cienfuegos, July 7.—Sld. schr. S. T. Baker, Cook, Boston.

Arr. bark M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Eve, New-York.

July 8.—Sld. bark Alex. Campbell, Bunker, New-York; brig Paquete de Venezuela, (Sp.,) Oliver, Newfoundland.

Havana, July 9.—Sld. brig Cuba y Canarias, (Sp.,) Rodriguez, New-York.

Arr. steamer Austin, Simpson, Indianola.

8th, arr. schr. Gussie Morgan, Indianola.

Sld. steamer W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Brashear.

Sagua, July 8.—Arr. brig Mary Bartlett, Smith, New-York, via Nuevitas.

7th, sld. brig F. J. Henderson, Henderson, N. of Hatteras; schr. Five Sisters, Wallace, N. of Hatteras.